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THE

TRAVANCORE

ALMANAC

AND

DIRECTORY

FOR

1915.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA

TRIVANDRUM

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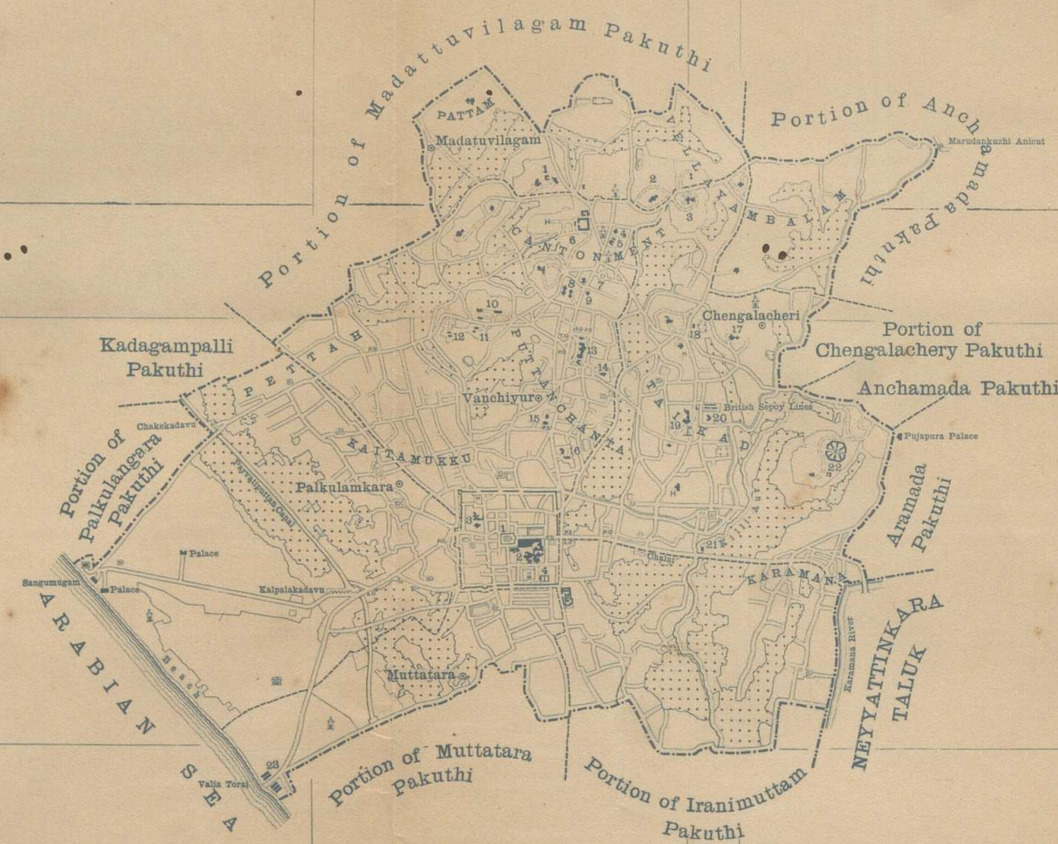
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MAP
OF
TRIVANDRUM TOWN

Area 6332·80 Acres

Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile

Furlongs 8 — 0 — 1 Mile



REFERENCE

1 Chief Engineer's Office
2 Museum & Public Gardens
3 Observatory
4 Public Library
5 School of Arts
6 Brigade
7 Connemara Market
8 H. H. The Maharaja's College for Boys
9 Do: Do: for Girls
10 General Hospital
11 Mint
12 Sanitary Commissioner's Office
13 Public Offices
14 Govt: Printing Office
15 Zillah Court &c.
16 Police Head Quarter's Office
17 Bhaktivilasam (Dewan's Official Residence)
18 Durbar Physician's Office
19 Residency
20 Traveller's Bungalow
21 Town Magistrate's Court
22 Central Jail
23 Salt Bank Shall

FORT

1 Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple
2 H. H. The Maharaja's Palace
3 Tevarakoikal (T. H. The Ranis' Palace)
4 Division & Taluk Cutcherry

REFERENCE

Taluk Boundary
Town Do:
Pakuthi Do:

Fort
Roads & Bridge
River
Paddy Fields
House & Garden
P. O. Post Office
T. O. Telegraph Office
P. S. Police Station
A. C. Anchal Office
H. Hospital
Pakuthi
Important Buildings
Temple
Church
Mosque
Tank

Photo Print, Survey Office, Trivandrum-1914 A. D./1090M E.



Photo-Print, Survey Office, Trivandrum. 1914 A. D. / 1090 M. E.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF TRAVANCORE.

9-2-15

Description.—Travancore *(Mal. Tiruvitankur, Sans. Srivardhanapuri,* the place where the goddess of prosperity resides), the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala, is situated between 8° 4′ and 10° 21′ North Latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 38′ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. The Extreme length of Travancore from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles and its area 7,606·30 square miles. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 8,00,000. Compared with other Native States, it is more than five times the size of Cochin and six times that of Pudukotta. It is above seven-eights the size of Baroda, two-sevenths of Gwalior, one-fourth of Mysore and one-twelfths of Hyderabad or Cashmir. It is smaller than the Principality of Wales by 279 square miles and bears to England and Wales together the proportion of one to eight.

Physical Geography.—Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The mountains which separate it on the east from the British Districts are clothed with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of flat country, to an average distance of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with an almost unbroken mass of cocoanut and areca palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. Nanchanad, with its numerous villages, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembles in some respects the neighbouring District of Tinnevelly. Northward this fertile plain is succeeded by the wooded and rugged surface of the Malayalam country. The rich and variegated tract along the coast is finally contrasted with the mountainous wilds farther inland. The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild, rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountains in the southern parts. The valleys are studded with temples and churches.

The numerous houses and gardens scattered thickly over the country give it an appearance entirely different from that of the eastern coast.

The hills region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains are of every variety of elevation, climate and vegetation. Certain portions are cultivated by European and Native capitalists by whom the natural fertility of the soil is being turned to the best account. Some of the loftier mountains have a precipitious descent towards the west and are connected on that side with a succession of low hills which diminish in altitude as they approach the coast. Among the mountains a few elevated tablelands are found, which afford pasturage for cattle and enjoy a good climate for a portion of the year. To the north, the mountains rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet. The *Anamalay* mountains are the most important of these. The southernmost peak of note is the sacred *Agastiakudam* (6,200 ft.). One plateau alone (*Eravimalay* or *Hamilton's valley*) is 6 miles long by 3 wide and contains about 10,000 acres of excellent tea and coffee land. Similar smaller valleys are found in the group called the *Kannan Devan Hills*. At the head of the Travancore hills stands *Anamalay* (8,837 feet), the highest peak south of the Himalayas. South of this is the lower region of the *Cardamom Hills* so called from their special product. Still further south are large tracts of forests among which lie the *Ashamboo* coffee plantations. The Hill stations enjoy an excellent climate and are resorted to by Europeans and others during the hot season. *Peermade*, about 50 miles east of Kottayam, was once the residence of a Mahomedan saint from whom the place takes its name. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea and is the centre of the coffee and tea planting industries. *Ponmudy*, north-east of Trivandrum, is also a sanitarium. The scenery from the heights is enchanting.

Numerous rivers run down from the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses, with high banks and rocky beds, into the backwaters and the sea. Most of these are navigable only near the sea. The most important of these rivers is the *Periyar* rising in the High Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles enters the back water of Kodungalloor (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous volume of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar water-works. The *Pamba* (90 miles), the *Kallada* (70 miles), the *Kulakada* (70 miles), the *Muvattupuzha* (62 miles), the *Karamana* (42 miles), the *Thamaravarni* (37 miles), the *Neyyar*, the *Minachil*, and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles each), are other important rivers.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals, extends along the coast, from Trivandrum northwards, forming a most important means of communication. It extends from Tirur, in British Malabar, to Trivandrum ; between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Varkalay a high promontory of land, about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of which in two places have been tunnelled through and the remaining portion cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from seven miles to about half a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however several outlets to the sea. Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel are important seaport towns.

There are several good cart-roads in the inland parts of the country for local traffic and for communication with Madura and Tinnevelly. Railway communication between the latter town and Quilon has recently been established. As many as five tunnels had to be bored through the Ghats to extend the line from the east coast to this side.

Iron, alum, sulphur, lignite, plumbago and mica exist in the country. There are plumbago mines at Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad and mica mines at Eraniel.

The mountains and forests of Travancore afford some of the best sport to be got anywhere in India. Elephants are numerous. Tigers, leopards, bears, bison, sambur and various kinds of deer abound. Crocodiles infest in large numbers, the lakes and rivers.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may on a small scale be experienced in Travancore. On some of the peaks, the pinching cold of the northern regions of Europe may be felt ; lower down, on an elevation between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, one meets with the bracing temperature of England ; while a cloudless sky with a clear sun marks the cessation of the heavy monsoons. From January to May which constitute the months of the hot season, there is an intense and oppressive heat which at times becomes so intolerable that some of the taluks then present the aspect of a true equatorial region.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into 33 taluks, which are grouped into 5 districts called divisions.

Population.—The total population of the State as ennumerated at the Census of 1911 is 3,428,975. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State. Its followers constitute about two-thirds of the entire population while Christians

form about a fourth and Mahomedans, one-sixteenth. Compared with other States and Provinces, Travancore is the most Christian territory in all India, if we except the sister State of Cochin which has the highest proportion of Christians in its population.

In point of Education Travancore is a head of British India and most of the other Native States, and maintains the position it occupied in 1901. The proportion of literates works up to 150 per 1,000 of the population. Males number 248 per mile of the sex and females 50. In Baroda there are only 10 persons in 100 of both sexes who are literate, and in Mysore 11. In female education also Travancore maintains this pre-eminence.

IMPORTANT TOWNS.

Trivandrum.—This town forms the southern terminus of the chain of backwater communication, it is the residence of His Highness the Maha Raja and Headquarters of Government. The celebrated pagoda of Sri Padmanabhaswamy within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims from all parts of India. The Fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on small eminences each commanding a refreshing scenery of verdure all around. The town is liberally supplied with well-equipped colleges, schools and hospitals. There is a well-laid-out park, with a museum and a menagerie. It has a small seaport; but the vessels which touch it have to anchor at some considerable distance from the shore. (*Population* 63,561).

Nagercoil.—Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboli Pass and is the only important town south of the capital. With Nagercoil as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of straggling villages, *viz.*, Kottar, Vadiveeswaram, Ozhuganacheri and Vataseri. Of these Kottar, and Vataseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its present position to the efforts of the Christian Missionaries. (*Population* 29,883).

Shencottah.—The head quarters of the taluk of that name lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern aspect. The main road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevelly with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. The introduction of the Railway through its portals is likely to impart a powerful impetus to the development of the town. (*Population* 10,309).

Quilon.—Quilon is one of the oldest towns of the Malabar Coast. Its natural situation and consequent commercial importance made it the cynosure of every foreign power and subjected it in its early days to political vicissitudes of no mean order. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the State of Quilon, also called Desinga Nadu, was annexed to Travancore. It was one of the greatest ports in Malabar but has now declined to a considerable extent from its high state. With the opening of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, however, Quilon now finds herself in direct and easy communication with the towns of the Madras Presidency and is likely to regain her former position as an important commercial centre. The palace of His Highness the Maha Raja on the borders of the Quilon lake, which has come to be known as the Loch Lomond of Travancore, commands an enchanting scenery. Cotton-spinning and weaving and the manufacture of tiles are its chief industries. (*Population* 18,839).

Kayankulam.—This town was formerly the capital of an independent principality of that name. In 1746 A. D., the territory was annexed to Travancore. A well-attended market is held here. Communicating by backwater with Cochin in the north and Quilon in the south and by road with Madura and Tinevelly in the east, it was a centre of trade during the early days of the Dutch influence. A Syrian Church appears to have been built at the place so early as 829 A. D. (*Population* 5,830).

Alleppey.—This is the most important commercial town in the State. It commands a fine harbour affording safe anchorage for the greater part of the year. Opened to foreign trade towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, Alleppey has long been the premier port of Travancore. It affords a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of hill produce. The manufacture of coir matting is being carried on, on a large scale. Cocoanut oil mills worked by steam have within recent years been established at Alleppey and the nighbourhood by native capitalists. (*Population* 25,665).

Kottayam.—This town, situated on the banks of the Minachil river, is the centre of the Syrian Christian community and possesses one of the most ancient Syrian churches in all Malabar. It was also the scene of the early labours of the

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NOTE.—The official dates for closing and opening the port of Alleppey on account of the monsoon are generally 15th May and 15th September respectively but shipping may commence a month earlier and terminate a month later, at the discretion of the Port Officer.

Anglican Missionaries. It exhibits much educational activity and possesses a Second Grade College and four High Schools. The old Syrian Seminary, where English education is said to have been first imparted in Travancore, is an interesting institution. Standing at the portal of communication with the Peermade range of Hills where coffee and tea plantation are worked on a large scale, Kottayam serves as a convenient mart for the exchange of goods. (*Population* 45,141).

Changanacherry.—This town was once the capital of the principality of Tekkumkur. With its subjugation by Travancore its importance waned. Like Kottayam it is a centre of Christian influence and possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast. One of the best-attended markets in North Travancore is held here, and people flock to it from all parts. (*Population* 17,242).

Parur.—A Rajah of Parur once ruled here before its subjugation by Travancore. It is more or less surrounded by Cochin territory at one time belonged to it. It was made over to Travancore in 1762. (*Population* 13,782).

THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Tenth Session.

DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

By command of His Highness the Maha Raja, I gladly welcome you to the Tenth Session of the Assembly. Copies of the Administration Report for 1088—in English and in Malayalam—will, as usual, be placed in your hands, and I would invite a perusal of the report.

Casualties.

2. Since I last addressed you, the Public Service has lost several high officers, the Senior Dewan Peishkar, Mr. S. Padmanabha Aiyar, the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division, Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade, Col. R. D. Faunce, the Second Professor of English in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Mr. M. LaBouchardiere, and the Senior Executive Engineer, Mr. H. A. Minchin. Mr. Padmanabha Aiyar was a capable and sound officer, whose good work in completing the Revenue Settlement of the State has already received the warm appreciation of His Highness' Government. The position of the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division is one of some difficulty, and Mr. Vernede discharged the duties of that office with ability and tact. Col. Faunce was an officer of marked efficiency; he left the Nair Brigade in a much better condition than he found it. Mr. LaBouchardiere had been connected with His Highness the Maha Raja's College for nearly four decades, and the Education Department is all the poorer for his retirement. By Mr. Minchin's unfortunate death, we have lost a very good Engineer, who had been employed almost continuously on the Kodayar Irrigation Works, and whose memory will, I have no doubt, live long in the minds of the ryots in the Southern Division, for whom he had always such warm sympathy and with whom he succeeded in maintaining such amicable relations.

Financial.

3. The Revenue of the Government rose from Rs. 1,37,68,000 in 1087 to Rs. 1,48,12,000 in 1088, and the Expenditure from Rs. 1,34,55,000 to Rs. 1,45,98,000. In the result, the transactions of 1088 showed a Surplus of Rs. 2,14,000, raising the Government Balance from Rs. 75,78,000 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 77,92,000 at its close. In 1082 the Revenue of the State was Rs. 1,01,73,000, and the Expenditure Rs. 1,03,76,000. The revenue has thus gone up during the last six years by 46% and the expenditure by 41%. From 1083 onwards, the State has had a surplus every year, the average surplus for the period working out at Rs. 3,70,000.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

Land.

4. Under Land Revenue I would note the complete closure of Settlement work and the submission of the final report on the same. His Highness' Government reviewed this report at some length recently. The revenue derived from the lands belonging to the Devaswoms, or Hindu temples, has been separated, with effect from 1088, from Land Revenue proper, and taken to the credit of the Devaswoms; so also, the receipts from the irrigation cess levied in the area commanded by the Kodayar, have been taken to the head of Irrigation and other Reproductive Works. In the result, the demand and collection of Land Revenue exhibit a *nominal* falling off. To admit, however, of an effective comparison being made with the previous year, the figures for 1087 have also been revised, by the removal from the head of Land Revenue, of the revenue from the Devaswom lands and the irrigation cess; and you will see that the net demand rose from Rs. 35,97,000 in 1087 to Rs. 38,28,000 in 1088. Including the arrear demand of Rs. 79,000, the total demand for 1088 was Rs. 39,07,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 38,20,000 was collected and Rs. 18,000 written off, and the balance pending collection at the end of the year was Rs. 69,000. Six years ago—on the last day of 1082—the pending balance was Rs. 2,12,000. The resurvey of the Nedumangad taluk made progress. The Government have reason to believe that this will be over by the close of 1091. Action is being taken, as soon as the resurvey of a *pakuthi* is over and the necessary records become available, for the pending applications for waste lands to be promptly disposed of. The demand for waste lands has increased to a remarkable extent in recent years all over the

State. This is a healthy sign. The Government have felt bound, in view to this increased demand and the rise in the value of land all over, to secure for the public revenue a portion of the benefit, by suitable revisions of the rates of *tharavila*. The orders on this subject are issued from time to time in the Gazette for public information. While on the subject of the Land Revenue, I would gladly acknowledge the cordial co-operation and help I have had from the Division Peishkars and Tahsildars generally in working up the efficiency of the Department.

Forest.

5. The administration of the Forest Department continued satisfactory under Mr. Rama Rao's capable headship. Two years ago it was pointed out in the Assembly, by one of the Members, how large the revenue from the forests was capable of increase, without trenching in any way on their capital wealth. I would invite your attention to the circumstance that the net revenue of 1088 was almost double that of the previous year; the increase over the net revenue of 1088 has been nearly 230%.

Salt.

6. The net revenue from Salt practically remained the same as in the previous year, about Rs. 10,37,500; the selling prices of the home-salt in the Government factories and depots was raised from Re. 1-6 as. to Re. 1-8 as. per maund, and in the bankshalls from Re. 1-8 as. to Re. 1-9 as. per maund. The price of Bombay salt was raised from Re. 1-9 as. to Re. 1-11 as. per maund in the depots, and from Re. 1-11 as. to Re. 1-12 as. per maund in the bankshalls; in the Munambam depot alone the price remained the same—Re. 1-9 as. per maund. Careful enquiry elicited the fact that, under the old rates, the Government were *not* securing the net revenue of Re. one per maund, which they should collect by way of duty, and the slight increases in the departmental selling prices had therefore to be made. The average consumption of salt per head of population, in 1088, was 23·4 lbs., as compared with 19·38 lbs. in the Madras Presidency and 21·82 lbs. in Cochin.

Excise.

7. Taking together the three heads of Abkari, Opium and Ganja, and Tobacco, the gross collections rose from Rs. 27,82,000 to Rs. 30,42,000, the increase being Rs. 2,60,000; the expenditure also rose, from Rs. 2,73,000 to Rs. 2,76,000;

in the result, there was an increase in the net revenue of Rs. 2,57,000. The excise policy of the Government has been to bring the consumption of the articles under more rigorous control and to raise the prices of commodities so far as that could be done without offering a violent inducement to illicit practices. Under Abkari, I would particularly draw your attention to the fact that the facilities for the consumption of liquor have been steadily going down, *e. g.*, the number of country liquor shops in the State went down from 4,634 in 1087 to 2,288 in 1088, *i. e.*, by more than 50%. The number of these shops in 1083 was 7,050. That will give you an idea of the very substantial reduction which has been made in recent years in the matter of the facilities for the consumption of liquor. Taking it according to population, there was one country liquor shop for 419 people in 1083, whereas in 1088 there was one for 1,498 people. Again, the number of opium and ganja shops in 1088 was 241, against 399 in 1083. Taking Abkari, Opium and Ganja, and Tobacco, all together, the incidence of taxation per head of population works out at 25 chuckrams in 1088, against 21 chuckrams in 1083.

Customs.

8. The gross revenue of the year fell from Rs. 12,81,000 to Rs. 12,56,000. In 1086, the revenue was so high as Rs. 13,23,000. About 93 of the revenue is derived from the export duty; and the items which contribute most to the duty are the produce of the cocoanut tree. It has been calculated that about 75% of the Customs Revenue is derived from the export duty on the produce of the cocoanut tree alone. The Excise Commissioner has pointed out that the diminished output of the produce of the cocoanut tree has been one of the causes of the decrease in the Customs Revenue. The export trade in this produce fell from Rs. 169 lacs in 1087 to Rs. 159 lacs in 1088. This is a serious matter, and I cannot help thinking that it is, to no small extent, due to the inveterate habit of imagining that a cocoanut garden once planted out and come to maturity needs no further attention either by way of tillage or by way of mannuring. Happily, the feeling among the ryots is slowly changing in this respect, mostly on account of the operations of the Agricultural Department. In regard to the export tariff generally, the policy of the Government has been gradually to reduce the list, for example, in 1085 the number of articles on the export tariff list was 24, and in 1088 it came down to 15. Before leaving this branch of the revenue, I should mention that the Salt, Abkari, Customs and Marine revenues, are managed by a single agency known as the Excise Department, the work of which has shown steady improvement since

its present head, Mr. Raman Pillai, was appointed Commissioner—over five years ago. The Department has now reached considerable efficiency.

Stamps.

9. The revenue from Stamps reached the high figure of Rs. 17,99,000 during the year. This is a revenue which has been, for a long time, going up. It was Rs. 12,25,000 in 1082. The increase has been both under General and Court Fee Stamps. In a country where land is so valuable, land tenures so complicated, where there are such variations in the personal law of the different sections of the community, and last, but not least, where there is such a large amount of mutual distrust and want of confidence, and consequent increase of litigation, the Stamp Revenue is bound to go up.

PROTECTION.

The Legislative Council.

10. The number of Members of the Legislative Council was raised during the year from 10 to 15. The maximum allowed by law has now been reached, and no further increase is therefore possible. Out of the 15 Members of the Council, excluding the President, 8 are officials and 7 are non-officials, and of the 7 non-officials, four are appointed on the recommendation of the Assembly Members of the four main divisions of the State; the fifth, representing the planting division of Devicolam, is generally appointed on the recommendation of the planters in that area; and the other two are appointed by the Government to represent communities or interests which otherwise fail to secure representation. Since the last Assembly, Mr. M. Madhaven Tampi, who had been returned by the Members of the Padmanabhapuram Division, vacated his seat, and Mr. R. Eswara Pillai, the representative of the Kottayam Division, has also just vacated his seat. His Highness the Maha Raja has commanded that the Members of the Kottayam and Padmanabhapuram Divisions shall now meet, under the presidency of their respective Dewan Peishkars, and elect representatives for their divisions, whose names should be submitted to His Highness for consideration. The most important piece of legislation passed during 1088 was Regulation I of that year, to define and amend the law of marriage, succession and family management among the Nairs. In regard to pending pieces of legislation, I would instance the Village Panchayat Court Bill and the Co-operative Societies Bill, as fraught with possibilities of great good, if properly worked. Both these Bills now await final reading in the

Council. In regard to the Bill to amend and define the rules of law applicable to intestate succession among Indian Christians, the Government cannot ignor the large diversity of opinion that has already manifested itself on the subject, nor can the Government undertake to pass a legislation like that except on the strength of a practical unanimity of feeling in the community affected.

Police.

11. The Police Department was thoroughly reorganised, at an additional cost of nearly a lac of rupees per annum. The most important feature of the reorganisation was the increase in the number of the charging stations and placing them all in charge of a new class of officers, Sub-Inspectors, who should ordinarily be graduates appointed straight on to the Department. The character of Police work is already showing signs of improvement, as the result of this substitution of the Sub-Inspectors in the place of the old Head Constables for the charge of stations. It is, however, inevitable that, with such a large number of new hands in charge of the stations, efficiency should suffer to some extent at the outset. As, however, the Sub-Inspectors pick up experience, the Government are sanguine that the work of the Police would improve in every way. The number of policemen prosecuted fell from 100 to 66; the percentage of conviction remained, however, practically unchanged, being 12, against 11 in the previous year. Vigorous action was taken during the year to detect cases of false coining—of Sirkar as well as of British Indian coins. 13 of such cases were reported during the year, of which 9 were disposed of and 4 were pending when the year closed; of the 2 cases disposed of, 4 cases ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal.

The Central Prison.

12. There was an increase in the number of prisoners, the average daily strength of the convicted prisoners rising from 423 to 468. The percentage of sick to strength fell, however, from seven to four, and the daily average of sick from 31 to 21. The number of deaths also fell from 24 to 12. Jail earnings showed improvement, the receipts rising from Rs. 43,000 toRs. 67,500; the increase has been solely under Printing and Binding work. I should add, in explanation, that this work is done wholly for the departments of Government and that there can be no question, therefore, of any competition with private enterprise.

Criminal Justice.

13. The number of Criminal Courts rose from 64 to 67, the increase being due to the establishment of three more Stationary Magistrates' Courts, at Kottayam, Vycome and Mundakayam. And since the close of the year, two more Stationary Magistrates' Courts have been established, at Karunagapalli and Sherthallai. During the last six years, so many as 8 Stationary Magistrates' Courts have been newly opened for the purpose of relieving the Tahsildars, and in the result, several Tahsildars are now wholly free from magisterial work; and in the case of several others, the magisterial duties have been substantially reduced. The Government recognise that, in view to the large increase that has taken place in the work of Tahsildars in recent years, more relief is still due to them, and the policy of giving that relief—by the appointment of Stationary Magistrates—will be continued. While dealing with Criminal Justice, I would specially mention the fall in the number of juveniles brought to trial and convicted, and also the increasing percentage of them committed to the Reformatory. Again, in regard to public servants, the Government note with some satisfaction that the evil of the reckless prosecution of public servants has begun to show some abatement; the number of public servants prosecuted fell from 202 to 147, the number convicted rising from 5 to 15. You could gauge the volume of the insecurity from the circumstances that, out of the 147 prosecutions, only 32 were initiated by the Government or heads of departments, the remaining 115 prosecutions having been started by private individuals; out of the 32 Governmental prosecutions, so many as 11 ended in conviction, but only 4 cases ended in conviction out of the 115 private prosecutions. The Criminal Procedure Code Regulation has been recently ammended and Magistrates are now compentent to award compensation to the accused in warrant cases (as they already were in summons cases) where the prosecutions are frivolous. The volume of work done by the several Criminal Courts shewed no material change, but the work was done with somewhat greater expedition. Though the number of witnesses examined by the Magistracy rose from 37,890 to 40,314, the number detained beyond 3 days fell from 537 to 173.

Civil Justice.

14. The civil litigation of the State increased as usual—from 69,385 to 62,258. I am speaking of the fresh institutions. The increase was wholly in the original suits filed in the Munsiffs' Courts. The original suits filed in the District

Courts fell slightly, and the appeal suits fell both in the District Courts and in the High Court. The Munsiffs' Courts were unable to keep abreast of the increasing volume of their fresh work; their arrears rose from 15,592 to 17,618; the number of suits of between one and two years' pendency on their file also rose, from 2,164 to 3,696, and that of more than two years' pendency from 286 to 355. The largest increase was, as usual, in petty suits, those below Rs. 50 in value. I have, elsewhere, referred to the Bill for the constitution of Village Panchayat Courts, which now awaits final reading in the Legislative Council. The object of this legislation is to transfer gradually to village bodies (to be newly created) a portion of the large volume of petty litigation which has now to be dealt with by the stipendiary Courts. The success of the legislation would, of course, depend wholly on the way in which the people work it.

Registration.

15. Four new sub-registry offices were opend and a new registration district was also formed. There was a decrease of 9,500 in the number of documents presented for registration, due it is said to the passing of the Nayar Regulation, and the restriction imposed thereby on the powers of the *karnavan* in alienating the *tarwad* properties. There was an increase in the receipts of the Department, on account of the fact that the revision of the fee table effected in 1087 was in operation throughout the year; but, *per contra*, the expenditure went up by Rs. 34,000, on account of the reorganisation of the department and the additional offices opened. In the result, the ratio of the expenditure to the gross income rose from 31% to 37%.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

16. The Agricultural Department did good work during the year. Copies of Dr. Kunjan Pillay's report—in English and in Malayalam—will be placed in the hands of the Members. It is a matter of satisfaction to the Government that the efforts of this Department are being responded to, to an increasing extent, by the ryots. The cocoanut palm disease in Middle Travancore continued to engage serious attention. The inspection of the infected areas and the numbering of the affected trees in them, the segregation of the infected trees in isolated areas, the issue of special manures, the propagation of disease—resistant varieties of the cocoanut, and other measures, were vigorously pushed on.

Public Works.

17. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to the high figure of Rs. 36,85,003, of which a sum of Rs. 33,570,000 was expended by the Chief Engineer and Rs. 3,28,000 by the Maramath Department. The expenditure on the Kodayar Project during the year was Rs. 3,88,000, the capital outlay on the Project working up to Rs. 68,40,300 at the close of 1088. Public Works—including Irrigation—account for a sustantial portion of the increase which has taken place in the expenditure of the State during the last six years, and under Mr. Bastow's skilful guidance, the Chief Engineer's Department has attained a high level of usefulness and efficiency. The following figures will be instructive :—

1082	Rs. 15,80,000.
1083	,, 17,25,000.
1084	,, 20,87,000.
1085	,, 24,99,000.
1086	,, 22,78,000.
1087	,, 25,10,000.
1088	,, 33,57,000.

Most of the subjects brought up year after year in the Assembly related to the need for more public works, mainly communications; also, numerous buildings are on hand for the several departments of the Government, mainly Education. It is inevitable, under these circumstances, that the expenditure on Public Works should go up. On account of the large increase in the expenditure on works, the charges on account of the establishment of the Chief Engineer fell from 15% of the total outlay in 1087 to 13% in 1088.

In November 1908, the Kottyam Members of the Fifth Session of the Assembly framed a scheme of works for their Division. To enable you to realise the progress made in carrying out that programme, I have ordered a statement to be prepared, copies of which will be placed in the hands of the Members. You will see from that statement that some of the works have been finished and others are in different stages of progress.

A similar concession will now be given to the Members of the Quilon Division, who will meet under the presidency of the Acting Chief Engineer, and frame a programme of works for their Division, which would be given due consideration in the starting of new works during the next few years.

Railway.

18. The improvement in the earnings of the State Railway from Shencotta to Quilon continued in 1088, and the deficit

which the Government had to make good to provide the guaranteed interest to the Debenture holders fell by Bh. Rs. 26,000.

The following figures in regard to this deficit, for a series of years, will be instructive:—

1080	B. Rs. 2,78,000.
1081	,, 2,19,000.
1082	,, 2,38,000.
1083	,, 1,78,000.
1084	,, 1,88,000.
1085	,, 1,71,000.
1086	,, 1,66,000.
1087	,, 1,46,000.
1088	,, 1,20,000.

The Government have reason to believe that the improvement will continue, and they confidently look forward to the construction of the Quilon—Trivandrum Extension—which has been recentely taken in hand—to wipe of the deficit completely. The estimated cost of this extension is Bh. Rs. 29,72,000, and as His Highness' Government did not deem it expedient to add to the capital liability of Rs. 118 lacs outstanding against them on account of the Shencotta--Quilon Section, they have resolved to construct the extension wholly from their own funds.

Anchal.

19. The administration of the Anchal Department was satisfactory; there was an increase in the number of offices, in the number of covers posted and delivered, and also in the number of offices doing the hundi business. Savings Bank work was introduced for the first time during the year in a few selected offices and has been found to be popular. A reciprocal arrangement was entered into with Cochin for the issue and payment of hundis as between the offices of the two States.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vaccination.

20. There was a substantial increase in the volume of vaccination work, the number of vaccinations performed rising from 1,46,000 to 1,78,500; and the number of cases verified by the Inspecting staff rose from 37,500 to 56,500. The staff was increased, that of the field vaccinators alone rising from 60 to 103. The unfortunate prejudice against vaccination, so prevalent in the State, is, I believe, slowly giving way. Vaccination is now compulsory in four towns. The administration of the Vaccination Department during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Town Improvement Committees.

21. The year opened with 10 Committees; and five new ones started work during the year, namely Colachel, Padmanabhapuram, Changanacherri, Parur and Neyyattinkara; so that, at the end of the year, there were 15 Committees working. I may add that, since then, four more Committees have been started, at Kuzhithura, Mavelikara, Haripad and Attingal, so that, we have now in the State 19 Committees. Three years ago we had only five Committees. The Government would now pause and watch the working of the large number of Committees, old and new, before increasing the number. The number of non-official members has been largely increased in all the Committees, and they now constitute the majority in every one of them, as the following figures will shew:—

Name of Committee.	Total number of members, excluding the President.	Number of officials.	Number of non-officials.
Trivandrum ...	10	3	7
Kottayam ...	9	3	6
Nagercoil ...	9	3	6
Quilon ...	9	3	6
Alleppey ...	9	3	6
Alwaye ...	9	3	6
Kayankulam ...	9	2	7
Thiruvalla ...	9	2	7
Vaikom ...	9	3	6
Shencotta ...	9	2	7
Colachel ...	9	2	7
Padmanabhapuram ...	9	2	7
Changanacherri ...	9	2	7
Parur ...	9	2	7
Neyyattinkara ...	9	2	7
Kuzhithura ...	9	2	7
Mavelikara ...	9	2	7
Haripad ...	9	2	7
Attingal ...	9	2	7

Also, in the older Committees of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, and the new Committees of Shencotta and Kayanakulam, the non-official members are now being wholly elected by the rate-payers. The powers of the Committees in regard to financial matters have been widened,

and the Government grants to them have been guaranteed for a period of five years. So far, the work of most of the Committees is characterised by an amount of caution and sobriety which augurs well for their future. Taking all the Committees together, they began with a balance of Rs. 30,200, received Government grants aggregating to Rs. 42,200, raised by local taxation Rs. 63,400, expended Rs. 94,300, and closed with a balance of Rs. 41,500. The receipts from local taxation alone rose from Rs. 42,500 in 1087 to Rs. 63,400 in 1088.

Medical.

22. There were no changes worth mentioning in the Medical Department or in the management of the Vaidyasalas.

EDUCATION.

23. Education made progress during the year. The total number of the recognised schools rose from 1,698 to 1,763, and their strength from 1,78,775 pupils to 2,04,971. Of the total number of the recognised schools, about half the number, 828, were departmental institutions, and they accounted for 65 per cent of the total strength. Taking the school-going population as 15 per cent of the total population, 40 per cent of the children of school-going age were under instruction in a recognised school, against 35 per cent in the previous year. There was a strengthening of the Government schools of all grades during the year. Two new Professors were secured for His Highness the Maha Raja's College and steps were taken for organising the Honors' Courses in English Literature and History in that college. In the secondary schools, the liberal revision of the salaries of the teachers, sanctioned at the close of 1087, was brought into effect during the year, and it attracted a large number of graduates and trained teachers to these schools. The revision of the staff of the elementary schools was continued, and four more taluks were completed, so that, at the end of the year, 18 out of the 33 taluks of the State had been revised. The Government also opened a large number of new elementary schools. A liberal scheme of scholarships was sanctioned for the colleges and secondary schools, the benefits of which were thrown open to the private as well as to the Government institutions. Female education made progress, the total number of girls under instruction rising from 49,208 to 57,137, a particularly pleasing feature being the increase of the girls in the colleges from 18 to 30 and those in the secondary schools from 1,090 to 1,408. The licensing of teachers was continued, so many as 1,403 new licenses being issued during the year, the total number of licensed teachers at the close

of the year working up to 6,912. The inspecting agency was strengthened, to cope with the increasing volume of work. In the result, the gross expenditure on Education went up by over three lacs of rupees, as the following figures will show:—

Heads.	1087.	1088.
	Rs.	Rs.
Controlling agencies	96,595	1,06,299
Departmental schools	6,33,244	9,44,199
Private ,,	1,79,801	1,77,788
Miscellaneous	46,311	56,164
Total.....	9,55,951	12,84,450

But, notwithstanding what has been already done and the increase in the expenditure already incurred, I feel that the State is but at the threshold of a great deal more of development and outlay, if adequate educational facilities are to be provided for all the children in it, and I would invite your serious attention to what I say on the subject in para 244 of the Administration Report. You would see that, between 1080 and 1088, the expenditure on education has gone up by over 200 per cent, but we have succeeded, so far, in getting under instruction in the recognised schools only 40 per cent of the school-going population. That instruction in such schools is not being given to a much larger number is not, by any means, due to any unwillingness on the part of any section of the people to send their children to school. Whatever may be the state of affairs elsewhere, the problem just now in Travancore is not to devise means for compelling an unwilling people to send their children to school, but to provide a sufficient number of good schools for the willing children—for girls as well as for boys. The Education Budget of 1089 works up to Rs. 16½ lacs, and the expenditure will most likely go up to Rs. 20 lacs in 1090. The Government are face to face with a problem of considerable difficulty—how to provide, with as little delay as possible, a sufficient number of suitable elementary schools. It would of course, be fatal to extend any recognition to those schools which, for non-compliance with the Code, are now treated as of no account; and I would earnestly deprecate any relaxation of the Code, with consequent lowering of efficiency, for the purpose of increasing the volume of education What is wanted is an increase in the volume, with the quality remaining unimpaired. It is mainly a question of funds. The only feasible solution appears to be to create local bodies to finance and manage the elementary schools, the local bodies receiving for the purpose substantial grants

from the Government, the latter continuing to be responsible for inspection and ultimate control. A comprehensive law is being drafted, covering the whole field of Education, which would make provision for the rapid development of public instruction in the State.

24. While on the subject of Education, I would mention the action taken by the Government last August, to appoint a Committee to enquire into and report on the subject of education in the vernacular. This subject had been pressed on the Government in successive years by the Assembly, and the Government felt that the whole question required careful looking into, and they therefore appointed a Committee, with Dewan Bahadur A. Govinda Pillay as President, to investigate into and report upon it. The Committee have sent up their report, copies of which will now be distributed to the Members. I am sure that you will find the report both interesting and instructive, and His Highness has commanded that the views of some select Members shall be taken on the report.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Devaswoms.

25. Action was taken during the year to credit to the Devaswoms the revenue from their lands, which had previously merged in the general land revenue of the State. We have now, for the first time, a definite idea of what the net expenditure incurred on the Devaswoms is. The following are the figures for 1088 :—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
1. Devaswom lands	Rs.	3,86,385	1 Establishment and allowances	Rs.	17,634
2. Offerings	,,	33,793	2. Major Devaswoms	,,	10,44,077
3. Adiyara	,,	2 03	3. Minor Devaswoms	,,	64,042
4. Receipts from Sri-pandaravagai	,,	5,618	4. Grants to temples outside the State	,,	14,746
5. Sale of surplus provisions	,,	5,128	5. Sri Pandaravagai	,,	12,206
6. Sale proceeds of old stores and materials	,,	1,157	6. Other items	,,	26,567
7. Other items	,,	22,280			
Total	Rs.	4,56,392	Total	Rs.	11,79,282

You will see from the above that the net expenditure of 1088 was Rs. 7,22,890. The Government apprehend that the separation of the Devaswom land revenue from the Sirkar land revenue has not yet been completely effected,

and arrangements are being made for a scrutiny of the lists, so that, omissions, if any, may be detected and rectified. Also, the Government will bear in mind that their position in regard to their own lands, and as stated in G. O. No. 4905, dated the 25th October 1912, when the next settlement is taken up, it will be the duty of the Government so to regulate it in regard to the Devaswom lands that the Devaswoms should get the full revenue due to them. Also, I may mention that the establishment and contingent expenditure of all the Devaswoms is now being revised, and scrupulous care is being taken to avoid all waste. But, notwithstanding all that may be done for developing the revenue of the Devaswoms and for economising their expenditure, there can be very little doubt that, for a very long time to come, the expenditure on the Devaswoms would be substantially in excess of their receipts; and I would, therefore, on behalf of His Highness' Government say, that, for the reasons given in the order of October 1912, the Government would supplement the Devaswom revenue, from the general revenues of the State, to such an extent as may, from time to time, be necessary to ensure the efficient maintenance of the Devaswoms.

Charities.

26. The expenditure on Charities went down, I am glad to say, still further in 1088. It was Rs. 3,59,000, to which it had come, by continual retrenchment, from Rs. 6,45,000 in 1084. As pointed out by me in my report, the expenditure in 1088 was lower than what it ever was after 1064, and when it is remembered that the prices of all provisions have so very considerably gone up during the intervening period of 23 years, the volume of the retrenchment will be realised.

The consideration of the subjects being over, some of the Members of the Assembly addressed the Dewan as follows:—

Mr. K. Raman Tampi (Member, Vilavancode taluk):—On behalf of the Members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, we beg leave to approach you with the request that you be pleased to convey to His Most Gracious Highness, our most beloved Maha Raja, our feelings of deep and profound gratitude, genuine loyalty and ever-abiding devotion to His Most Gracious Highness' Person and Throne.

Various and varied are the blessings which we, the subjects of His Most Gracious Highness the Maha Raja, enjoy under His Highness' beneficent rule.

We, on behalf of the people of Travancore, respectfully beg to acknowledge with grateful feelings the paternal solicitude and kind interest His Most Gracious Highness has been readily and steadily evincing in all that concerns the welfare of His Highness' humble subjects, and we fervently pray that, by the grace of Providence, His Most Gracious Highness be spared for many more decades, to govern His Highness' humble subjects, with the rare wisdom, love and sympathy that has characterised His Highness' reign.

Mr. N. G. Parameswaran Pillai (Member, Mavelikara taluk):—On behalf of the Members of the Tenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, we beg you to convey to His Most Gracious Highness the Maha Raja, our feelings of unswerving loyalty and deep devotion to his Person and Throne, which it is our proud privilege to offer as a humble tribute, for the manifold blessings we enjoy under His Highness' beneficent rule.

2. This is the Seventh Session of this Assembly at which you have presided; and though it is not our object to enumerate the achievements of the Government, we think we should not allow this opportunity to pass without some reference to the more important measures that have been carried out or inaugurated during the last six years. The Finances of the State have been carefully husbanded, so that many measures and reforms, which would have been impossible for want of means, have been brought within the range of practical achievement. The Land Revenue Settlement has been concluded. The system of Forest monopolies, which had been injurious alike to the State and the people, has been abolished, and the conservation and exploitation of our extensive forests have been undertaken on a scientific plan. The State Charities have been brought under rigorous control and placed on a more economical basis. The relation between the State and Devaswoms

have been placed on a sound footing. The increased grants to Public Works have greatly developed the facility of communication in the State, and the Railway to the Capital has been all but laid down. An entirely new Department of Agriculture has been established, which gives promise of substantial and lasting usefulness. Education has progressed steadily, and, in spite of misapprehensions entertained in some quarters, we feel assured that the educational policy of the State is in keeping with its traditions, liberal and progressive. We look from the solid foundations of today to the structure, we have in view for the future, of a self-contained University for Travancore, attracting, unifying and elevating the scattered educational forces and ideals of the country. Opportunities for familiarising themselves with the problem of Municipal Administration have been largely given to the people by the creation of Town Improvement Committees throughout the State. Various Departments of the State have been reorganised and the general tone of administration improved and rendered more vigorous and efficient.

3. In Legislation this period will stand distinguished by that bold and useful measure—the Nair Regulation—which has already brought, and is bound in the future to bring, incalculable material and moral benefit to a very important section of the people and through them to the whole country. Turning to the Assembly, although no changes have been introduced in its function, we recognise with pleasure that its strength has been brought up to what it was before, and under your wise guidance it has remained an effective business organisation. Whatever may be the results of representations made in this Assembly, we know that they are understood by the Government to be seriously advanced and expected to be seriously dealt with. We look back with no small satisfaction to the circumstance, that several of the measures taken during the last six years were the results of representations made in the Assembly, and we express the hope that the constitution of this Assembly may be soon placed upon a firmer basis and more frequent opportunities afforded to exercise collective functions.

4. We should be wanting in our duty if we did not once more press upon Government our unanimous request that extended powers as suggested in our address last year may soon be given to the Legislative Council and that steps be taken to effect a complete separation of judicial and executive functions. We beg leave to repeat our prayer that there should be no further delay in taking action for a careful Industrial and Economic Survey of the State. The necessity for a survey of the

kind has been more than once pressed upon the attention of Government in this Assembly and we have been assured that steps will be taken in that direction.

5. In conclusion, we beg to offer our hearty thanks to you for the unfailing courtesy and kindness with which you have listened to our representations and for the several arrangements made for our comfort, amusement and instruction. In the name of the people of Travancore, we wish you a long and happy life.

Mr. K. M. Mammen Mappillay (Member, T. I. C., Thiruvalla):—The Christian Members of the Assembly respectfully request you to convey to Our Most Gracious Sovereign, His Highness the Maha Raja, our humble expression of deep devotion and genuine loyalty towards His Highness' Person and Throne. We beg also to express our high esteem and appreciation of your tact, patience and large-heartedness, of which we have had ample proof during these days of the Assembly which has just closed its sittings. You have seen with your own eyes a large part of the State—a much larger portion, undoubtedly, than any predecessor of yours ever did—and have always been very accessible to every subject, be he high or low, of His Highness Our Gracious Sovereign. We beg gratefully to acknowledge the large benefits of political advancement and intellectual and material progress, which we, the Christians, have, in common with the other communities of the State, enjoyed under your wise and vigorous administration. We are thankful to have at the head of affairs a far-seeing statesman and sympathetic administrator. The far-reaching measures of reform that have been carried out during the period of your Dewanship are too numerous to mention here. The introduction of free primary education and the great strides made in education generally, the improvement of the means of communication throughout the State, the extension of the Railway, the enlargement of the Legislative Council, the introduction of several important measures of legislation, the advance made in local self-government, and not least of all, the unprecedented recognition of the claims of the depressed classes of the State—these are but a few of the more important measures of reform carried out in your beneficent and memorable administration.

2. In this connection, however, we feel that we would be failing in our duty if we do not take the present occasion to bring to your sympathetic notice certain legitimate claims and interests of our community which have not received either adequate representation or recognition. We believe that it will not be argued that we are second to any community in

the State in point of numerical strength, education, culture, wealth, public spirit, or grit and capacity for business. We have, however, to submit with regret that, in the Legislative Council, the Popular Assembly, the Town Improvement Committees and the Public Service, we are not proportionately or adequately represented. We would therefore plead that the Christian community in the State be allowed the privilege of electing their own representatives to the above bodies and be shown greater consideration in the matter of appointment to the Public Service.

3. In conclusion, Sir, we would thank you for the privilege and opportunity accorded to us for making this representation at the close of this Assembly, and we trust that they will receive generous consideration at the hands of His Highness' Government.

Mr. N. Kumaran Asan (*Member, Nominated*):—Eazhava Members of the Assembly beg you to submit to His Highness Our Most Gracious Maha Raja their very deep and abiding feeling of veneration, loyalty and devotion to His Highness' august Person and Throne. We beg to assure you that we yield to none in these respects. We also beg of you, Sir, to accept our most grateful thanks for the innumerable benefits we have had at your hands. Since you assumed the Dewanship, our path has been made easier in the matter of admission to the public schools and to the public service. Also, we have ever found in you one who was willing to listen patiently to our sorrows and seek to alleviate them. If, notwithstanding what you have done for us, we beg to mention here some of our many troubles, it is not for want of gratitude for what has been already done to us, but we feel that we owe it to our community not to lose this opportunity to lay them before you. Hence it is that we have sought your kind permission, in addition to joining in the general address, to mention these things in a special address of our own. Firstly, in regard to this Assembly itself, our position in it is, we beg most respectfully to submit, precarious. Our population is one-sixth of the population of the State, and yet out of this Assembly of 100 Members, the Eazhavas number only 8 Members, of whom 7 owe their seats to nomination by the Government. We beg of you, Sir, to consider whether this is a satisfactory position for our community, which contributes so largely to the wealth of the land. We beg to say that our contribution to the revenue of the State bears a much greater proportion relatively than we do in the matter of population. We beg to urge that the Eazhavas be given their fair share in this Assembly, namely, according to their population, and that

separate electorates be created for the election of the Eazhavas, as, under present circumstances, we have absolutely no chance of being elected by the ordinary taluk voters. In regard to the Town Improvement Committees, we beg to urge that a definite percentage of the non-official seats be reserved for the Eazhavas. Secondly, we beg that the large number of educational institutions still closed to us be thrown open to our community without further delay. Several of us have already spoken in detail on the subject, and you have heard us sympathetically. Thirdly, we beg to bring to your notice that, notwithstanding all that you have done for us, our community still finds it extremely difficult to get admission into the public service, especially in the lower ranks and we beg that action may be taken to ameliorate our condition in this respect. Fourthly, we beg that an Eazhava Member may be chosen for the Legislative Council. It is very hard, Sir, that our community, which constitutes one-sixth of the population of the State, should be wholly prevented from having any share in the making of the laws which we have to obey. And lastly, we beg that an enquiry be made into our customs of inheritance and that a law be enacted on the subject so as to prevent ruinous litigation.

2. In conclusion, Sir, we beg to assure you once again of our deep feeling of thankfulness for all that you have done for us, our high esteem and regard for you personally, and we shall ever pray for your long life and happiness.

[*Abstract of the Address of the Mahomedan Members.*

They express their deep devotion and loyalty to His Highness the Maha Raja and their feelings of thankfulness to the Dewan for the help done to their community, more especially for granting a site for the proposed Arabic College at Alwaye, and entertaining Mahomedan youths in the Government service. They pray for long life to His Highness the Maha Raja, to the baby Prince, and to the Dewan.]

Mr. S. N. Krishna Iyer B. A., B. L. (Member, Nominated):—The Jenmi Members of this Assembly beg you to convey to His Highness Our Gracious Maha Raja the deep feelings of loyalty and devotion which the Jenmies entertain towards His Highness' Person and Throne.

2. The Jenmies beg leave to express to you, Sir, their deep debt of gratitude for your several acts of kindness and consideration, and in particular for your having given them the right of direct representation in this august Assembly. The Jenmies are labouring under special disadvantages in the

matter of the education of their youth owing to certain caste restrictions which prevent their boys from attending the ordinary schools. It is due to you, Sir, that the Jenmies of Travancore should express in this Assembly how grateful they feel towards you for opening a special school for their boys at Kunnathur.

3. The Jenmies feel, in their heart of hearts, that they have been ungenerously treated for several decades, beginning from 1042, when their vested right in property was taken away from them by one stroke of the pen. A constitutional representation of their grievances has been made possible for them only during your distinguished regime.

4. The Jenmi Members beg humbly to request you that the liberal policy of direct representation granted to them in this Assembly be further extended and that they be allowed to send their own representative to the Legislative Council which privilege they will highly value.

5. In conclusion, the Jenmies desire to tell you that they have always found in you a genuine well-wisher and sympathetic friend, and they assure you that your memory will always be dearly cherished by them.]

[Abstract of the Malayalam Address of the representatives of Shertallai taluk:—

Ever since the people of the Shertallai taluk heard of the proposal to have you as the Dewan of Travancore, they were cherishing a hope that their longstanding evils would soon vanish. They are glad to inform you that their hopes have recently been fulfilled, for which the inhabitants of the Shertallai taluk gratefully tender to you their sincerest thanks. Simply because they had not the good fortune to have their taluk visited by you in the first year of your administration, they have not been enabled to enjoy all the privileges due to them.

Your six years' administration has rightly and justly secured to you the appellation of "People's Dewan". They pray to God that you may continue to be our Dewan for many more years.]

[Abstract of the Malayalam Address of Mr. Rama Varma Thirumulpad, Member for Shertallai taluk, and Mr. Kothavarma Koviladhikarikal, Member for Thiruvalla taluk, on behalf of the Kerala Kshatriya Samajam (*i. e.*, of Rajahs Tampans, Tirumulpads, &c.).

They pray to have two Members from their community, from the next year forward, in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.]

Mr. Charles Brander (Member, the South Travancore Planters' Association):—The planting and commercial communities of this State beg to join with the others in their expression of their feelings of deep devotion and loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja. They would also like to say a few words as regards the very great progress that has been made in these industries during the period you have administered His Highness' Government.

2. During the past 7 years the planting industry has more than trebled itself, giving work to many thousands of His Highness' subjects and diffusing many lacs of rupees throughout the State, which can but redound to its future prosperity.

3. Whenever we have had occasion to bring grievances to your notice, you have given them your prompt attention, and, in common with the other classes of the State, we have not had to wait long to have these redressed, and in the matter of roads and medical aid you have always taken a broad and generous view of our requirements—in fact, but for the way you have encouraged these industries they would have been greately handicapped in the race for industrial existence with other countries; but now, thanks to you, Sir, we can compete on favourable terms with all corners of the world and go on developing to the mutual advantage of the State and ourselves.

4. It is perhaps out of place for me to say anything about the work you have done outside the communities I represent and the progress made in every walk of life and the general bettering of the poorer classes. Suffice it to say, you set yourself a high standard and a great volume of reforms and it has been given to few Dewans to see, as you have seen, these reforms sucessfully budding to fruition in every department of the State.

5. Not only does every department of the State bear the stamp of your administrative reforms, but this Assembly owes you a debt of gratitude for raising it from being a mere petitioning body to what it now is—an Assembly really representative of the people.

6. There are rumours, Sir, that it may not be our good fortune to meet under your presidency again, and should

this unhappily be the case, what will be Travancore's loss will be for the greater good of India—the mother-land of all these States, where you will have greater scope for the great administrative abilities, indomitable energy and unfailing impartiality and tact that have left this State so much better than you found it.

7. We shall not only miss your guiding hand, but we will be the poorer and feel the loss of a personal friend in whose hands we felt all our interests were secure, and you may rest assured, Sir, that your work will live in the memory of Travancoreans when those who have criticised it will have long forgotten.

The Dewan gave the following reply:—

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I thank you all sincerely for your several addresses. The expression of your deep feelings of loyalty and devotion to His Highness the Maha Raja will be submitted to His Highness, and I am sure will be received with pleasure.

2. In regard to what you say of myself and my work it has been my good fortune to receive year after year the appreciation and good wishes of the Assembly. I have told you once before that, next to the approbation of His Highness the Maha Rajah, which must, of course, always come first, there is nothing I prize more, in regard to my work here, than the good opinion of the Assembly, and it will always be a satisfaction to me to feel that I have had that good opinion.

3. In regard to the several representations made by you during the course of this Session and in some of the concluding addresses, some of them, I admit, of an important character, I promise, on behalf of the Government, that, as usual, they would all receive the most careful consideration, and I am sure that you do not expect me to say more about them here.

4. In regard to the Assembly itself, it is a source of gratification to me to feel that it has fallen to me, during the term of my office as Dewan, to develop its usefulness. We are now concluding the tenth session of the Assembly; I have presided, as you point out, over seven out of these ten sessions; and I have no hesitation in saying that your record is one of which you may well be proud. In regard to the future, may I say that it is almost wholly in your

own hands? As long as the Members are actuated by a genuine desire to represent their grievances clearly and moderately, and as long as the solidarity among the Members remains unimpaired, the Assembly is bound to develop into an institution of even greater usefulness than it has been in the past.

The Proceedings of the tenth Session of the Assembly were then brought to a close, with ringing cheers to His Highness the Maha Raja and to the Dewan, and the Assembly dissolved at 4-30 P. M.

PART I.

CALENDAR

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude	*5h. 7m. 59s.*=76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude	8° 30′ 33″ North.
Deviation of the compass	0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip ... ...approximately... ...	2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade ...	77°·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade...	73°·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure	0·778 inch.
Mean relative humidity (Saturation =1) ...	0·812.
Mean direction of the wind	W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain	64·71 inches*
Mean yearly fall of rain	65·30 inches†.
Mean yearly evaporation	88·54 inches.

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

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838—80).

† This result is obtained from 76 years' observations (1838—1913).

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1915.

GOLDEN NUMBER	16
EPACT	14
DOMINICAL LETTER	C
JULIAN PERIOD	6628
JEWISH ERA (Com. September 9).	5676
MOHAMMEDAN ERA (Com. November 9). ...	1334
MALABAR ERA (Com. 17th August 1915).	1091

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

English			Malabar
1915.			1090—91.
January	....	1	17th Markali or Dhanu, 1090.
Do.	....	14	1st Tai or Makaram.
February	....	12	1st Masi or Kumbham.
March	....	14	1st Panguni or Meenam.
April	...	14	1st Chittrai or Medam.
May	....	15	1st Vaikasi or Idavam.
June	....	15	1st Ani or Mithunam.
July	....	17	1st Adi or Karkatakam.
August	....	17	1st Avani or Chingam, 1091.
September	....	17	1st Purattasi or Kanni.
October	....	17	1st Alpasi or Tulam.
November	....	16	1st Kartikai or Vrischikam.
December	....	16	1st Markali or Dhanu.
Do.	....	31	16th Markali or Dhanu.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801	976-7	1830	1005-6	1859	1034-5	1888	1063-4
1802	977-8	1831	1006-7	1860	1035-6	1889	1064-5
1803	978-9	1832	1007-8	1861	1036-7	1890	1065-6
1804	979-0	1833	1008-9	1862	1037-8	1891	1066-7
1805	980-1	1834	1009-0	1863	1038-9	1892	1067-8
1806	981-2	1835	1010-1	1864	1039-0	1893	1068-9
1807	982-3	1836	1011-2	1865	1040-1	1894	1069-0
1808	983-4	1837	1012-3	1866	1041-2	1895	1070-1
1809	984-5	1838	1013-4	1867	1042-3	1896	1071-2
1810	985-6	1839	1014-5	1868	1043-4	1897	1072-3
1811	986-7	1840	1015-6	1869	1044-5	1898	1073-4
1812	987-8	1841	1016-7	1870	1045-6	1899	1074-5
1813	988-9	1842	1017-8	1871	1046-7	1900	1075-6
1814	989-0	1843	1018-9	1872	1047-8	1901	1076-7
1815	990-1	1844	1019-0	1873	1048-9	1902	1077-8
1816	991-2	1845	1020-1	1874	1049-0	1903	1078-9
1817	992-3	1846	1021-2	1875	1050-1	1904	1079-0
1818	993-4	1847	1022-3	1876	1051-2	1905	1080-1
1819	994-5	1848	1023-4	1877	1052-3	1906	1081-2
1820	995-6	1849	1024-5	1878	1053-4	1907	1082-3
1821	996-7	1850	1025-6	1879	1054 5	1908	1083-4
1822	997-8	1851	1026-7	1880	1055-6	1909	1084-5
1823	998-9	1852	1027-8	1881	1056-7	1910	1085-6
1824	999-0	1853	1028-9	1882	1057-8	1911	1086-7
1825	1000-1	1854	1029-0	1883	1058-9	1912	1087-8
1826	1001-2	1855	1030-1	1884	1059-0	1913	1088-9
1827	1002-3	1856	1031-2	1885	1060-1	1914	1089-0
1828	1003-4	1857	1032-3	1886	1061-2	1915	1090-1
1829	1004-5	1858	1033-4	1887	1062-3	1916	1091-2

JANUARY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Fri.	1	17	6 15	5 51	15·18	5 49	morn.	5 56
Sat.	2	18	6 16	5 52	16·18	6 44	0 19	6 48
Sun.	3	19	6 16	5 52	17·18	7 38	1 12	7 37
Mon.	4	20	6 17	5 53	18·18	8 30	2 2	8 24
Tues.	5	21	6 17	5 53	19·18	9 21	2 50	9 8
Wed.	6	22	6 17	5 54	20·18	10 11	3 36	9 50
Thur.	7	23	6 18	5 54	21·18	11 1	4 22	10 32
Fri.	8	24	6 18	5 55	22·18	11 52	5 8	11 15
Sat.	9	25	6 18	5 55	23·18	morn.	5 56	11 59
Sun.	10	26	6 19	5 56	24·18	0 47	6 48	0 aft. 48
Mon.	11	27	6 19	5 56	25·18	1 45	7 43	1 41
Tues.	12	28	6 19	5 57	26·18	2 47	8 43	2 40
Wed.	13	29	6 20	5 57	27·18	3 51	9 47	3 42
Thur.	14	1	6 20	5 58	28·18	4 55	10 51	4 46
Fri.	15	2	6 20	5 58	29·18	5 56	11 52	5 49
Sat.	16	3	6 20	5 59	0·67	6 51	0 aft. 49	6 48
Sun.	17	4	6 21	5 59	1·67	7 41	1 42	7 42
Mon.	18	5	6 21	6 0	2·67	8 26	2 29	8 33
Tues.	19	6	6 21	6 0	3·67	9 7	3 13	9 20
Wed.	20	7	6 21	6 1	4·67	9 46	3 55	10 5
Thur.	21	8	6 21	6 1	5·67	10 23	4 36	10 50
Fri.	22	9	6 22	6 1	6·67	11 1	5 17	11 36
Sat.	23	10	6 22	6 2	7·67	11 40	6 0	morn.
Sun.	24	11	6 22	6 2	8·67	0 aft. 21	6 45	0 22
Mon.	25	12	6 22	6 3	9·67	1 6	7 33	1 10
Tues.	26	13	6 22	6 3	10·67	1 54	8 23	2 1
Wed.	27	14	6 22	6 3	11·67	2 45	9 16	2 53
Thur.	28	15	6 22	6 4	12·67	3 39	10 9	3 47
Fri.	29	16	6 22	6 4	13·67	4 34	11 3	4 39
Sat.	30	17	6 22	6 5	14·67	5 29	11 55	5 30
Sun.	31	18	6 22	6 5	15·67	6 23	morn.	6 18

DHANU or MARGALY.

MAKAROM or THYE.

FEBRUARY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets. morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Mon.	1	19	6 22	6 5	16·67	7 15	0 45	7 4
Tues.	2	20	6 22	6 6	17·67	8 6	1 33	7 48
Wed.	3	21	6 22	6 6	18·67	8 57	2 20	8 31
Thur.	4	22	6 22	6 6	19·67	9 49	3 6	9 14
Fri.	5	23	6 22	6 6	20·67	10 43	3 54	9 58
Sat.	6	24	6 22	6 7	21·67	11 39	4 44	10 45
Sun.	7	25	6 22	6 7	22·67	morn.	5 38	11 36
Mon.	8	26	6 21	6 7	23·67	0 39	6 35	0 aft. 32
Tues.	9	27	6 21	6 8	24·67	1 41	7 36	1 32
Wed.	10	28	6 21	6 8	25·67	2 43	8 38	2 33
Thur.	11	29	6 21	6 8	26·67	3 43	9 39	3 35
Fri.	12	1	6 21	6 8	27·67	4 40	10 37	4 34
Sat.	13	2	6 21	6 8	28·67	5 31	11 30	5 30
Sun.	14	3	6 20	6 9	0·10	6 18	0 aft. 19	6 22
Mon.	15	4	6 20	6 9	1·10	7 0	1 5	7 10
Tues.	16	5	6 20	6 9	2·10	7 40	1 48	7 57
Wed.	17	6	6 20	6 9	3·10	8 19	2 30	8 43
Thur.	18	7	6 19	6 9	4·10	8 57	3 11	9 28
Fri.	19	8	6 19	6 9	5·10	9 35	3 54	10 14
Sat.	20	9	6 19	6 10	6·10	10 16	4 38	11 2
Sun.	21	10	6 18	6 10	7·10	10 59	5 24	11 52
Mon.	22	11	6 11	6 10	8·10	11 46	6 13	morn.
Tues.	23	12	6 18	6 10	9·10	0 aft. 35	7 5	0 43
Wed.	24	13	6 17	6 10	10·10	1 27	7 58	1 35
Thur.	25	14	6 17	6 10	11·10	2 21	8 51	2 28
Fri.	26	15	6 17	6 10	12·10	3 16	9 43	3 19
Sat.	27	16	6 16	6 10	13·10	4 10	10 34	4 9
Sun.	28	17	6 16	6 10	14·10	5 4	11 23	4 56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAKARAM or THYE.

KUMBHOM or MAUSY.

MARCH.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h *m*	*h* *m*	*d*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*
Mon.	1	18	6 15	6 10	15·10	5 56	morn.	5 41
Tues.	2	19	6 15	6 10	16·10	6 49	0 12	6 25
Wed.	3	20	6 14	6 10	17·10	7 41	1 0	7 9
Thur.	4	21	6 14	6 10	18·10	8 36	1 48	7 54
Fri.	5	22	6 14	6 10	19·10	9 33	2 39	8 41
Sat.	6	23	6 13	6 10	20·10	10 33	3 33	9 32
Sun.	7	24	6 13	6 10	21·10	11 35	4 30	10 27
Mon.	8	25	6 12	6 10	22·10	morn.	5 31	11 26
Tues.	9	26	6 12	6 10	23·10	0 37	6 32	aft. 0 27
Wed.	10	27	6 11	6 10	24·10	1 38	7 33	1 28
Thur.	11	28	6 11	6 10	25·10	2 34	8 31	2 27
Fri.	12	29	6 10	6 10	26·10	3 26	9 24	3 23
Sat.	13	30	6 10	6 10	27·10	4 13	10 14	4 15
Sun.	14	1	6 9	6 10	28·10	4 56	11 0	5 4
Mon.	15	2	6 9	6 10	29·10	5 37	11 43	5 51
Tues.	16	3	6 8	6 10	0·47	6 15	aft. 0 25	6 36
Wed.	17	4	6 8	6 10	1·47	6 53	1 6	7 21
Thur.	18	5	6 7	6 10	2·47	7 32	1 49	8 8
Fri.	19	6	6 7	6 10	3·47	8 11	2 32	8 55
Sat.	20	7	6 6	6 10	4·47	8 54	3 18	9 44
Sun.	21	8	6 6	6 10	5·47	9 39	4 6	10 34
Mon.	22	9	6 5	6 10	6·47	10 26	4 56	11 26
Tues.	23	10	6 4	6 10	7·47	11 17	5 47	morn.
Wed.	24	11	6 4	6 10	8·47	aft. 0 10	6 40	0 18
Thur.	25	12	6 3	6 10	9·47	1 3	7 31	1 9
Fri.	26	13	6 3	6 9	10·47	1 57	8 22	1 58
Sat.	27	14	6 2	6 9	11·47	2 50	9 11	2 45
Sun.	28	15	6 2	6 9	12·47	3 42	10 0	3 31
Mon.	29	16	6 1	6 9	13·47	4 34	10 48	4 15
Tue.	30	17	6 1	6 9	14·47	5 27	11 37	4 59
Wed.	31	18	6 0	6 9	15·47	6 22	morn.	5 44

KUMBHOM or MAUSY. — MEENOM or PANGUNY.

APRIL.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Thur.	1	19	6 0	6 9	16·47	7 20	0 28	6 32
Fri.	2	20	5 59	6 9	17·47	8 21	1 22	7 23
Sat.	3	21	5 59	6 9	18·47	9 24	2 20	8 18
Sun.	4	22	5 58	6 9	19·47	10 20	3 21	9 17
Mon.	5	23	5 57	6 9	20·47	11 31	4 24	10 19
Tues.	6	24	5 57	6 9	21·47	morn.	5 27	11 22
Wed.	7	25	5 56	6 9	22·47	0 30	6 26	aft. 0 23
Thur.	8	26	5 56	6 9	23·47	1 23	7 21	1 19
Fri.	9	27	5 55	6 9	24·47	2 12	8 11	2 12
Sat.	10	28	5 55	6 9	25·47	2 56	8 58	3 1
Sun.	11	29	5 54	6 8	26·47	3 36	9 41	3 48
Mon.	12	30	5 54	6 8	27·47	4 15	10 23	4 33
Tues.	13	31	5 53	6 8	28·47	4 52	11 4	5 18
Wed.	14	— 1	5 53	6 8	29·47	5 30	11 46	6 3
Thur.	15	2	5 52	6 8	0·80	6 9	aft. 0 28	6 50
Fri.	16	3	5 52	6 8	1·80	6 50	1 13	7 38
Sat.	17	4	5 52	6 8	2·80	7 35	2 0	8 28
Sun.	18	5	5 51	6 8	3·80	8 21	2 50	9 19
Mon.	19	6	5 51	6 8	4·80	9 11	3 41	10 11
Tues.	20	7	5 50	6 8	5·80	10 2	4 32	11 1
Wed.	21	8	5 50	6 8	6·80	10 55	5 23	11 50
Thur.	22	9	5 49	6 8	7·80	11 47	6 13	morn.
Fri.	23	10	5 49	6 8	8·80	aft. 0 39	7 1	0 37
Sat.	24	11	5 48	6 8	9·80	1 30	7 49	1 22
Sun.	25	12	5 48	6 8	10·80	2 20	8 35	2 5
Mon.	26	13	5 48	6 8	11·80	3 12	9 23	2 49
Tues.	27	14	5 47	6 8	12·80	4 5	10 12	3 32
Wed.	28	15	5 47	6 8	13·80	5 1	11 5	4 18
Thur.	29	16	5 47	6 8	14·80	6 1	morn.	5 8
Fri.	30	17	5 46	6 9	15·80	7 5	0 2	6 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MEENOM or PANGUNY.

MEDOM or CHITRAY.

MAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Sat.	1	18	5 46	6 9	16·80	8 11	1 3	7 2
Sun.	2	19	5 46	6 9	17·80	9 18	2 8	8 5
Mon.	3	20	5 45	6 9	18·80	10 20	3 14	9 10
Tues.	4	21	5 45	6 9	19·80	11 18	4 17	10 13
Wed.	5	22	5 45	6 9	20·80	morn.	5 15	11 13
Thur.	6	23	5 44	6 9	21·80	0 9	6 8	0 aft. 8
Fri.	7	24	5 44	6 9	22·80	0 55	6 56	0 58
Sat.	8	25	5 44	6 9	23·80	1 36	7 40	1 46
Sun.	9	26	5 44	6 9	24·80	2 15	8 23	2 31
Mon.	10	27	5 43	6 9	25·80	2 53	9 4	3 16
Tues.	11	28	5 43	6 10	26·80	3 30	9 45	4 1
Wed.	12	29	5 43	6 10	27·80	4 9	10 27	4 47
Thur.	13	30	5 43	6 10	28·80	4 49	11 11	5 34
Fri.	14	31	5 43	6 10	0·14	5 32	11 57	6 24
Sat.	15	1	5 42	6 10	1·14	6 18	0 aft. 46	7 14
Sun.	16	2	5 42	6 10	2·14	7 7	1 36	8 6
Mon.	17	3	5 42	6 11	3·14	7 58	2 27	8 57
Tues.	18	4	5 42	6 11	4·14	8 49	3 18	9 46
Wed.	19	5	5 42	6 11	5·14	9 41	4 8	10 33
Thur.	20	6	5 42	6 11	6·14	10 32	4 56	11 17
Fri.	21	7	5 42	6 11	7·14	11 22	5 42	morn.
Sat.	22	8	5 41	6 11	8·14	0 aft. 12	6 28	0 0
Sun.	23	9	5 41	6 12	9·14	1 1	7 13	0 42
Mon.	24	10	5 41	6 12	10·14	1 52	8 0	1 24
Tues.	25	11	5 41	6 12	11·14	2 45	8 50	2 7
Wed.	26	12	5 41	6 12	12·14	3 41	9 43	2 54
Thur.	27	13	5 41	6 13	13·14	4 43	10 42	3 45
Fri.	28	14	5 41	6 13	14·14	5 48	11 46	4 41
Sat.	29	15	5 41	6 13	15·14	6 56	morn.	5 43
Sun.	30	16	5 41	6 13	16·14	8 2	0 53	6 49
Mon.	31	17	5 41	6 13	17·14	9 4	1 59	7 56

MEDOM or CHITRAY.

EDAVOM or VYCAUSY.

JUNE.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets. morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Tues.	1		5 41	6 14	18·14	10 0	3 2	8 59
Wed.	2		5 41	6 14	19·14	10 49	3 59	9 58
Thur.	3		5 41	6 14	20·14	11 33	4 50	10 52
Fri.	4		5 41	6 14	21·14	morn.	5 37	11 42
Sat.	5		5 42	6 15	22·14	0 14	6 21	aft. 0 29
Sun.	6		5 42	6 15	23·14	0 53	7 3	1 14
Mon.	7		5 42	6 15	24·14	1 30	7 44	1 59
Tues.	8		5 42	6 15	25·14	2 9	8 26	2 45
Wed.	9		5 42	6 16	26·14	2 49	9 9	3 31
Thur.	10		5 42	6 16	27·14	3 31	9 54	4 20
Fri.	11		5 42	6 16	28·14	4 15	10 42	5 11
Sat.	12	EDAVOM or VYCAUSY.	5 42	6 16	29·14	5 4	11 32	6 2
Sun.	13		5 43	6 17	0·50	5 54	aft. 0 24	6 53
Mon.	14		5 43	6 17	1·50	6 46	1 15	7 43
Tues.	15	—	5 43	6 17	2·50	7 38	2 5	8 31
Wed.	16		5 43	6 17	3·50	8 29	2 54	9 16
Thur.	17		5 43	6 18	4·50	9 19	3 40	9 59
Fri.	18		5 43	6 18	5·50	10 8	4 25	10 40
Sat.	19		5 44	6 18	6·50	10 56	5 9	11 21
Sun.	20		5 44	6 18	7·50	11 45	5 54	morn.
Mon.	21	MITHUNOM or AUNY.	5 44	6 19	8·50	aft. 0 35	6 41	0 2
Tues.	22		5 44	6 19	9·50	1 28	7 31	0 46
Wed.	23		5 44	6 19	10·50	2 26	8 25	1 33
Thur.	24		5 45	6 19	11·50	3 27	9 25	2 25
Fri.	25		5 45	6 19	12·50	4 33	10 30	3 23
Sat.	26		5 45	6 20	13·50	5 40	11 37	4 27
Sun.	27		5 45	6 20	14·50	6 44	morn.	5 33
Mon.	28		5 46	6 20	15·50	7 44	0 42	6 39
Tues.	29		5 46	6 20	16·50	8 38	1 43	7 42
Wed.	30		5 46	6 20	17·50	9 26	2 38	8 39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JULY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Thur.	1	17	5 46	6 21	18·50	10 9	3 29	9 33
Fri.	2	18	5 47	6 21	19·50	10 50	4 15	10 22
Sat.	3	19	5 47	6 21	20·50	11 28	4 58	11 9
Sun.	4	20	5 47	6 21	21·50	morn.	5 41	11 55
Mon.	5	21	5 47	6 21	22·50	0 7	6 23	aft. 0 41
Tues.	6	22	5 47	6 21	23·50	0 47	7 6	1 27
Wed.	7	23	5 48	6 21	24·50	1 28	7 51	2 16
Thur.	8	24	5 48	6 21	25·50	2 12	8 38	3 6
Fri.	9	25	5 48	6 21	26·50	2 59	9 28	3 57
Sat.	10	26	5 48	6 22	27·50	3 49	10 19	4 49
Sun.	11	27	5 49	6 22	28·50	4 40	11 10	5 39
Mon.	12	28	5 49	6 22	29·50	5 33	aft. 0 1	6 28
Tues.	13	29	5 49	6 22	0·89	6 25	0 51	7 14
Wed.	14	30	5 49	6 22	1·89	7 16	1 38	7 58
Thur.	15	31	5 50	6 22	2·89	8 6	2 24	8 40
Fri.	16	32	5 50	6 22	3·89	8 54	3 8	9 21
Sat.	17	— 1	5 50	6 22	4·89	9 43	3 53	10 1
Sun.	18	2	5 50	6 22	5·89	10 32	4 38	10 44
Mon.	19	3	5 50	6 22	6·89	11 22	5 26	11 28
Tues.	20	4	5 51	6 22	7·89	aft. 0 16	6 17	morn.
Wed.	21	5	5 51	6 21	8·89	1 15	7 13	0 17
Thur.	22	6	5 51	6 21	9·89	2 17	8 13	1 11
Fri.	23	7	5 51	6 21	10·89	3 22	9 18	2 10
Sat.	24	8	5 51	6 21	11·89	4 26	10 22	3 14
Sun.	25	9	5 51	6 21	12·89	5 27	11 25	4 19
Mon.	26	10	5 52	6 21	13·89	6 24	morn.	5 23
Tues.	27	11	5 52	6 21	14·89	7 15	0 23	6 23
Wed.	28	12	5 52	6 21	15·89	8 0	1 16	7 19
Thur.	29	13	5 52	6 20	16·89	8 43	2 5	8 11
Fri.	30	14	5 52	6 20	17·89	9 23	2 51	9 0
Sat.	31	15	5 52	6 20	18·89	10 3	3 34	9 47

MITHUNOM or AUNY.

KARKADAGOM or AUDY.

AUGUST.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h *m*	*h* *m*	*d*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*
Sun.	1	16	5 52	6 20	19·89	10 43	4 17	10 34
Mon.	2	17	5 53	6 20	20·89	11 24	5 1	11 21
Tues.	3	18	5 53	6 19	21·89	morn.	5 46	aft. 0 10
Wed.	4	19	5 53	6 19	22·89	0 7	6 32	0 59
Thur.	5	20	5 53	6 19	23·89	0 53	7 21	1 50
Fri.	6	21	5 53	6 19	24·89	1 42	8 12	2 42
Sat.	7	22	5 53	6 18	25·89	2 33	9 3	3 33
Sun.	8	23	5 53	6 18	26·89	3 26	9 55	4 22
Mon.	9	24	5 53	6 18	27·89	4 19	10 45	5 10
Tues.	10	25	5 53	6 17	28·89	5 10	11 34	5 55
Wed.	11	26	5 53	6 17	0·33	6 1	aft. 0 21	6 38
Thur.	12	27	5 53	6 17	1·33	6 51	1 6	7 20
Fri.	13	28	5 53	6 16	2·33	7 40	1 51	8 1
Sat.	14	29	5 53	6 16	3·33	8 29	2 37	8 43
Sun.	15	30	5 53	6 16	4·33	9 19	3 24	9 27
Mon.	16	31	5 53	6 15	5·33	10 12	4 14	10 14
Tues.	17	1	5 53	6 15	6·33	11 9	5 7	11 5
Wed.	18	2	5 53	6 14	7·33	aft. 0 8	6 5	morn.
Thur.	19	3	5 53	6 14	8·33	1 11	7 7	0 2
Fri.	20	4	5 53	6 14	9·33	2 14	8 10	1 2
Sat.	21	5	5 53	6 13	10·33	3 15	9 11	2 5
Sun.	22	6	5 53	6 13	11·33	4 12	10 10	3 8
Mon.	23	7	5 53	6 12	12·33	5 4	11 4	4 9
Tues.	24	8	5 53	6 12	13·33	5 52	11 55	5 6
Wed.	25	9	5 53	6 11	14·33	6 35	morn.	5 59
Thur.	26	10	5 53	6 11	15·33	7 17	0 42	6 49
Fri.	27	11	5 53	6 10	16·33	7 57	1 26	7 38
Sat.	28	12	5 53	6 10	17·33	8 37	2 10	8 25
Sun.	29	13	5 53	6 9	18·33	9 18	2 54	9 13
Mon.	30	14	5 53	6 9	19·33	10 1	3 39	10 1
Tues.	31	15	5 53	6 8	20·33	10 47	4 23	10 51

KARKADAGOM or AUDY.

CHINGOM or AUVANY.—(1091).

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Wed.	1	16	5 53	6 8	21·33	11 34	5 13	11 41
Thur.	2	17	5 53	6 7	22·33	morn.	6 3	aft. 0 33
Fri.	3	18	5 53	6 7	23·33	0 25	6 54	1 24
Sat.	4	19	5 52	6 6	24·33	1 16	7 46	2 14
Sun.	5	20	5 52	6 6	25·33	2 9	8 36	3 3
Mon.	6	21	5 52	6 5	26·33	3 1	9 26	3 49
Tues.	7	22	5 52	6 4	27·33	3 52	10 14	4 33
Wed.	8	23	5 52	6 4	28·33	4 43	11 0	5 16
Thur.	9	24	5 52	6 3	29·33	5 32	11 46	5 57
Fri.	10	25	5 52	6 3	0·83	6 22	aft. 0 32	6 40
Sat.	11	26	5 52	6 2	1·83	7 14	1 19	7 24
Sun.	12	27	5 52	6 2	2·83	8 7	2 9	8 11
Mon.	13	28	5 52	6 1	3·83	9 3	3 3	9 2
Tues.	14	29	5 51	6 0	4·83	10 3	4 0	9 57
Wed.	15	30	5 51	6 0	5·83	11 5	5 1	10 56
Thur.	16	31	5 51	5 59	6·83	aft. 0 7	6 3	11 58
Fri.	17	1	5 51	5 58	7·83	1 8	7 4	morn.
Sat.	18	2	5 51	5 58	8·83	2 5	8 2	1 0
Sun.	19	3	5 51	5 57	9·83	2 58	8 57	2 0
Mon.	20	4	5 51	5 57	10·83	3 46	9 48	2 57
Tues.	21	5	5 51	5 56	11·83	4 30	10 35	3 50
Wed.	22	6	5 50	5 56	12·83	5 12	11 20	4 41
Thur.	23	7	5 50	5 55	13·83	5 52	morn.	5 29
Fri.	24	8	5 50	5 55	14·83	6 32	0 4	6 17
Sat.	25	9	5 50	5 54	15·83	7 13	0 47	7 4
Sun.	26	10	5 50	5 53	16·83	7 55	1 32	7 53
Mon.	27	11	5 50	5 53	17·83	8 40	2 18	8 42
Tues.	28	12	5 50	5 52	18·83	9 27	3 6	9 33
Wed.	29	13	5 50	5 52	19·83	10 16	3 55	10 24
Thur.	30	14	5 50	5 51	20·83	11 7	4 46	11 15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

CHINGOM or AUVANY.—(1091).

KANNY or PURATTASY.

OCTOBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Fri.	1	15	5 49	5 51	21·83	11 59	5 37	0 5
Sat.	2	16	5 49	5 50	22·83	morn.	6 27	0 54
Sun.	3	17	5 49	5 49	23·83	0 50	7 16	1 41
Mon.	4	18	5 49	5 49	24·83	1 41	8 4	2 25
Tues.	5	19	5 49	5 48	25·83	2 31	8 51	3 8
Wed.	6	20	5 49	5 48	26·83	3 21	9 36	3 50
Thur.	7	21	5 49	5 47	27·83	4 11	10 23	4 32
Fri.	8	22	5 49	5 47	28·83	5 2	11 10	5 16
Sat.	9	23	5 49	5 46	0·38	5 55	0 aft. 0	6 3
Sun.	10	24	5 49	5 46	1·38	6 52	0 53	6 54
Mon.	11	25	5 49	5 45	2·38	7 52	1 51	7 49
Tues.	12	26	5 49	5 45	3·38	8 55	2 52	8 49
Wed.	13	27	5 49	5 44	4·38	10 0	3 56	9 51
Thur.	14	28	5 49	5 44	5·38	11 2	4 58	10 54
Fri.	15	29	5 49	5 43	6·38	0 aft. 1	5 58	11 55
Sat.	16	30	5 49	5 43	7·38	0 55	6 53	morn.
Sun.	17	— 1	5 49	5 42	8·38	1 43	7 44	0 52
Mon.	18	2	5 49	5 42	9·38	2 28	8 32	1 46
Tues.	19	3	5 49	5 42	10·38	3 10	9 16	2 36
Wed.	20	4	5 49	5 41	11·38	3 50	10 0	3 25
Thur.	21	5	5 49	5 41	12·38	4 29	10 43	4 12
Fri.	22	6	5 49	5 40	13·38	5 9	11 27	4 59
Sat.	23	7	5 49	5 40	14·38	5 51	morn.	5 46
Sun.	24	8	5 49	5 40	15·38	6 35	0 12	6 35
Mon.	25	9	5 49	5 39	16·38	7 21	0 59	7 25
Tues.	26	10	5 49	5 39	17·38	8 10	1 48	8 16
Wed.	27	11	5 49	5 39	18·38	9 0	2 38	9 8
Thur.	28	12	5 49	5 38	19·38	9 51	3 29	9 58
Fri.	29	13	5 50	5 38	20·38	10 42	4 19	10 47
Sat.	30	14	5 50	5 38	21·38	11 32	5 8	11 33
Sun.	31	15	5 50	5 38	22·38	morn.	5 56	0 aft. 18

KANY or PURATTASY.

THULAM or ALPASY.

NOVEMBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets. morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Mon.	1	16	5 50	5 37	23·38	0 21	6 42	1 0
Tues.	2	17	5 50	5 37	24·38	1 10	7 27	1 42
Wed.	3	18	5 50	5 37	25·38	1 58	8 12	2 23
Thur.	4	19	5 51	5 37	26·38	2 48	8 57	3 5
Fri.	5	20	5 51	5 36	27·38	3 40	9 46	3 51
Sat.	6	21	5 51	5 36	28·38	4 35	10 38	4 40
Sun.	7	22	5 51	5 36	29·38	5 34	11 34	5 34
Mon.	8	23	5 51	5 36	0·96	6 38	aft. 0 36	6 34
Tues.	9	24	5 52	5 36	1·96	7 43	1 41	7 37
Wed.	10	25	5 52	5 36	2·96	8 49	2 46	8 43
Thur.	11	26	5 52	5 36	3·96	9 52	3 49	9 47
Fri.	12	27	5 52	5 36	4·96	10 49	4 48	10 47
Sat.	13	28	5 53	5 36	5·96	11 41	5 41	11 42
Sun.	14	29	5 53	5 36	6·96	aft. 0 27	6 30	morn.
Mon.	15	30	5 53	5 36	7·96	1 10	7 15	0 34
Tues.	16	1	5 54	5 36	8·96	1 50	7 59	1 23
Wed.	17	2	5 54	5 36	9·96	2 29	8 42	2 9
Thur.	18	3	5 54	5 36	10·96	3 9	9 25	2 56
Fri.	19	4	5 55	5 36	11·96	3 49	10 9	3 43
Sat.	20	5	5 55	5 36	12·96	4 32	10 55	4 31
Sun.	21	6	5 56	5 36	13·96	5 17	11 43	5 20
Mon.	22	7	5 56	5 36	14·96	6 5	morn.	6 11
Tues.	23	8	5 56	5 36	15·96	6 54	0 33	7 2
Wed.	24	9	5 57	5 36	16·96	7 46	1 24	7 53
Thur.	25	10	5 57	5 36	17·96	8 36	2 14	8 42
Fri.	26	11	5 58	5 36	18·96	9 27	3 3	9 29
Sat.	27	12	5 58	5 37	19·96	10 15	3 51	10 13
Sun.	28	13	5 59	5 37	20·96	11 3	4 36	10 56
Mon.	29	14	5 59	5 37	21 96	11 50	5 21	11 36
Tues.	30	15	5 59	5 37	22·96	morn.	6 4	aft. 0 16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULAM or ALPASY. — VRISCHIKAM or KARTIGAY.

DECEMBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		MOON			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rises aft.	Souths morn.	Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Wed.	1	16	6 0	5 37	23·96	0 37	6 48	0 57
Thur.	2	17	6 0	5 38	24·96	1 27	7 33	1 39
Fri.	3	18	6 0	5 38	25·96	2 18	8 22	2 25
Sat.	4	19	6 1	5 38	26·96	3 14	9 15	3 16
Sun.	5	20	6 2	5 39	27·96	4 15	10 13	4 13
Mon.	6	21	6 2	5 39	28·96	5 19	11 17	5 15
Tues.	7	22	6 3	5 39	0·53	6 27	aft. 0 24	6 21
Wed.	8	23	6 3	5 40	1·53	7 33	1 31	7 28
Thur.	9	24	6 4	5 40	2·53	8 35	2 34	8 33
Fri.	10	25	6 4	5 40	3·53	9 31	3 32	9 32
Sat.	11	26	6 5	5 41	4·53	10 22	4 24	10 28
Sun.	12	27	6 5	5 41	5·53	11 7	5 12	11 18
Mon.	13	28	6 6	5 42	6·53	11 49	5 57	morn
Tues.	14	29	6 6	5 42	7·53	aft. 0 29	6 40	0 7
Wed.	15	30	6 7	5 42	8·53	1 8	7 23	0 54
Thur.	16	1	6 8	5 43	9·53	1 48	8 7	1 41
Fri.	17	2	6 8	5 43	10·53	2 30	8 52	2 28
Sat.	18	3	6 9	5 44	11·53	3 15	9 40	3 16
Sun.	19	4	6 9	5 44	12·53	4 1	10 29	4 7
Mon.	20	5	6 10	5 45	13·53	4 51	11 19	4 57
Tues.	21	6	6 10	5 45	14·53	5 41	morn.	5 49
Wed.	22	7	6 11	5 46	15·53	6 32	0 10	6 39
Thur.	23	8	6 11	5 46	16·53	7 23	1 0	7 26
Fri.	24	9	6 12	5 47	17·53	8 12	1 48	8 12
Sat.	25	10	6 12	5 47	18·53	9 0	2 34	8 55
Sun.	26	11	6 13	5 48	19·53	9 46	3 18	9 35
Mon.	27	12	6 13	5 48	20·53	10 33	4 1	10 14
Tues.	28	13	6 14	5 49	21·53	11 20	4 44	10 53
Wed.	29	14	6 14	5 49	22·53	morn.	5 27	11 34
Thur.	30	15	6 14	5 50	23·53	0 8	6 13	aft. 0 16
Fri.	31	16	6 15	5 50	24·53	1 0	7 2	1 3

VRISCHIKAM or KARTIGAY.

DHANU or MARGALY.

TABLE I.—Mean fall of rain.

Stations.	Auvauy.	Purattasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Pangumy.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Aumy.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum *	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon †	8·217	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey †...	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade †	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Padmanabhapuram †	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamangalam ‡	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·767	0·008	0·100	0·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 years.

† „ 9 „

‡ 3

TABLE II. Mean rainy days.

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

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

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trivandrum ...	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Padmanabhapuram ...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamangalam ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

January.

F.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.—Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1903.
Sat.	2	Natives of India admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
W.	6	EPIPHANY.
Th.	14	Madras University opened, 1853.
F.	15	H. H. the Rajah of Cochin visited Trivandrum, 1904.
Th.	21	Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal Works, 1870.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1903.
F.	22	Queen Victoria, Empress of India, died, 1901.—Edward VII proclaimed King-Emperor, 1901.
SUN.	24	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, opened, 1896.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1898.
Sat.	30	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1905.
SUN.	31	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1907.

February.

M.	1	Investiture of H. H. the late (Ayilliam) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1867.
Tu.	2	PURIFICATION B. V. MARY.—Investiture of H. H the late (Visakham) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. C. S. I. 1883.
SUN.	7	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
W.	10	Queen Victoria, married, 1840.
SUN.	14	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
Tu.	16	Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Empress of India.
W.	17	ASH WEDNESDAY.
Sat.	20	H. E. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1863.
SUN.	21	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1905.
F.	26	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1898.
SUN.	28	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.

March.

Tu.	2	Census of Travancore taken, 1901.
SUN.	7	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.
F.	12	Census of Travancore taken, 1911.
SUN.	14	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
Sat.	20	Opening of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College buildings and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens, 1873.
SUN.	21	PASSION SUNDAY.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

Tu	23	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Calcutta, 1890.
Th	25	ANNUNCIATION B. V. MARY
Sat.	27	The Periyar Project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.
SUN.	28	PALM SUNDAY.—The Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.

April.

Th.	1	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	2	GOOD FRIDAY.
Sat.	3	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	4	EASTER SUNDAY.
Th.	15	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah 1853.
SUN.	25	H. H. the Junior Rani married, 1907.

May.

Th.	6	H. H. the Senior Rani married, 1906.—King Edward VII, died, 1910.
SUN.	9	Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V of King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor as India.
Th.	13	ASCENSION DAY.
F.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
SUN.	16	First Telegraphic Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
F.	21	Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut, 1498.
SUN.	23	WHIT SUNDAY.
SUN.	30	TRINITY SUNDAY.—H. H. Rama Vurma, G. C. S. I., Maha Rajah, died, 1880.

June.

Th.	3	CORPUS CHRISTI.—H. M. King George V born, 1865.
SUN.	6	H. H. Rama Varma, Elaya Rajah of Travancore, died, 1901.
M.	14	H. H. Lakshmi Bayi, C. I., Senior Rani of Travancore died 1901.
Th.	17	Investiture of H. H. the late Senior Rani of Travancore with the Insignia of C. I., 1881.
SUN.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—
M.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837. The Jubilee of Queen Victoria celebrated, 1887.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

W.	23	H. R. H. Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, born, 1894.
F.	25	Order of the Star of India instituted, 1861.
M.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.

July.

Tu.	6	His Majesty King George V married, 1893.
Th.	8	Natives of India admitted as jurors, 1827.
Sun.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
Th.	29	First School for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.

August.

W.	4	H. H. Rama Vurma, G. C.S.I., F. M. U., Maha Rajah, died, 1885
Sun.	8	Coronation of King Edward VII, 1 902.
Sat.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
Sun.	15	Assumption B. V. Mary.
W.	18	Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maha Rajah, 1910.—H. H. Marthanda Varma, Maha Rajah of Travancore, died 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption by H. M. of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
Th.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar 1885.
Sun.	22	New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
Sat.	28	Slavery abolished, 1833.
Sun.	29	His Highness Kerala Varma Rajah died, 1882.
Tu.	31	Adoption of T. H. Setu Lakshmi Bayi and Setu Parvathi Bayi as Junior Rani and First Princess of Travancore, 1900.—His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah, died, 1889.—East India Charter expired, 1858.

September.

W.	1	The Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
Th.	2	H. E. the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1882.
F.	3	Election of Pope Benedict XV 1913.
Sun.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established, 1887
M.	6	Coronation of Pope Benedict XV, 1914.
W.	8	Nativity of the B. V. Mary

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

M.	13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
Sat.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
W.	22	Kerala Varma, C. S. I, Valia Koil Thampuran died 1914.
Th.	30	Foundation stone of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, laid, 1869.

October.

Sat	2	Presentation of a Banner to H. H. the late Maha Rajah from H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
Sun.	10	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. Edward VII, King Emperor) left England on his Indian tour, 1875.—Marthanda Varma B. A., First Prince of Travancore died, 1900.
W.	13	H. E. Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras., visited Trivandrum, 1887.
F.	15	H. H. Parvathi Bayi, Junior Rani of Travancore, died, 1893.
Sun.	17	H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock G. C. M. G.,G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1897.
W	20	H. E. Lord Ampthill, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1902.
Th.	21	The First Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly sat 1905.—H. E. Lord Pentland Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum.
Sun.	31	H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1892 DAY.

November.

M.	1	All Saints' day.
Tu.	2	All Souls' day.
F.	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1880.
Sun.	7	H R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. the late King-Emperor) arrived at Bombay, 1875.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Rameswarem, 1890. His Highness Prince Chithra Thirunal born 1912.
Tu.	9	H. M. the late King Edward VII born, 1841.—T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary) arrived at Bombay, 1905.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866
Sun.	14	Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated 1859 —H. H. The Maha Raja left on a tour to Madras 1913.
Sun.	21	Presentation B. V. Mary.
M.	22	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1895. H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy, visited Trivandrum, 1900. H. H. the Maha Rajah left for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

Tu.	23	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1888.
W.	24	H. E. Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, India, visited Trivandrum, 1908.
Th.	25	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a visit to Cochin, 1904.
Sun.	28	Advent Sunday.
Tu.	30	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1909.

December.

W.	1	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1906.—Their Imperial Majesties landed at Bombay for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
F.	3	H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor-visited Courtallum and Travancore, 1889.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras 1913.
Sat.	4	Investiture of H. H. the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1888.
Sun.	5	2nd Sunday in Advent.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Delhi, 1902.—His Highness Kerala Varma Elaya Rajah, died, 1895.
Tu.	7	State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi, 1911.
W.	8	Immaculate conception of B. V. Marry.—Foundation Stone of the New Public Offices at Trivandrum laid, 1865.
Sun.	12	3rd Sunday in Advent.—Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.—Delhi proclaimed as the future Capital of India.
Tu.	14	H R. H. Albert, Prince Consort, died, 1861.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Cochin, 1904.
W.	15	H. Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Rameswarem, 1890.
F.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1888. Karamana Bridge opened, 1853.
Sun.	19	4th Sunday in Advent.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1895, 1909.
Tu.	21	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1906.
Sat.	25	Christmas-day.
W.	29	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1911.
F.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company 1600.

JANUARY.

1	Ardra Darsanam	Dhanu	1090	17
13	Makara Siveli	„		29
14	Uttarayana Punniakalam—Tai Pongal—Vavu Orikkal—	Makaram		1
15	Vavu Bali—New Moon Sraddha—Mattu Pongal	„		2
16	Magha month begins	„		3
22	Ratha Saptami	„		9
31	Tai Puyam	„		18

FEBRUARY.

5	Ashtakakalarambha	„		23
12	Sivaratri Vritham	Kumbham		1
13	New Moon Sraddha—Kali Yugadi	„		2
15	Phalguna month begins	„		4

MARCH.

8	Ashtami at Vaikam	„		25
15	New Moon Sradha	Meenam		2
16	Yugadi Pandika—Chaitra month begins— Rakshasa year begins	„		3
20	Meena Bharani...	„		7
22	Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	„		9
25	Sri Rama Navami	„		12
31	Arat at Trivandrum (Utsavam closes) ...	„		18

APRIL.

13	Vishu Punniakalam	„		31
14	Vishu—New Moon Sraddha...	Medam		1
28	Chitragupta Pooja	„		15
29	Chitra Pournima	„		16

MAY.

10	Agninakshatra begins	Medom	1090	27
13	New Moon Sraddha	„		30
15	Vaisakha month begins	...Idavam		1
17	Akshaya Thriteeya—Krit ayugadi	„		3
24	Agninakshatra ends	„		10

JUNE.

12	New Moon Sraddha	Idavam	29
13	Jyeshta month begins	„	30
21	Ardra Pravesam	Mithunam	7

JULY.

11	New Moon Sraddha	Mithunam	27
13	Ashada month begins	„	29
16	Dekshinayana Punniakalam—Karkataka Seevali	„	32

AUGUST.

9	Vavu Orikkal	Karkadakam		24
10	New Moon Sraddha	„		25
11	Sravana month begins	„		26
16	Adi Aruthi	„		31
17	Avani Pirappu	Chingam	1091	1
20	Vara Lekshmi Vritham	„		4
22	First Onam	„		6
23	Second Onam—Rigvedi Upakarmam ...	„		7
24	Third Onam—Yejurvedi Upakarmam ...	„		8
25	Fourth Onam—Gayathri Jepam	„		9

SEPTEMBER.

1	Ashtami Rohini	Chingam		16
9	New Moon Sraddha	„		24
10	Proshtapada month begins	„		25
13	Vinayaka Chathurthi—Rishi Panchami ...	„		28
22	Ananda Vritham	Kanni		6
23	Mahalayapaksham begins	„		7
29	Ashtakakalarambham	„		13

OCTOBER.

6	Dwapara Yugadi	Kanni	1091	20
7	Kedara Vritham	„		21
8	New Moon Sraddha—Mahalayapaksham ends—Pooja Vaippu ...	„		22
9	Aswina month begins	„		23
13	Karikkuvettu	„		27
14	His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday...	„		28
15	Durgashtami	„		29
16	Mahanavami	„		30
17	Vijaya Desami—Pooja Eduppu	Thulam		1

NOVEMBER.

4	Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	Thulam	19
5	Deepavali at night	„	20
6	Naraka Chathurdesi—Birthday of H. H. The Elaya Raja		21
7	New Moon Sraddha	„	22
8	Kartika month begins	„	23
10	*H. H. The Junior Rani's Birthday*	„	25
12	Skanda Shashti	„	27
13	Arat at Trivandrum— ...	„	28
15	Treta Yugadi	„	30
17	Guruvayur Ekadesi	Vrischikam	2
21	Trikkarthika	„	6
30	Ashtami at Vaikam	„	15

DECEMBER.

6	New Moon Sraddha	Vrischikam	21
7	Margasirsha month begins	„	22
9	*H. H. The Senior Rani's Birthday*	„	24
17	Swargavathal Ekathesi	Dhanu	2
21	Car Festival at Suchindram	„	6
22	Ardra Darsanam	„	7



HIS HIGHNESS

SRI PATMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA

SIR RAMA VARMA

KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI

MANNEY SULTÁN

MÁHARÁJA RAJA

RÁMARÁJA BAHADUR SHAMSHÉR JANG

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER
OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE
STAR OF INDIA,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER
OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE
INDIAN EMPIRE,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC
SOCIETY, LONDON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETY, LONDON,

FELLOW OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY,

OFFICIER DE L' INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

BORN 25TH SEPTEMBER 1857.

ASCENDED THE MUSNUD—19TH AUGUST 1885.

GREAT-GRAND-NEPHEW

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS

RAMA VARMA,

ELAYA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 7TH NOVEMBER, 1912.]

GRAND-NIECES

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

HER HIGHNESS

SETU LAKSHMI BAYI,

SENIOR RANI OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 19TH NOVEMBER, 1895.]

HER HIGHNESS

SETU PARVATHI BAYI,

JUNIOR RANI OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 8TH NOVEMBER, 1896.]

GRAND-NEPHEWS-IN-LAW

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

RAMA VARMA.

VALIA KOIL TAMPURAN

[MARRIED TO HER HIGHNESS THE SENIOR RANI.]

REVI VARMA. B. A.

KOCHU KOIL TAMPURAN

[MARRIED TO HER HIGHNESS THE JUNIOR RANI.]

Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

H. C. Perkins, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.

Officers of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace.

C. Raghava Chari, B. A.	Sarvadhikariakar.
T. Sankaran Tampi	Palace Manager.
R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L., ...	Asst. Sarvadhikariakar.
Narasimhan Tampi	Chellam Kariakar.
G. Narayana Pillai, B. A., ...	Nithiachilavu Kariakar, (On probation).
S. Veloo Pillai	Kariakar to H. H. The Elaya Rajah.
P. R. Krishna Pillai	Stables Kariakar
K. Sankara Pillai	Mathilakom Kariakar
M. Neelacanta Pillai	Maramath Superintendent.
K. Sankaranarayana Pillay	Panivagay Maramut Sheristadar.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHA RAJAH.

	NAME.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	H. H. Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335–36	40
2	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1375–76	7
3	,, Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *for a short time*	1382–83	...
4	,, Chera Udaya Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382–83	62
5	,, Venaut Moottha Raja	1444–45	14
6	,, Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458–59	13
7	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1471–72	7
8	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1478–79	25
9	,, Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503–04	...
10	,, Sri Veera Erawi Varma Raja	1504–05	24
11	,, Marthanda Varma Raja	1528–29	9
12	,, Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1537–38	23
13	,, Kerala Varma Raja	1560–61	3
14	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1563–64	4
15	,, Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1567–68	27
16	,, Sri Veera Erawi Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594–95	10
17	,, Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604–05	2
18	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1606–07	13
19	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1619–20	6
20	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1625–26	6
21	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1631–32	30
22	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1661–62	16
23	,, Oomayammal Rani	1677–78	7
24	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1684–85	34
25	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1718–19	6
26	,, Rama Varma Raja	1724–25	5
27	,, Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729–30	29
28	,, Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758–59	40
29	,, Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798–99	1
30	,, Rani Gouri Lekshmi Bhaye	1811–12	4
31	,, Rani Gouri Parwathi Bhaye	1815–16	14
32	,, Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829–30	18
33	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846–47	13
34	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I.	1860–61	19
35	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I., &c	1879–80	5
	HIS HIGHNESS the present MAHA RAJA		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE

Ommini Tampi	1808.
Devan Padmanabhen	1814.
Shungoo Annavi	1815.
Raman Menon	1816.
Vencutrow	1817.
Vencata Row	1822.
Soobrow	1830.
R. Runga Row, Acting	1837.
R. R. R. Venkata Row	1838.
Soobrow	1839.
V. Krishna Row, in charge	1842.
Vencutrow	1843.
Sreenivasa Row, in charge	1845.
V. Krishna Row	1847.
Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I.	1858.
Sir A. Seshiah Sastri, K. C. S. I.	1872.
N. Nanoo Pillai	1877.
V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	1880.
T. Rama Row, C. I. E....	1887.
S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.	1892.
K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E. ...	1898.
V. P. Madhava Rao, B. A., C. I. E.	1904.
S. Gopalachariyar, B. A., B L., Dewan Bahadur ...	1906.
P. Rajagopala Chari, M. A , B. L., C. I. E, Dewan Bahadur	1907.
M. Krishnan Nair, B. A., B. L., ...	1914.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

A. T. FORBES Esquire, I. C. S., Resident.

Captain R. Berkeley, I. A., Assistant Resident (on P. L. and furlough).

Captain E. F. Ross, I. A. ... (Acting).

Treasury.

E. K. Govindan, B. A. ...Officer in charge
R. Chinnaswami Pillai ...Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain R. Berkeley, I. A. ...Commandant (on P. L & furlough).

„ E. F. Ross, I. A. (Acting).

Medical Establishment.

H. Campbell Perkins Esq., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital.

Lazarus D'Rozario ... ...Senior 1st Class Sub-Asst. Surgeon.

J. Chandran ... ... 1st Grade Sub-Asst. Surgeon.

Office.

E. K. Govindan B. A. ...Manager.
K. Raman Pillai ...Head Clerk.
J. B. D' Lemos ...Head Accountant.
P. K. Parameswaran Pillai ...Record Keeper.
C. Xavier ...Camp Clerk.

Anjengo Collector's Office.

C. N. Velu Pillai, ...Head Clerk (S. P. T)

British Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31st July 1840.

Lieut-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.

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

H. Newill Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.

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

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

G. A. Ballard Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.

J. I. Minchin Esq., (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.

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

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

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B; V. C.; R. E. (acting) 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887, on leave from 15th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890, on leave from 6th July 1891.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.

J. D. Rees Esq., F. R. G. S.; M. R. A. S.; C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.

J. Thomson Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896.

F. A. Nicholson Esq., (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.

J. D. Rees Esq. assumed charge 17th July 1897, (on furlough).

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1898, relieved 11th July 1899.

G. T. Mackenzie Esq., assumed charge 11th July 1899.

James Andrew Esq., assumed charge 19th November 1904.

R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., Barrister-at-law, (acting), assumed charge, 16th March 1906, (on leave).

L. Davidson Esq., I. C. S., (acting) assumed charge on 24th May 1908.

R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., confirmed 5th August 1909.

A. T. Forbes Esq., I. C. S., assumed charge on 8th October 1910.

R. A. Graham Esq, I. C. S., (Acting) assumed charge on 11th February 1912.

A. T. Forbes Esq, I. C. S., assumed charge on 20th March 1913.

Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Blacker	1813 to 1818.
Captain H. Drury	1852 to 1862.
Captain C. M. White (acting)	1861.
" "	1863 to 1866.
Captain W. Hay	1867 to 1870.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple (acting)	1871 to 1872.
Captain C. G. Gunning (acting)	
Major Bonham Faunce	1879 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue Esq., C. S.	1881 to 1885.
Captain A. Howlett (acting)	1884 to 1885.
" "	1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson	1889.
Captain F. W. Dawson	1889.
Captain L J. Andrews (acting)	1892.
Captain F. W. Dawson	1894.
Captain L J. Andrews	1895.
Captain J. J. P. Quinn (acting)	1899.
Captain L. J. Andrews	1899.
Lieut. W. M. Fenning	1901.
Captain N. B. G. Strong (acting)	1903.
Captain W M. Fenning (on furlough)	1904.
S. Burn Esq., I. C. S., (acting).	1909.
Captain W M. Fenning, I. A.	1909.
Captain R. E. G. Berkeley, I. A.	1910.
Captain E. F. Ross I. A.	1913.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, B. A., B. L., DEWAN. (Bh. Rs. 2,000.)

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M. Raja Raja Varma, M. A., B. L. ...Under Secretary to Government (Rs. 400 + P. A. 100.)

R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...Under Secretary to Government. (Rs. 350.)

K. Narayanan Pandalay, B. A., B. L...Under Secretary to Government. (Rs. 350.)

K. Venkata Row ... ...Assistant Secretary to Government (Rs. 250. + 50 P. A.)

S. Parameswara Iyer, M. A., B. L ... Assistant Secretary to Government. (Rs. 200.)

T. P. Ramasubba Iyer, B. A. ...Assistant Secretary to Government. (Rs. 200.)

R. Ramalingam Iyer, B. A. .. Ag. Asst. Secretary to Government. (Rs. 125 + A. A. 75.)

K. Chidambara Vadhyar, B. A. ...Head Translator (Rs. 150+P. A. 50.)

V. Muthukrishna Iyer ... .. Superintendent, Stationery and Records. (Rs. 175.)

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Central Account and Audit Office.

T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, B. A.	...Officer in charge	(Rs. 600.)
N. Narayana Pillai, B. A.	...Senior Asst. Acct. Officer	(Rs. 300)
K. George, B. A.	...Asst. Acct. Officer	(Rs. 250.)
K. N. Ramasubba Iyer, B. A., B. L.	do.	(Rs. 250.)
S. Appuswami Aiyengar	... do. (temporary)	(Rs. 200.)
S. Venkataramana Iyer, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 130.)
K. M. Mathen, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 160.)
C. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, M. A.	... do.	(Rs. 160.)
K. Sankaranarayana Iyer, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 160.)
T. C. Thommen, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 160.)
A. V. Narasimha Iyer	... do.	(Rs. 150.)
M. Ramachandra Row, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 140.)
E. Rama Warrier, B. A.	... do. S. P. T.	(Rs. 85 + 35)

Stamp Manufactory.

W. Watts ... ... Superintendent (Rs. 170.)

Mint.

P. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A. ... Superintendent (Rs. 125.)

Law Officers.

R. Ananda Row, B. A., B. L. ... Head Sirkar Vakil (Rs. 600.) (on other duty.)

V. Subba Iyer, B. A., B. L. ... S. P. T. Head Sirkar Vakil (Rs. 250+300.)

A. Venkatarama Iyer, B A, B. L. ... Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil. (Rs. 250.)

N. Sundraraja Iyengar, B. A., B. L.... Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil. (Rs. 250.)

Government Press.

W. J. Beck ... ... Superintendent (Rs. 400.)

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M. Krishnan Nair, B. A., B. L. ... Dewan

Official Members.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... ... Chief Secretary to Government.

N. Subramonia Iyer, M. A. M. B. & C. M.... Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

V. Subba Iyer, B A., B. L. ... S. P. T. Head Sirkar Vakil.

P. Kuruvila Varki ... Director of Registration.

R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ... Dewan Peishkar, on special duty.

K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. A. ... Professor of History, H. H. Maharajah's College.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A. ... Excise Commissioner.

John Kurien, B. A., B. C. E. ... Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.

Non-Official Members.

K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L.

K. G. Sesha Iyer, B. A., B. L.

P. K. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L.

J. A. Richardson.

C. P. Thomas, B. A., L. T.

A. M. Kumara Pillai, B. A., B. L.

K. G. Parameswara Menon, B. A., B. L.

K. Narayanan Pandalay, B. A., B. L. ... Secretary to the Council.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Divisions.

No.	Name.	Present Office.	Pay Rs.	Division.	Station.	Remarks.
1	N. Subrahmanya Iyer, M. A. ...	Senior Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate ...	800 P. A. 100	Padmanabhapuram ...	Padmanabhapuram.	
2	K. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L...	Do.	700 P. A. 200	Quilon ...	Quilon ...	
3	R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar. ...	600			Special duty.
4	N. Raman Pillai, B. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar and Dist. Magistrate ...	600	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum	
	N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	Ag. Do.	(400+ A. A. 100)	Kottayam ...	Kottayam ...	Acting.
5	S. C. H. Robinson ...	Supt. & Dist. Magistrate.	700+75 Allce.	Devicolam ...	Devicolam ...	

Division Assistants and 1st Class Magistrates.

No.	Name.	Present Office.	Pay Rs.	Division.	Station.	Remarks.
		I. GRADE.				
1	N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar & 1st Class Magistrate.	400			Ag. as Dewan Peishkar.
		II. GRADE.				
2	K. Anantanarayana Aiyer, B. A., B. L....	Do. Do.	350	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	
3	N. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., B. L.	Do. Do.	350	Padmanabhapuram ...	Padmanabhapuram.	
4	K. Ramaswami Iyer B. A., B. L.	Do. Do	250	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	
5	E. D. Atkins ...	Asst. Supt. & 1st Class Magistrate.	Bh. Rs. 475	Devicolam ...	Peermade.	
	M. Palpu Pillai, B A. ..	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar and 1st Class Magistrat.	200+D.A. 50+PA.25	Kottayam ...	Kottayam ...	Temporary.
	C. Govinda Pillai, B. A, B. L. ..	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar & 1st Class Magistrate.	200+ 100	Quilon & Trivandrum..	Varkalla.	Do.
	V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. Do.	200+50	Quilon	Quilon ...	Acting.

No.	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Stationary-Magistrates 1st Class.			
1	M. E. Ittiyerah, B. A.	200	Kottar.	
2	P. Kurian, B. A.	175	Alleppey.	
3	M. Pereira, B. A.	175	Quilon.	
	Tahsildars.			
	I. GRADE—7. (Rs. 200.)			
1	M. Palpu Pillay, B. A. ...	200+P.A. 75	*Agastisvaram* ...	On other duty.
2	C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	200	*Kalkulam* ..	On other duty.
3	K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A., B. L. ...	200	*Tiruvalla* ...	On other duty.
4	T. Lakshmana Pillai, B. A.	200	Trivandrum Major Treasury	
5	P. Arumugom Pillai, B. A.	200	Kottayam. ..	
6	V S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	200	*Chirayinkil* ...	On other duty.
7	K. S. Subramania Aiyar, B. A. ...	200	Kunnatnad ...	On leave

No.	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	II. Grade—6 (Rs. 175.)			
8	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A.	175	Kottarakara ...	S. P. T. 1st Grade
9	E. Padmanabha Pillai	175	Kunnattur ...	Acting 1st Grade.
10	K. Maruthanayagam Pillai, B. A. ...	175	Trivandrum ...	Do.
11	P. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	175	Mavelikara ...	Do.
12	K. Raman Tampi, B. A.	175	Quilon ...	Do.
13	V. Thanu Iyer, B. A.	175	Todupuzha	
	III. Grade—22. (Rs. 150.)			
14	V. A. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	150	Tovala	
15	P. Sankaralingam Pillai, B. A. ...	150	*Neyyatankara* ...	On Leave.
16	K. Palpu Pillai, B. A.	150	Karunagapalli ...	S. P. T. 2nd Grade.
17	K. Sankunni Pillai	150	Kartigapalli. ...	Acting 2nd Grade.
18	V. Aundy Pillai, B. A.	150	Vaikam. ...	Do.
19	R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	150	Peermade ...	Do.
20	S. K. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	150	Shertallay ...	Do.

No.	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	III. GRADE. (Rs. 150) *contd.*			
21	N. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	150	Vilavankod	
22	J. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Ettumanur	
23	P. I. Daniel, B. A.	150	Alleppy Major Treasury	
24	P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ..	150	Shencottah	
25	G. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Parur	
26	K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A. ...	150	Nedumangad	
27	M. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Minachil	
28	K. Sreenivasa Row, B. A. ...	150	Ambalapuzha	
29	C. K. Nagam Pillai, B. A. ...	150	Alengad	
30	M. H. Viraraghava Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Devikulam	
31	V. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Muvattupuzha	
32	N. Atchuthan Pillai, B. A. ...	150	Pathanapuram	
33	C. Madhava Kurukkal, B. A. ...	150	Chengannur	
34	C. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	150	Changanachery	
35	P. Viswanatha Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Eraniel	
	R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A. ...	110+40	Tiruvalla ...	S. P. T. for No. 3.
	A. Kumara Pillai, B. A. ...	110+40	Chirayinkil ...	Acting for No. 6.
	C. N. Sriranganatha Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	100+50	Neyyattinkara ...	Do. No. 15.
	G. Velu Pillai, B. A. ...	100+50	Kunnatnad ...	Do. No. 7.
	K. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	100+40	Agastisvaram ...	Do. No. 1.
	R. Nilakanta Puduval, B. A. ...	70+80	Kalkulam ..	Do. No. 2.

No.	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Stationary-Magistrates.			
1	R. Krishnaswamy Row, B. A. ...	120	Tiruvattar ...	On leave.
2	P. C. Kunjen Pillay ...	120	Pattanamtitta ...	
3	T. S. Venkitachalam Aiyer ...	110	Vaikam ...	
4	R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A. ...	110	Colachel ...	On other duty.
5	A. Kumara Pillai B. A. ...	110	Warkalai ..	Do.
6	R. Govinda Puduval, B. A., B. L. ...	110	Paravur ...	Do.
7	A. S. Krishna Aiyar ...	100	Karunagapalli ...	Do.
8	C. N. Srirenganatha Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	100	Neyyattinkara ...	Do.
9	E. I. Mathew B. A. ...	110	Trivandrum Town ...	
10	R. Narayana Iyer, B. A. ...	100	Arukutti. ...	
11	S. Ganapathy Iyer, B. A. ...	100	Sherthalai ...	
12	G. Velu Pillai, B. A. ...	100	Kottayam ...	Do.
13	P. Tharian, B. A. ...	110	Mundakayam	
14	K. R. Krishna Pillai ...	100	Kayankulam ...	Do.
15	S. Padmanabha Panickar, B. A., B. L. ...	100	Tiruvalla	
16	K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer B. A., B. L. ...	110	Trivandrum Oolsavamatom	
	N. Govinda Panickar B. A.. ...	75+25	Karunagapalli ...	Acting for No 7.
	N. S. Raman Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	70+30	Kottayam ...	Do. No. 12.
	K. N. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	50+50	Kayankulam ..	Do. No. 14.
	N. Parameswara Pillai, B A ...	70+30	Neyyattinkara ...	Do. No. 8.
	T. Kesava Pillai, B. A. ...	50+50	Paravur ...	Do. No. 6.
	G. V. Venkataramaniah, B. A. ...	40+60	Thiruvattar ..	Do. No. 1.
	A. Abraham, B. A. ..	36+64	Colachel ...	Do. No. 4.
	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	58+42	Varkala ...	Do. No. 5.

No.	Names.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
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2	K. Govinda Pillai	75	Ambalapuzha.	
	Melkanganam Tahsildar.			
	N. Govinda Pillai	75	Trivandrum.	
	Neendakaray Sanketham Tahsildar.			
	K. Kesava Pillai	75	Neendakaray, Padmanabhapuram.	

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M. Raghava Iyengar, Assistant Superintendent ... (Rs. 250).

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M. Sreenivasa Mudaliar, S. P. T ... Head Surveyor ... (Rs. 70).

R. Govinda Puduval, B. A. B. L., ... Temp. Asst. Supt. (Rs. 125)
In charge of the Re-survey Party

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R Madhavan Pillai, Diplomæd Agriculturist, Entomology Assistant (Rs. 65).

G. Sivarama Pillai, Diplomæd Agriculturist Agricultural Inspector (Rs. 70).

G. M. Eapen, L. AG. Agricultural Inspector on special duty in connection with the Cocoanut Palm Disease (Rs. 50).

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S. Sesha Iyengar, G. M. V. C. do. (Rs. 50).

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8 Manure Depôt Officers, (1 on 25 & 7 on Rs. 20 each).

R. K. Parameswaran Pillai, Manager, Silk Farm. (Rs. 22)
1 Asst. Manager on Rs. 15.

(Temporary).

5 Manure Depôt Officers on Rs. 20 each in connection with Cocoanut Palm Disease

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HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

F. J. R. V. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, S. P. T. (B. Rs. 1200 + a persona allowanc B. Rs. 100).

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P. C. Narayana Menon, B. A., Deputy Registrar... ... (Rs 190).

P. Thandu Iyer, Manager ... (Rs. 110).

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A. Venkata Rao Temporary Addl. ... Trivandrum (Rs. 150).

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C. S. Swaminatha Sastri Supernumerary Sirkar Vakil ... Quilon (Rs. 250 + P. A. 50)

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K T. Varghese B A. ... Kottayam (Rs. 225).

T. N Nilacanta Pillai, B. A, B. L. ... Parur (Rs. 200).

R. Gopala Menon, B. A., B. L., Additional Sirkar Vakil ... Do. (Rs. 150)

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S. Muthuswamy Iyer.
Gopala Iyengar.
V. Srinivasachariar.
K. Appathura Iyer, B. A., B. L.
K. G. Sesha Iyer, B. A., B. L.
E. J. John, B. A., B. L.
K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A., B. L.
V. A. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. B. L.
S. N. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.
A. Venkatarama Iyer, B. A., B. L.
P. Abraham, B. A., B. L.
S. Ananthanarayana Iyer B. A., B. L.
K. G. Parameswara Menon, B. A., B. L.
M. Govinda Varier, B. A., B. L.
V. S. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. L.
T. R. Reghunatha Iyengar, B. A., B. L.
M. K. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L.
N. Sundararaja Iyengar, B. A., B. L.
A. Venkata Row, B. A., B. L.
P. K. Keshava Pillai, B. A., B. L.
P. K. Anantanarayana Iyer, B. A., B. L.
C. G. Idichandy, Barrister-at-Law.
E. S. W. Senathi Raja, Barrister-at-Law.
M. K. Narayana Pillai, Barrister-at-Law.
C. Vedaji Rao Sahib, B. A., B. L.
R. Gopala Pillai, B. A., B. L.
Pathrose Mathai, M. A., B. L.
K. Parameswaren Pillai, B. A., B. L.
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A. P. Savandranayagam M. A., (Lond.) Bar-at-Law.
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K. Achuthan Pillai, B. A., B. L.
K. P. Gopal Menon, Bar-at-Law
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K. Rama Kurup, B. A., B. L.
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S. R. Master, Bar-at-Law.
George Joseph, M. A., Bar-at-Law
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J. Eapen, B. A., B. L.
R. Vasudeva Iyer, B. A., B. L.
R. Velu Pillai.
V. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., B. L.
Kandathil Koshy Chacko, Barrister-at-Law.
K. R. Padmanabha Pillai, Barrister-at-Law.
P. Sesha Aiyengar, B. A. B. L.
J. Walsalam Rose, M. A. B. L.
E. J. Philipose B. A. B L.
Karimpet Raman Menon.
V. V. Ramaswami Iyer, B A. B. L.
G. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A. B. L.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trivandrum at present.

District and Sessions Judges.

Name.	Present office.	Pay. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
P. Cheriyan B. A., B. L. ...	Senior District and Sessions Judge...	600	Trivandrum ...	
T. Palpu Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	District and Sessions Judge.	500	Quilon ...	
S. T. Veeraraghavachari, B. A., M. L.	Do. ...	500	Parur ...	
K. Sankara Pillai ...	Do. ...	500	Alleppey ...	
P. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. L. ...	Do. ...	500	Kottayam ...	
A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. ...	Do. ...	500	Nagercoil ...	
	2ND AND ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGES.			
N. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A , B. L. ...	2nd and Additional Sessions Judge ...	400	Trivandrum ...	
P. J. Vurghese, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. ...	400	Quilon ...	
S. Ramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. ...	400	Parur. ...	Temporary.

Trivandrum.

P. Cheriyan, B. A., B. L.	Senior District and Sessions Judge.
N. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A., B. L.	2nd and Additional Sessions Judge.
T. N. Srinivasa Row.	Sheristadar (Rs. 85).
K. Nagappen Nair, B. A., B. L.	Sirkar Vakil.
A. Venkata Row, B. A. B. L.	Temporary Additional Sirkar Vakil.

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K. Padmanabha Pillai.	K. P. Narayanan Nair.
Nilakantan Thanuvan.	S. Harihara Iyer, B. A., B. L.
N. Parameswaran Pillai.	T. K Velu Pillai, B. A., B. L.
K. S. Narayana Iyer.	C. Lekshmana Sastri.
C. Kesava Kurukkal.	K. Achutha Menon, B. A.
V. Harihara Iyar.	S. Chakrapani Iyer, B. A. B L.
S. Sivarama Iyar.	K. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. B. L.
V. A. Parameswara Iyer.	S. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. B. L.
K. Sivathanu Pillai.	B. Krishna Iyer, B. A. B. L.
T. S. Nambi Iyengar.	P. Chithambaram Pillai, B. A. B L.
K. S. Narayana Iyer.	C. O. Madhavan, B. A B. L.
P. Sivasubramoni Iyer.	K. P. Abraham, B. A. B. L.

Nagercoil

A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A.	District and Sessions Judge.
C. Nagamoni Pillai, B. A.	Sheristadar. (Rs. 70).
K. Parameswara Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Sirkar Vakil.

LICENSED PLEADERS.

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N. Sesha Iyer.	S. Palaniyandy Mudaliar.
K. Subramania Iyer.	P. Sivasankara Pillai, B. A., B. L.
N. Srinivasa Iyengar.	V. Kesava Iyer.
N. Sankaralingom Pillai.	M. Venkitarama Iyer.
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52	R. Sathiavagiswara Iyer ...	do. ...	Colachel.	
53	N. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ...	do. ...	Kartigapalli.	
54	G. Surianarayana Iyer ..	Trivandrum ..	Neyyattinkara (Pl.)	
55	M. Sivasankaran Nair ..	do. ...	Kunnathcal.	
56	S. H. C. Mahammad Kunjoo ...	Quilon ..	Chathannur.	
57	C. Ramakrishna Aiyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Nemom.	
58	Kerala Varma Raja ...	Kottayam ...	Koothattocolam.	
59	S. Subramanian Potti, M. A. ...	Quilon ...	Karunagapalli.	
	VII. Grade (Rs. 40)			
60	P. Ramasubbier ...	Trivandrum ...	Munchira.	
61	R. Raja Raja Varma ...	Quilon ...	Pathanamthitta.	
62	P. A. Padmanabha Iyer ...	Kottayam ...	Vaikam.	
63	R. Parameswaren Pillai ...	do. ...	Arukutty.	
64	K. Dharma Raja Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Alloor.	
65	R. Padmanabha Pillai ...	Quilon ...	Kundara.	
66	P. M. Mammen, B. A. ...	do. ..	Kunnathur.	
67	T. Lekshminarayana, Row ...	Trivandrum ...	Tovala.	
68	L. Narasinga Row ...	do. ...	Agastheeswaram.	
69	Mahomed Sulaiman B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Chadayamangalam.	
70	V. Velayudan ...	Kottayam ..	Aikaranad.	
71	A. Udaya Varma Raja ..	do. ...	Thodupuzha.	
72	S. Kesava Iyer ...	Kottayam ...	Mararicolam	Acting.
73	Ananthakrishna Aiyer ...	do. .	Angamali.	Do.
74	V. I. Korah ...	do. ..	Devikulam.	Ex-Officio Sub-Registrar.
75	P. O. Chacko, B. A. ...	do. ...	Peermade.	Do.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

F. S. S. GEORGE, appointed 20-8-10 Commissioner of Police (Bh. Rs. 1,100). Services lent by the Madras Government.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
	District Superintendents.			
1	K. Padmanabhan Tambi, B. A., B. L. ...	1-12-89	Kottayam District (Pay Rs. 350).	Sub. protem.
2	T. H. Cameron.	8-10-1087	Padmanabhapuram District (Pay Rs. 300)	
3	W. Gallyot	1-3-1057	Quilon District (Pay Rs. 250)	
4	R. Vaidyalingom Pillai, B. A., B. L.... ...	28-8-1087	Trivandrum District (Pay Rs. 250).	
	1st Grade Circle Inspectors.			
	(Rs. 200).			
1	A. Arumugam Pillay	20-7-1057	Alleppey.	
2	M. Govinda Pillai	1-1-1057	Alwaye.	
3	P. Gomathinayagom Pillay, B. A.	9-1-1075	Kottayam	Prosecuting Inspector
4	S. Kumara Pillay	12-3-73	Quilon.	Do.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
	2nd Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs. 175).			
5	S. N. Arumugam Pillay	1-9-1074	Trivandrum.	
6	E. V. Abraham, B. A., B. L.	1-7-1088	Trivandrum & Padmanabhapuram.	Prosecuting Inspector.
7	D. M. Cruickshank	2-9-1085	Deviculam.	
8	V. T. Chakko, B. A.	9-8-1079	Nemom.	
9	B. Narayana Pillay	1-11-73	Punalore.	
	3rd Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs. 150).			
10	K. Narayana Pillai	18-11-1062	Kottayam.	
11	R. Pitchu Aiyangar	23-4-1081	Arukutty.	
12	Justus J. Daniel	1-4-1079	Peermade.	
13	P. Kumara Pillai	[24-7-1066	Meenachil.	
14	S. V. Gopalaswamy Pillai	28-5-76	Kayankulam.	

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
	4th Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs 125.)			
15	G. Anandan Pillay	24-5-1082	Chengannur.	
16	P. Govindan Thampi, B. A.	7-5-1078	Kottar.	
17	K. Raja Raja Varma	25-8-1086	Thuckalay.	
18	C. R. Parameswaran Pillay	17-7-89	Quilon.	
19	S. Alagappa Pillay	3-4-72	Moovattupuzha.	
20	R. Atchuthen Pillai, B. A.	1-11-1085	Quilon.	

14 First Grade Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 80 each. & one reserve surgeant on Rs 100.
20 Second Grade Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 70 each.
25 Third Grade Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 60 each.
15 Fourth Grade Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 50 each.
20 First Grade Head Constables on Rs. 20 each.
31 Second Grade Head Constables on Rs. 15 each.
78 Third Grade Head Constables on Rs. 12 each.
304 First Class Constables on Rs. 9 each.
506 Second Class Constables on Rs. 8 each.
736 Third Class Constables on Rs. 7 each.

Commissioner's Office.

F. J. GARCIAS GOMEZ, B. A., (appointed 1-5-1074), Manager (Rs. 150.) on leave.
T. ESAKIMUTHU CHETTIAR, B. A., (appointed 1-7-88) Ag. Manager.

Circle.	Charging station.	Out-post.
I. Kottar ...	1. Bhoothapandy. ...	1. Kadukarai.
	2. Aramboly Frontier. ...	2. Nadukani.
	3. Cape ...	3. Vellamadam.
	4. Edalakudy	4. Anjugramom.
	5. Kottar Town ...	5. Ettamozhi.
II. Thuckalay ...	6. Eraniel ...	6. Rajakamangalam.
	7. Colachel ..	7. Karungal.
	8. Thuckalay ...	8. Kulasekaram.
	9. Thiruvattar ...	9. Arumana.
	10. Kuzhithura ...	10. Kaliakavila.
III. Nemom ...	11. Neyyattinkara ...	11. Vizhingam.
	12. Poovar ..	12. Ottasekaramangalam.
	13. Nemom ...	13. Parasala.
	14. Nedumangad ...	14. Kattakada.
	15. Vidurai ...	15. Vamanapuram.
IV. Trivandrum ...	16. Fort ...	16. Karamanai.
	17. Puthenchanthai ...	17. Kallattumukku.
	18. Cantonment ...	18. Palace Guard.
		19. Stables Guard.
		20. Pettah.
		21. Perukada.
		22. Poojapura.
V. Chilakur Circle ...	19. Kazhacoottam ...	23. Vattiyoorkavu.
	20. Attingal ...	24. Kulathur.
	21. Chilakur ...	25. Thonnakkal.
		26. Pallikal.
		27. Chirayinkil.
VI. Quilon ...	22. Quilon Town ...	
	23. Quilon Taluk ...	
	24. Paravoor ..	
VII. Punalore ...	25. Kottarakarai ...	28. Anchel.
	26. Punalore ...	29. Samburvadakara-
	27. Shencottah ...	30. Puliyara.
		31. Ilathur.
		32. Ayikudi.
		33. Achamputur.
VIII. Chengannur ...	28. Adoor ...	34. Kaipattur.
	29. Sasthancotta ...	35. Ranni.
	30. Chengannur ...	36. Konni.
	31. Pathanamthitta ...	37. Pantalam.
	32. Thiruvalla ...	38. Mannar.
		39. Mallappalli.

Circle.	Charging station.	Out-post.
	33. Karunagapalli. ...	40. Chavara.
IX. Kayankulam ...	34. Kayankulam ...	41. Thirukunnapuzha.
	35. Haripad ...	
	36. Mavelikara ...	
	37. Ambalapuzha ...	42. Edathuva.
X. Alleppey ...	38. Pulinkunnu ...	43. Mananchery.
	39. Alleppey Town ...	44. Beach Station.
		45. Pallathurity.
	40. Kottayam ...	46. Thiruvarpu.
XI. Kottayam ...	41. Pampadi ...	47. Kumarakam.
	42. Changanacherry ...	48. Ramangiri.
	43. Karugachal ...	
	44. Vaikam ...	49. Vetchoor.
	45. Kandanad ...	50. Vadayar.
XII. Arukutty ...	46. Arukutty ...	51. Anthakarazhi.
	47. Shertallay ...	
	48. Kuthiathode ...	
	49. Ettumanur ...	52. Kidangoor.
XIII. Meenachil ...	50. Meenachil ...	53. Kaduthurithy.
	51. Thodupuzha ...	54. Ramapuram.
		55. Vazhakulam.
		56. Nellappara.
	52. Muvattupuzha ...	57. Piravam.
	53. Kuthattukulam ...	58. Kodanad.
XIV. Muvattupuzha...	54. Kothamangalam ...	
	55. Perumbavoor ...	
	56. Mamala ...	
	57. Parur ...	59. Varapuzha.
	58. Munambom ...	60. Puthenvelikara.
XV. Alwaye ...	59. Alengad ...	61. Puthenchira.
	60. Alwaye ...	62. Kothakulangara.
	61. Edapally ...	63. Parakadavu.
		64. Kaladi.
	62. Devikulam ...	
XVI. Devikulam ...	63. Udumbanchola ...	
	64. Munnar ...	
	65. Kanjirapalli ...	
	66. Peermade ...	65. Poonjar.
XVII. Peermade ...	67. Mundakayam ...	66. Manimala.
	68. Kumili ...	

CENTRAL PRISON.

V. Chandamiah ... Superintendent (Rs 300).

M. Pothan, B. A. ... Jailor Rs. 70.

A. Nallaperumal Pillai, L. M. & S. ... Medical officer (Rs 110)

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Army Rank in His Majesty's Service.	To what Corps belonging.	Rank and Appointment in Travancore Service.	Pay. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
Major H. C. Oakes ...	1st September 1913.	12th March 1910.	28th Lt. Cavalry	Commandant	906	21	15	Draws an allowance of Rs. 203 chs. 16 for charge of Body Guard.
Capt. F. E. Welch ...	4th April 1910.	5th August 1914.	110th Maratta Lt. Infantry ...	Commandant, 1st Battalion ...	508	26	...	
Capt. T. B. Skinner ...	18th April 1913.	26th September 1910.	64th Pioneers ...	Commandant, 2nd Battalion ...	508	26	...	
STAFF.								
Capt. T. B. Skinner ...	18th April 1913.	26th September 1910.	Do. Do. ...	Staff Officer and Quarter Master	...	...	...	In charge of Military Family payments and Pensions.
Mathaven Pillai ...	20th January 1902.	... ...	... ...	Subadar-Major, 1st Battalion	60	...	...	Draws Staff allowance of Rs. 20.
Neelacanda Pillai ...	23rd October 1889.	... ...		Do. Do. 2nd Battalion	35	...	..	Do. Do. Rs. 15.

UNIFORM... { BODY GUARD—Dark Blue, Lace Gold. ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet—Lace Gold. INFANTRY—SCARLET. { 1st Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Lace Gold. 2nd Battalion, Facing Blue Green, Lace Gold.

Establishment of 1st Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 5 Subadars, 6 Jemadars, 30 Havildars, 30 Naigues, 416 Privates, 12 Buglers—Total 500.

Establishment of 2nd Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 49 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 49 Naigues, 755 Privates, 1 Drum-Major, 1 Fife-Major, and 30 Drummers and Fifers—Total 908.

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

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 30 Musicians—Total 32. 4 Band Half pay Boys.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Risaldar-Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Kote Duffadar Major, 1 Kote Duffadar, 1 Drill-Duffadar, 1 Duffadar, 4 Lance Duffadars, 2 Farriers, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Sowars.

3 coolies, 3 malies, 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Sweepers, 60 Grass-cutters. Total 165. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Sergeant-Major.

Civil Servants attached to the Brigade.

Name.	Present Office.	Salary. Rs.	Salary. Ch.	Remarks.
H. C. Perkins, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. ...	Medical Officer.	763	11	Draws Rs. 50-25 chs. as house rent. (On other duty)
Deputy Surgeon K. Madhaven Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	Ag. Do.	458	1	Draws an allowance of Rs. 50 as Huzur Medical Officer.
3 Hospital Assistants each on	...	70	...	
W. Taylor	Band Director.	250	...	
T. Muthiya Pillai...	Manager.	85	...	

Body Guard.

W. S. Buckel	Veterinary Surgeon.	305	10	
Shaik Abdullah	Risaldar-Major ...	81	12	Draws an allowance of Rs. 20-10 chs.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. Campbell Perkins, M. R. C. S., (England.), L. R. C. P., (London), Acting Durbar Physician—Pay Bh. (Rs. 1,200).

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Superior Grade.			
	Surgeons, 1st Grade.			
	Peter N. Lekshmanan, B. A., M. B. & C. M. (Madras), M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., D. Ph. (London). ...	600	General Hospital, Trivandrum	
	Surgeons—2nd Grade.	B. Rs.		
1	Miss Cristina Wilson, M. B. ch. B. (Aberdeen), L.M. (Dublin)...	400	Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	
2	S. Venkitarama Naidu, L. M. & S. ...	400	District Hospital, Alleppey.	
	Deputy Suregons.			
1	P. M. George, L. M. & S. ...	300	District Dispensary, Kozhencherry.	
2	K. Madhavan Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	300	Nayar Brigade Hospital, and Huzur Dispensary, Trivandrum.	Draws Bh. Rs. 450 as Sub-protem Brigade Medical Officer. L. A. Rs. 50.
	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S. ...	250	District Hospital, Kottayam.	L .A .Rs.30
	V. N. Narayana Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	250	Palace Sub-Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
	P. Sankaramoorti Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	250	Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
	M. Joseph, L R. C P. & S. (Edin.), L F P. S. G. ...	250	Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	
	V. Sankara Valiathan, B. A., M. B , ch. B. (Edin) ...	250	District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
8	K. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. D. D. T. M. & H. (Edinburgh), L. M. (Dublin) ...	250	District Hospital, Quilon.	

Medical Department—(*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
9	George Stephanos, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	200		On furlough.
10	Miss. C. L. Kohlhoff, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin). L. F. P. S. G. ...	200	Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	L. A. Rs. 25 for charge of Midwifery class.
11	S. T. Ponnuswami Pillai, L. M. &. S.	175		On 2 months privilege leave.
12	K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S.	175	Leper & Lunatic Asylums and Hospital for Incurables, Trivandrum.	L. A. Rs. 50.
13	P. R. Subba Iyer, L. M. & S.	175	Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
14	A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S.	175	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
15	A. M. Jacob, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	175	District Hospital, Tiruvalla.	
16	T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. &. S.	175	District Hospital, Alwaye.	
17	A. M. Draviam, L. M. & S.	175	Do. Hospital, Nagercoil	
	One Vacant			
	Assistant Surgeons.			
1	Samuel John, L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary, Kayencolam.	
2	A. T. Thomas, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Muvattupuzha.	
3	K. I. Cheriyan Mappilay, L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary Marayoor.	
4	H. Narayana Iyer, B A., L. M. & S.	140	Do. Dispensary, Ambalapuzha.	On 2 months' privilege leave.
5	K. Thomas, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Lalam.	
6	K. C. Chandy, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Shertallay.	
7	S. Ramaswami Iyer, M. B. & C. M.	140	District Dispensary, Vaikom.	
8	A. T. Mathoo, L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary, Changanachery.	
9	T. K. Varghese, L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary, Chirayinkil.	

Medical Department (*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
10	K. C. Kurian, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	140	District Dispensary Arukutti.	
11	P. Palpoo, M. B. & C. M.	140	District Hospital, Neyyattinkara.	
12	N. Lekshmana Iyer, M. B. & C. M.	140	District Hospital, Shencottah.	
13	A. A. George L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary, Devicolam.	L. A. Rs. 70.
14	A. M. Mathew, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	110	District Dispensary, Peermade.	L. A. Rs. 55.
15	Miss. A. T. Martin, L. M. & S.	110	Assistant Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance Rs. 27½
16	A. Nallaperumal Pillai L. M. & S.	110	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum.	
17	N. K. Krishna Pillai L. M. & S.	110	District Hospital, Parur.	
18	L. A. Ravi Varma M. B. & C. M.	110	District Dispensary, Haripad.	
19	K. Kuruvilla, L. M. & S.	110	District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.	
20	A. E. John, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	110	Assistant, District Hospital, Quilon.	
21	B. Dasannachar, M. B. & C. M.	110	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Resident Medical Officer.
22	D. W. Isaac, L. M. & S.	80	District Dispensary, Perumbavoor	
23	V. M. Kuriyan, L. M. & S.	80	Do Do Punalur.	C. A. Rs. 10 for Plague duty.
24	N. Krishna Pillay, L. M. S.	80	District Hospital, Kanjirapally.	L. A. Rs. 40.
25	V. Nagoji Row, M. B. & C. M.	80	Assistant, District Hospital, Alleppey.	
26	P. Parameswaran Pillay, L. M. & S.	80	District Dispensary, Thodupuzha.	
27	John Hilkiah, M. B. & C. M.	80	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	On Probation.
28	J. I Gomez, L. M. & S.	80	Do. District Hospital Quilon.	Do.
29	K. P. Raman Pillay, L. M. & S.	80	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Do.
30	M. Sankara Menon, L. M. S.	80	Do. District Hospital, Kottayam	Do.
31	S. Christian, L. M. & S.	80	Do. General Hospital. Trivanduam	Officiating

Medical Department (*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—			
1	P K. Abraham	200	District Dispensary, Adoor.	
2	N. J. Daniel	150	District Dispensary, Kottaram.	
3	C. J. Vieyra	150	District Dispensary, Nedumangaud.	
4	Koshi Mathai	125	Assistant, District Hospital, Kottayam.	
5	A. Ooman	125	District Dispensary, Chengannur.	
	Superintendent, Medical Stores.			
1	A. Aiyemperumal Pillai	150	Trivandrum.	
	Apothecaries.			
1	M. K. Ittyerah	100	District Dispensary, Kuthattukulam.	
2	Y. Kunjandi	100	Do. Do. Udumbanshola.	L. A. Rs. 50.
3	Mrs. S. Quinless	100	Assistant, Victoria Hospital, Quilon.	Female allowance Rs. 25.
4	Mrs V. S. Alweyn	100	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Do. Do.
5	M. C. Mathew	100		On furlough.
6	H. J. D'Lemos	100	Assistant, District Dispensary, Changanacherry	
7	Miss L. Gomez	100	Assistant, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance Rs. 25.

Medicial Department *(contirueb.)*

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Inferior Grade.			
	First Class Hospital Assistants.			
1	S. Soobramony Aiyar	70	District Dispensary, Bhuthapandy.	
2	V. Narayana Valiathan	70	District Dispensary, Ettûmannur.	
3	R. Venkitachalapathi Naidu	70	Assistant, Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandum.	
4	R. Sriramalu Naidu	70	Do. Do.	
5	K. I. Vurghese	70	District Dispensary, Kottarakara.	C. A. Rs. 15 for plague duty
6	P. K. Joseph	70	Do. Mundakayam.	L. A. Rs. 35.
7	S. R. Gopala Aiyangar	70	Assistant District Hospital, Nagercoil.	
8	P. Krishna Menon	70	istrict Dispensary, Karunagapally	
9	Miss A. Thompson	70	Assistant District Hospital Alleppey.	Female allowance Rs. 35.
10	T. Markose	70	District Dispensary, Kothamangalam.	
11	W. E. Rasalam	70	District Hospital, Parassala.	
12	N. P. Daniel	70	Do. Dispensary, Colachel.	
13	T. P. Abraham	70	Assistant District Hospital, Kanjirapally.	L. A. Rs. 35.
14	S. Renga Iyengar	70	Do. Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
15	S. V. Srinivasa Iyengar	70		Under suspension.
16	C. J. Thanoo Pillai	70	Assistant, Medical Store Trivandrum.	
17	M. G. Sankara Pillai	70	Do District Dispensary, Vaikom.	
18	Joseph George	70	Do. District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
19	V. Chellakan	70	District Dispensary, Kulasekarom.	
20	Paul B. Daniel	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Parassala.	
21	T. Jacob Idiculla	70	Assistant, District, Alleppey.	

No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
22	T. Thomas	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Tiruvalla.	
23	John Joseph	70	Do. Do. Neyyattinkara.	
24	P. N. Frederick	70	Do. Do. Quilon.	
	Second Class Hospital Assistants.			
1	C. Daniel	55	Do. District Dispensary, Kozhencherry	
2	K. Narayana Oonnithan	55	Do. District Hospital, Parur.	
3	F. W. Alveyn	55	Do. Leper Asylum, Trivandrum.	L. A Rs. 15
4	K. T. Thomas	55	District Dispensary, Marayoor.	Acting. L. A. Rs. 27½.
5	V. K. Krishna Pillai	55	Assistant, District Hospital, Quilon.	
6	R M. Kumaraswamy Naidu	55	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	
	Third Class Hospital Assistants.			
1	G. R. Subba Row.	40	Assistant, District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
2	S. Kochuraman Pillay	40	Do. Opthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	
3	Mrs. M. H. Columbus	40	Assistant, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance Rs. 20.
4	R. Ramanatha Iyer	40	Do. District Hospital, Kottayam.	
5	C. R. Kesava Pillai	40	Assistant, District Hospital, Muvattupuzha.	
6	P. K. Kunjukrishan	40	Do. District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram	
7	R. Madavan Pillay	40	Do. Do. Do. Shertallay.	
8	A. I. Joseph.	40	Do Hospital for Incurables, Trivandrum.	
9	Y Rma Iyer.	40	Assistant, District Hospital, Lalam.	On probation.
10	K. Thomas Nainan.	40	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Do.
11	M. K. Gopala Pillay.	40	Do. Lunatic Asylum.	Do.
12	T V. Kuruvilla.	40	Do. District Hospital, Alwaye	Officiating.

Chemical Examiner's Department

Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B. C. M. (Madras) M. R. C. S. (Eng.) M. R. C. P., D. P. H. (London) ... Chemical Examiner of Government (Draws an allowance of Rs. 50).

Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Patasalas

Paramaswaren Muthathu ... ... Superintendent, (Rs. 100 and draws Rs. 50 as Palace Vydian.)

Sanitary Department

S. Krishnamurti Aiyar, M. B. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, (Rs. 500).

No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICERS.			
1	Andrew Manuel, L. M. & S., 1st Grade ...	200	Trivandrum.	
2	J. J. Chandy L. M. & S., 2nd Grade ...	150	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
3	P. T. Jacob, L. M. & S., 3rd Grade ...	100	Chenganuoor.	
	ASSISTANT SANITARY OFFICERS.			
1	J. Nicholas Pillay ...	75	Alwaye.	
2	V. M. Swaminatha Sarma ...	75	Nagercoil.	
3	C. John Jacob ...	50	Alleppey.	
4	S. Rayappen ...	35	Kottayam.	
5	A. S. Samathanom ...	35	Quilon Circle, Punalore.	
6	P. V. Jacob ...	35	Muvattupuzha	
7	S. Rangaswami Iyengar ...	35	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
8	T. S. Krishna Row ...	35	Kayenkulam.	
9	R. Subramonya Aiyar ...	35	Minachil.	
10	S. A. Alagianambia Pillai ...	35	Reserve.	
11	Syed Mahomed ...	35	Shertallay.	

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

1. Trivandrum.

PRESIDENT.

M. V. Subramony Iyer, B. A. — President. Pay Rs. 250+50.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Assistant Engincer, (Ex-Officio)
K. Maruthanayagom Pillai, B. A. ... First Tahsildar (Do.)
M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., & L. F. P. S. G ... Medical Officer, Opthalmic Hospital.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	High Court Vakil,	(elected)
U. Padmanabha Kukillaya, M. A., B. L.	Do.	Do.
R. Gopala Pillay B. A., B. L.	Do.	Do
G. Parameswaran Pillay B. A., B. L.	Do.	Do.
N. Kumaran Asan Secretary, S. N. D. P. Yogom		(Nominated).
M. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	Retired Sessions Judge.	Do.
K. Kunjunny Menon, B. A., B. L. ...	Do	Do.

2. Nagercoil.

PRESIDENT.

N. Subrahmanya Iyer, M. A. ... ...Senior Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Paul Daniel, M. A. & L. T. ... Head Master, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil (Non-official)

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

L. H. Jacob. ... ... Executive Engineer, Southern Division.
K. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Tahsildar of Agasteesvaram.
A. M. Dravium L. M. & S. ...Medical Officer, District Hospital, Nagercoil.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

V. Sangaranarayana Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...High Court, Vakil, Nagercoil.
T. V. Krishna Iyer, ...Hundi Merchant, Kottar.
Sahib Bahadoor G. S. Taha Sahib ... ...Vice President, Cape Comorin General Traffic Company, Ltd. Kottar.
M. A. Daniel, B. A. ... ...Proprietor, Alexandra Press, Nagercoil.
P. Manthiramurthiya Pillai ... ...Vakil, District Court, Nagercoil.

4. Padmanabhapuram.

PRESIDENT.

N. Subramoney Iyer, M. A. ... Senior Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

N. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. & B. L.... Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

R. Kasinarayana Iyer ... Sub-Registrar, Kalkulam. Nagercoil Circle.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. S. Maruthanayagom Pillai ... Padmanabhapuram.
S. Lekshminarayana Iyer ... Vakil Munsiff's Court Do.
P. Padmanabhan Thampi ... Do.
S. K. Appavoo ... Do.
Sahib Bahadur Matharsa Rahuthar. Thuckalay.
M. Narayana Pillay,
S. Shungara Subba Iyer, ... Nagercoil District Court Vakil.

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3. Quilon.

PRESIDENT.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

V. S. Kesava Aiyar, B. A. & B. L. ...Ag. Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. B., C. H., B. D. T. M. & H. (Edin) L. M. (Dubbin) Surgeon, District Hospital, Quilon.

V. Arunachalam Iyer, B. A., B. E. ... ...Executive Engineer, Quilon Division

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

C. Raman Tampi, B. A. & B. L. ... ...High Court Vakil.
K. A. Krishna Pattar.
K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A. & B. L. .. Do.
C. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L. ... District Court Vakil, Quilon.
J. Maike.
C. Mahamad Kunjoo.

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5. Thiruvellah.

PRESIDENT.

A. M. Jacob, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ... Medical Officer.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

V. Krishna Pillai ... ... Excise Inspector.
Kumara Pillai ... ... Sub-Registrar.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Akeiramen Mahaswaran Bhattathiri, Tharayil Kuzhikkatt Illom.
V. Kesavan Valiathan ... ... Vattaparambil Veedu.
V. Subramonian Moothathu ... Munsiff Court Vakil, Thiruvellah
K. M. Mamman Mapillay ... Munsiff Court Vakil.
P. V. Varughese, B. A., L. T. ... Head Master, S. C. Siminary.
K. Govinda Pillay ... Munsiff Court Vakil.
Krishna Panicken ... Thittapallil House.

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6. Alleppey.

PRESIDENT.

S. Venkatarama Naidu, L. M. & S.... Surgeon, District Hospital, Alleppey.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vacant. ... ...

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. I. Daniel B. A. ... ... Treasury Officer, Alleppey.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Adam Oosman ... ...Merchant.
K. A Krishna Iyengar, B. A. & B. L....High Court Vakil.
P. Joseph Panapallil ... ...Vakil.
M. Chinnappa Pillay ... ... Merchant.
E. J. Cheriyancunju ... ... Vakil.

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7. Kottayam.

PRESIDENT.

N. Rajarama Rao, B. A ... ...Acting Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

K. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Assistant to the Division Peishkar and First Class Magistrate.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. R. Rengaswamy Iyengar, A. C. E. ...Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division.

J. R. Diaz, L. M. & S. ... ...Medical Officer in charge of the District Hospital, Kottayam.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. M. Mathula Mapilla ... ...Manager, Manorama Office, Kottayam.

A. N. Kesava Pillai ... ...Landlord, Arakal house, Kottayam.

C. I. Chandy ... .. Merchant, Kottayam.

Kumara Menon ... ...Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Kottayam.

A. K. arkkey ... ...Merchant, Kottayam.

C. Abraham, ...Vakil District Court, Kottayam.

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8. Alwaye

PRESIDENT.

C. K. Nagan Pillai, B. A. ... Tahsildar, Alangad.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

S T. Ponnuswamy Pillai, L. M. & S. ... Deputy Surgeon, District Hospital, Alwaye.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

N. Govindan Pandalay, B. A. & B. L.... Sub-Registrar, Alangad.

C. J. Mani, ... Section Officer, D. P. W. Alwaye.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Revd. Payappilly Varughese ...Manager St. Mary's School Alwaye.

Revd. Father Syriacose ...Vicar Alangad.

Neelacandan Elayathu ...Landlord.

Gopala Pai ...Vakil.

N. K. Makar Pillai ...Merchant.

N. Atchuthen Pillai ...Vakil

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9. Vaikom

PRESIDENT.

S. Ramaswami Iyer, M. B. & C. M. ... Medical Officer, Vaikome

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. Naryana Iyer, B. A. ... Head Master, Higher Grade Secondary School, Vaikom.
K. R. Raman Pillai ... Section Officer, P W. D., Vaikom

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P R Narayana Pillai ...Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Vaikom.
S. Subramonia Pillai ... Do.
P. C. Krishna Pillai.
G Aiyappan Pillai.
K. G. Krishna Pillai.
C. Tharyan.
Devan Vasudaven Nambiathiri, Indan thuruthil Illom.

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10. Kayankulam.

PRESIDENT.

Samuel John, L. M. & S. ... Medical Officer, District Dispensary. Kayankulam.

OFFCIAL MEMBERS.

S. Samarapungava Iyer ... Sub-Registrar, Kayankulam.
V. Venketasubramoney Iyer... Head Master, H. G. S. School, Do.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. Krishna Pillai ... Kayankulam.
E. N. Kesava Pillay, B. A. ... Do.
Rev. Father A. J. Michael ... Do.
Sahib Bahadur N. Siddick Sait ... Do.
A. K. Govindan Channar ... Do.
P. T. Thomas ... Do.
P. I. Chacko ... Do.

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11. Mavelikara.

PRESIDENT.

V. S. Valithan B. A. M. B., ch. B. ... Medical Officer, Mavelikara.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. Slater ... ... Asst. Engineer, Mavelikara.
A. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. T. ... ... Head Master, H. G. S. School Mavelikara.
K. Narayana Pillai, B A. ... ... Sub-Registrar, Mavelikara.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

M. Udaya Varma Raja, B. A. ... Mavelikara.
A. Veeramoney Iyer ... ... Valia Madom, Mavelikara.
T. J. Kurian ... ... Patinjarathalakal house, Puthiyakavoo, Mavelikara.
V. Raghava Kurup ... ... Vakil, Magistrate's, Court Mavelikara
K. Govinda Pillai ... ... Do, Munsiff's Court, Do.
P. K. oshy ... ... Do., Do.
Krishnan Krishnan ... ... Sankur, Kannamangalom, Mavelikara.

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12. Shencottah.

PRESIDENT.

* T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S. ... Medical Officer in charge, District Hospital, Shencottah.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. Padmanaba Iyer Sub-Division Officer, P. W. D., Shencottah.
T. A. Ramachandra Row Dabir ... Sub-Registrar, Shencottah.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G Sankaranarayana Iyer ... Vakil, Shencottah.
S. Shadaksharasundaram Pillai ... Landlord, Do.
R. Pariaswamy Thevar ... Do., Do.
B. Anda Pillai ... Vakil, Do.
K. Savariperumal Pillai ... Pensioner & Landlord, Do.
A. Arunachalam Asari ... Landlord, Do.
S. Ammayappa Pillai ... Do., Do.

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* T. J. Manavaliah the President at that time was subsequently succeeded by N Lakshmana Iyer, M. B. & C. M. and the latter is the President now.

13. Colachel.

PRESIDENT.

N. P. Daniel	...	Medical Officer.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. C. Mani	...	Excise Inspector.
R. Satiyavageswara Aiyer	...	Sub-Registrar.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Revd. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez	...	Vicar of Colachel.
N. Kumara Pillai	...	Criminal Vakil.
George William	...	Manager, Messrs. Chisholm Ewart & Co.
K. Chinnu Pillai	...	Melatheruvoo.
P. Velayudhan Pillai	...	Chathencarai
Veerabhadra Nadar	...	Paruthivila.
Mahamed Abdulkadir	...	Pandakasalapuram.

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14. Changanacherry.

PRESIDENT.

1. The Medical Officer, in charge, Dispensary, Changanacherry.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. The Deputy Tahsildar, Changanacherry.
2. The Sub-Registrar, Changanacherry.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. N. Kumara Pillai, Kainikara Veedu.
2. Chacko Ouseph, Valia Veedu.
3. A. Athichan Pillai, Puthur Veedu.
4. Muthu Meera Kani Pariyathu Rowther, Puthuparampu.
5. Ousep Chacko, Thottasseril.
6. Sivalakadi Rowther, Pizhavath Muri.
7. ——— Vacant.

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15. Parur.

PRESIDENT.

1. M. Rama Varma Thampan, Head Master, H. G. S. School, Parur.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. N. K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S. The Medical Officer.
2. T. N. Neelakanta Pillai, B. A. B L. The District Court Sirkar Vakil, Parur.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. S. Dharmaraja Iyer, High Court Vakil.
2. M. V. Pylo, District Court Vakil.
3. Paryathu Eravi Govinda Menon, Landlord.
4. T N. Atchutha Panikar, Landlord.
5. A. G. Menon, B. A., District Court Vakil.
6. Rev. Father George Paul, Vicar, Syrian Catholic Church.
7. K. Krishnan Vydian, Native Physician.

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16. Neyyattinkara.

PRESIDENT.

1. C. N. Sree Renganatha Sastri, B. A., B. L., Tahsildar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. V. Palpu, M. B. C. M. ...Medicial Officer.
2. C. G. Joseph ... Sub-Registrar.

NON-OFFICIAL-MEMBERS.

1. P. Sreenevasa Iyengar.
2. R. Vasudavan Pillai.
3. N. Krishna Pillai.
4. P. C. Raman Vydian.
5. Syed Mahamed Labba Kasi Pillai.
6. Rev. Samuel Sumanom.
7. R. Thanu Iyer.

17. Haripad

PRESIDENT.

1. K. C. Kurien, B. A., M. B. C. M. — Medical Officer.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. N. Govinda Pillai — ...Sub-Registrar.
2. M. Sankunni Menon, B. A., B. L., — Headmaster, L. G. S. School.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. V. Narayanan Unnthan.
2. A. V. Padmanabha Iyer.
3. P. Philipose.
4. S. Bhaskaran Muthathu, B. A.
5. K. Valayudan Pillai.
6. V. N. Kesava Pillai.
7. C. Mathew, B. A.

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18. Attingal.

PRESIDENT.

1. P. M. Raman — ...Sub-Registrar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. U. Ramakrishna Kukilia, B. A., L. T. — Headmaster, H. G. S. School.
2. C. Govinda Pillai, B. SC., L. C. E. — Sub-Division Officer.

NON-OFFICIAL-MEMBERS.

1. S. Harihara Iyer, B. A.
2. A. Harihara Iyer.
3. A. Neelacanta Pillai.
4. K. N. Parmeswaran Pillai.
5. J. Kamalam.
6. B. Ahmad Pillai.

19. Kuzhitura

PRESIDENT.

1. R. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A. ...Sub-Begistrar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. M. Madhavan Pillai ...Excise Inspector.
2. T. I. Subramony Iyer ...Overseer, P. W. D.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Threevekraman Vasudavan.
2. S. Vencatachalam Iyer.
3. K. Raman Thampy.
4. C. P. Padmanabha Pillai.
5. A. P. P. Nadar.
6. K. M. Madavan Pillai.
7. Jacob Yesudasan.

Public Works Department.

A. H. Bastow, M. A., M. C. E., M. Inst., C. E., **M*** Chief Engineer, Rs. 1,400. (On combined leave.)
F. J. Jacob, C. E., **T*** Acting Chief Engineer, (Rs. 900+A. 300) (Appointed under special covenant).
O. S. Barrow **T*** Acting Deputy Chief Engineer (Rs. 800+A. 100).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.			
	I GRADE No. 2.			
1	O. S. Barrow **T*** ...	800	„ ...	On other duty.
2	K. R. Rengaswami Iyengar, B. C. E. ...	800	Kottayam ...	
	R. Everard, C. E., A. M. Inst., C. E. ...	600	Alwaye ..	Acting.
	A. A. ...	160		

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination in Vernacular.
"**T**" denotes Tamil and "**M**" Malayalam.

Public Works Department.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Names.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS. II Grade No. 7.			
1	R. Everard, C. E., A. M. Inst., C. E., T* ...	600	Alwaye ...	Acting in the 1st Grade.
2	K. V. Natesa Iyer, B. A., B. E.	600	Trivandrum ...	
3	L. H. Jacob. T*	600	Nagercoil ...	Appointed under special covenant.
4	John Kuriyan, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E. ...	600	Nagercoil (K. P.)...	
5	Herbert E. Parratt, A. M. I. M. E., M* ...	500	Trivandrum (Workshops.) ...	Appointed under special covenant.
6	V. Arunachalam Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	500	Quilon ...	
7	O. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	500	Alwaye ...	On probation.

Public Works Department.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary.	Station.	Remarks.
	Assistant Engineers. No. 15.			
1	K. Thanoo Pillai, B. A., B. E., ...	350	Nagercoil (K. P.)...	
2	G. Padmanabha Iyer	300	Shencottah ...	
3	M. P. Mani, B. E.	300	Alleppey ...	
4	K. Govinda Pillai, B. SC., L. C. E. ...	300	Attingal ...	
5	S. S. Krishna Iyengar, B. A., B. E. ...	300	Kottayam ...	
6	Hrishikesh Banerjea, B. SC., C. E., E. E., ...	300	Trivandrum ...	
7	C. Balakrishna Rao, B. A., B. E. ..	250	Peermade ...	

Public Works Department—(*continued.*)

Serial No.	Name	Salary.	Station.	Remarks.
	Assistant Engineers No. 15—(*contd.*)			
8	Arthur W. Thomas T*	300	Alleppey ...	Appointed under special covenant.
9	Alexander Slater M*	300	Mavelikarai ...	Do.
10	C. N. Elliot M* ...	300	Munnar ...	On Probation. Do.
11	J. H. Cameron M* ...	300	Kulasekharam ...	Do. Do.
12	V. Harihara Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	250	Trivandrum ...	
13	M. S. Duraiswamy Iyengar, B. A., B. E. ...	250	Do.	In charge of the D. B. of the Chief Engineer's Office.
14	George Philip, B. E. ...	250	Nagercoil	
	SUB-ENGINEERS No. 3.			
1	N. Thiruvambalam Pillai ...	275	Muvattupuzha ...	
2	K. I. Thomas	275	Neyyatinkarai ...	
3	J. C. Joyce	250	Trivandrum (Workshops).	

Public Works Department.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary.	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERVISORS.			
	I GRADE. No 3.			
1	C. J. Mani	185	Alwaye ...	
2	P. G. Venkatasubba Iyer, A. C. E. ...	170	Nagercoil. ...	
3	P. Chandrasekhara Pillai	170		On leave.
	II GRADE. No. 7.			
1	K. Atchutha Menon ...	135	Muvattupuzha ...	Acting in the 1st Grade.
2	O. S. Sundram Iyer, C. E. ...	135	Bhuthapandi ...	

Public Works Department.—(*concluded*).

Serial No.	Names.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERVISORS.			
	II GRADE No. 7.—(*contd.*)			
3	G. Krishna Pillay ...	120	Kuzhithurai ...	
4	M. K. Kesava Pillai ...	120	Quilon ...	
5	J. C. Chacko, B. SC. ...	150	Munnar ...	On probation
6	G. V. Subramonia Aiyah ...	120	Trivandrum ...	
7	K. Narayana Pillai, M. A., B. SC., ...	120	Alleppey ...	Acting.
8	S. Sesha Iyer ...	120	Attingal ...	Acting.
	Overseers No. 50.			

CHIEF ENGINEERS' OFFICE.

K. Kerala Varma Thampan, B. A., Manager, (Rs. 200+P. A. 50).
P. Vasudva Kurup, B. A., Superintendent.

MARAMUT DEPARTMENT.

A. Kunjunni Panikkar Sub-Engineer Rs. 200 (200-$\frac{2}{5}$-250).

Forest Department.

V. Subramania Iyer, M. A., F. L. S., F. Z. S.	...	Conservator of Forests, (Br. Rs. 800.)	

Deputy Conservators.

T. S. Venugopala Iyer	...	Northern	(Rs. 400)
V. K. Govinda Menon	...	Trivandrum	(Rs. 340)
R. Swaminatha Iyer	...	Kottayam	(Rs. 300)

Assistant Conservators.

A. C. Watts	...	on leave	(Rs. 250)
M. Velu Pillai	...	Shencotta	(Rs. 190)
L. P. D'Cruz	...	on leave	(Rs. 180)
M. P. Jacob	...	Koni	(Rs. 150)
R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A	...	(on deputation to Europe for training in Forestry)	(Rs. 150)
T. V. Subbaiyer	...	Quilon	(Rs. 150)
K. S. Narayana Iyengar	...	Quilon (Rs. 150) (doing duty as Office Asst. to Conservator)	

Acting Assistant Conservators.

M. O. Ommen	...	Shencotta Range	(Rs. 80+70
C. R. Padmanabha Pillay	..	High Range Division	(Rs. 75+75
N. Hariharasastri	...	Neriyamangalam Range	(Rs. 70+80)

Supernumerary Assistant Conservator.

P. Thanu Pillay	...	Northern Division	(150

Rangers.

28 Rangers on Rs. (50–5–100).

Deputy Rangers.

5 on Rs. 45 and 12 on Rs. 40.

Conservator's Office.

J. O. Surrao	...	Manager	(Rs. 100).

N. Raman Pillai, B. A., Excise Commissioner, (Rs. 700).

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	ASSISTANT EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.			
1	C. Rajaretna Naicker, B. A., (Rs. 350) ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam	
2	A. Hoogewerf (Rs. 275) ...	Quilon ...	Quilon	
3	A. J. Vanross (Rs. 250) ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey ...	L. A. Rs. 100.
	CIRCLE OFFICERS.—*I Grade*—Rs. 200.			
1	A. R. Anantharama Iyer, B. A., B L., ...	Excise Commissioner's Office	Trivandrum	
2	R. V. Gunther ...	Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil	
	CIRCLE OFFICERS.—*II Grade*—Rs. 175.			
1	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ...	Alwaye ...	Parur	
2	C. E. Kesava Pillai, B. A. ...	Devikolem...	Devikolem ...	L. A. Rs. 87½.
	CIRCLE OFFICERS—*III Grade*—Rs. 150.			
1	T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Arukutti ...	Arukutti	
2	T. R. Kesava Iyer, B. A. ...	Kayankulam	Kayankulam	
3	K. John ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum	
4	K. Udayavarma Raja, B. A. ...	Salt factory circle	Thamarakulam	

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
5	K. H. Venkateswara Iyer, B. A. ...	Piravom ...	Piravom ...	
	INSPECTORS			
	I Grade—Rs. 90.			
1	G. Nilakantan, B. A. ...			On other duty.
2	S. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Arukutti ...	Perumbalam Range.	
3	H. R. Gunther ...	Trivandrum...	Trivandrum Port Salt Depot.	
4	S. Swarnom Pillai ...	Nagercoil ...	Agastheeswaram Range.	
5	K. Gopala Menon ...	Arukutti ...	Arukutti Chowkey.	
6	W. White ...	Trivandrum...	Nedumangad Range.	Sub-protem.
	II Grade—(Rs. 75).			
1	W. White ...			On other duty.
2	M. N. Charles, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Kalkulam Range.	
3	C. T Oommen, B. A. ...	Kayankulam..	Ambalapuzha Range.	
4	M. Parasu Pillai, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Aramboly Chowkey.	
5	S. Subrahmanya Pillai ...	Piravom ...	Muvattupuzha Range.	
6	P. Musthan Khan ...	Kayankulam..	Karunagapally Range.	
7	K C. Mani ...	Nagercoil ...	Colachel Salt Factory and Customs.	
8	J. W. Kelly ...	Arukutty ...	Neraikadavoo Range.	
9	Y. Sindhuraja Pillai ..	Alleppey ..	Alleppey Sea Customs.	
10	J. S. Johnson ...	Do. ...	Alleppey Pier.	
	V. A. Subrahmanya Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	South Frontier Patrol Range	Sub-protem

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station	Remarks.
	III Grade—Rs. 60.			
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Open every day, morning and evening.

Sri Mula Rama Varma Association, Karamanai, Trivandrum.

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Lectures on various topics and debates once a fortnight.

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M. R. Ry. R. Ramaswamy Iyer Avl.

Managing Committee Members.

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„ S. Padmanabha Iyer Avl., B. A.
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Addresses on Sunday evenings.
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„ N. Appu Sastri.

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(Founded—May 1894)

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Reading Room and Library, Kottayam.

(Instituted—August 1882).

PATRON.

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&c. &c. &c. &c.

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Mr. P. M. Varkky. ... *Honorary Secretary*
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„ Ittyerah Chandy.
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„ M. T. Thomas B. A., L. T.
„ K. C. Cherian, B. A., L. T.
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The Travancore and Cochin Christian Associatain, Kottayam.

ESTABLISHED—1898.

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„ W. J. Chacko B. A., L. T.
„ N. E. Varughese. } *Joint Secretaries.*
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Peramalil Kora Avl. *Vice-President.*
Panjekaren Kurien Avl., B. A. } *Joint Secretaries.*
Warkey John Andattil Avl. }
Thaliyathoo Auseph Mathai Avl. *Treasurer.*

Members of the Managing Committee—12.
Members on the roll—380.

Bank of Madras, Alleppey.

W. B. Stephens ... ... Agent.
S. S. Ramaswamy Iyer ... ... Cashier.
S. Francis ... ... Head Clerk.

Christian Mission in Travancore.

BRETHREN.

Travancore District commenced 1896.

Mission Stations.	Names of Europeans.	Year of Arrival.	Names of Indian Evangelists.
Kumbanadu	E. H. Noel and wife Dispensary and boarding School.	1904	Pastor P. E. Mammen. P. C. John. } Kumbanadu.
,,	C. J. Rolls.	1911	Lonappen. Poranju. } Angamally.
,,	Miss. A. Mai.	1913	P. Chacko. N. Parur.
Parur	,, J. Mitchell.	1904	P. C. Varkky. Tiruvalla.
Trichur	V. Nagel and wife on furlough.	1895	P. C. Ninan. Oomayattukara. P. C. Cherian. Kallisherry.
,,	Miss. L. Sundgren Girls' orphanage.	1905	K. M. Chandy. Poovathoor.
Angamali	V. Nagel.	1895	M. M. Varghese. Kavungumprayaar. K. E. Koshi. Adoor.
rinjaiakuda	W. Kocner and wife Boys' orphanage.	1906	K. V. Abraham. Kaviyoor. P. T. Thomas. Kayankulam.
Kununkulam	Miss. Burchardt.	1909	F. Numby, Puthupally.
,,	,, Diecle	1913	

Number of	Congregations	...	53
,,	Schools	...	29
,,	Other Evangelists, teachers and colporteurs		45
,,	Scholars about	...	800
,,	Adherants about	...	6000

LONDON MISSION SOCIETY.

Commenced work in Travancore, 1805.

Secretary.—Rev. G. Parker, M. A., B. D., Nagercoil.

Treasurer.— Mr. H. T. Wills, M. A., B. Sc., Trivandrum.

European Missionaries.

Nagercoil:—	Rev. G. Parker, M. A., B. D.	...
,,	,, S. Cave, B. A., B. D. ...	...
,,	,, R. Sinclair ...	...
	Miss B. J. Duthie ...	...
,,	,, Harries, B. A. ...	...
Martandam:—	Rev. I. H. Hacker ...	...
Neyoor:—	Mr. S. H. Pugh, M. B., ch. B.	...
,,	G. Ap. Thomas, M. B., ch. B.	...
,,	Miss Blanchard ...	...
Parassala:—	Rev. A. T. Foster ...	...
Trivandrum:—	,, A. Parker, ...	...
,,	,, H. Hewett ...	...
,,	Mr. H. T. Wills M. A., B. Sc.	...
Quilon:—	Rev. W. J. Edmonds ...	...
Attungal:—	Vacant ...	...

Native ordained Ministers.

Puttalam	...	Rev. S. Vethamany.
Zionpuram	...	,, S. Visuvasam.
Tamarakulam	...	,, S. Abraham.
Agasteesuaram	...	,, M. Solomon.
Ananthanadamkudi	...	,, V. Arulanantham.
Nagercoil	...	,, J. M. Kesari, B. A.
Kudamalaikunnu	...	,, T. Joel.
Martandam	...	,, A. Samuel.
Kullukkottam	...	,, M. Vethamanikkam.
Parachaley	...	,, S. Mattihas.
,,	...	,, G. Ebenezer.
Ammaravillai	...	,, N. Joseph.
Kristukovil	...	,, S. Devasahayam, B. A.,
Neyyattinkara	...	,, S. Sumanan.
Nellikakuly	...	,, W. G. Rasalam.
Venganoor	...	,, Y. Sanantham.
Trivandrum	...	,, K. P. Thomas.
Attingal	...	,, Samuel Daniel.
Quilon	...	,, I. David.

South Travancore Medical Mission L. M. S.

Medical Missionaries:—

S. H. Pugh, M. B., Ch. B.
G. Ap. Thomas M. B., Ch. B.

Medical Evangelists:—

Abel, N.	Paruttipalli.
Aseervatham, R.	Neyoor.
Cornelius, P. J.	Leper Homes, Neyoor
Charles, A.	Kazhacutam.
Devanayagom. V.	Kundara.
Daniel Edward.	Ravenencherrie.
Fletcher Simeon.	Martandam.
George, J.	Nagercoil.
Henry, Y.	Nagercoil.
Jacob Jesudhasen	Martandam.
Jesudian, S.	Kazhacuttam.
John Williams, S.	Nelliekaculie.
Kamalam, J. J.	Attungal.
Manuel, S. G.	Colasagaram and Attoor.
Samuel, A.	Nedungolam.
Samuel, S.	Santhapuram.
Solomon, M. D.	Agasteesuaram.
Thomas, D. W.	Kilimanoor.

The Salvation Army.

COLONEL C. A. CASE (Nurani), Chief Officer. Arrived in India, 1889.

BRIGADIER E. W. KEIL (Yesupatham) Chief Secretary. Arrived in Travancore, 1891.

ENSIGN COBB, Accountant. CAPTAIN, SPOONER CASHIER MAJOR GNANA SEELAN, Field Officers' Training Secretary.

MAJOR YUDHA VEERAN, Educational Secretary.

Names of the Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.	No. of Boarding-Schools.	No. of Day-Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	
Nagercoil	Brigadier McIlluraith ...	1891		4	96	2697	1554	
,, ...	,, Perera ...	1908						
,, ...	Major McGregor ...	1913		Catherine Booth Hospital, Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D. B. S., D. Ph.				
,, ...	Staff Captain Lantz ...	1909		Captain Willis, Secretary.				
,, ...	,, Larson ...	1900		Adjutant Sundram Assistant Medical Officer.				
,, ...	Ensign Wendscher ...	1903		Assistants 10.				
,, ...	,, Cobb ...	1909		In-patients 1067. Out-patients 11,997.				
,, ...	,, Brostrom ...	1913		Students 9.				
,, ...	Captain Reddaway ...	1910		Nurses' Training, Mrs. Turner.				
,,	,, Spooner ...	1913		Girls' Boarding School, Staff Capt. Lantz.				
,, ...	,, Johnson ...	1914		Women's Training Home ,, ,,				
,, ...	,, Blykart ...	1914		Boys' Boarding School, Nagercoil Staff Capt. Larson.				
Vadasary	Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D. B. S., D. Ph....	1900		Teachers' Training. Nagercoil, Brigadier Perera.				
,, ...	Captain Draper, Ph., C. M. P. S.	1907		Cadets ,, ,, ,,				
,, ...	,, Shorter ...	1913		Girls' Boarding School, Trivandrum, Mrs. Ensign Pennick.				

Names of Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.	
Vadasary	Captain Willis ...	1914		Boys' Boarding School Trivandrum Ensign
,, ...	,, Ensign Burtch ...	1914		Malayalam Teachers' Training. [Antonson.
... ...	,, Murstad ...	1914		Industrial Department Brigadier Anbai.
Trivandrum ...	Ensign Pennick ...	1909		
,, ...	,, Antonson ...	1911		
,, ...	Capatin Honson ...	1914		
Aramboly Branch Hospital ..	Ensign Noah ..			
Muttacadoo Dispensary ...	Ensign David ...			
Koluthumal Branch Hospital ...	Ensign Pakkianathan ...			
Kudagramam ...	Staff Captain Jeya Nathan	1897	22	
Eraniel ...	Staff Capt. Dharmakhun ..		15	
Nanjenadoo ...	Brigadier Yesupatham Actg	1891	14	
Tittuvilai ...	,, Yuthaprasinghi..		17	
Colasagaram ...	Adjutant Sena Putran ..		17	
Martandam ...	Staff Capt. Jeya Valatham..	1905	17	
Parasalai ...	Jeiramoney ...		18	
Neyyattinkara ...	Major Devasigamoney ...	1891	22	
Trivandrum ...	Adjutant Thomas ...		19	
Mavelikara ..	Staff Captain Manikunjorr ...		22	
Tiruvella ...	Major Yesudasan ..		32	
Kollankarai ...	Adjutant Abraham ...		15	

Missouri Lutheran Mission Travancore.

Names of European Missionaries and their Indian helpers.	Date of arrival in Travancore.	Mission District.	No. of Sub-Stations.	No. of baptized Christans in each District.	No. of adherents in each District.	No. of Catechists in each District.	No. of village Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.
Revd. A. Huebener ...	27th November 1907.	Nagercoil.	3	130	160	1	1	8	95
„ Theo: Gutknecht ..	27th November 1907.		8	131	311	4	6	6	150
Mr. G. Jesudasan, (Asst.) ...									
Revd. G. Huebener ...	25th October 1909.		7	193	326	3	...	...	...
„ A. J. Lutz ...	6th November 1912.		3	15	200	3	1	2	48
„ R. W. Goerss ...	4th November 1913.								
„ H. Nau ...	23rd June 1909.	(On furlough)							
„ F. R. Zucker ..	13th September 1910.	Trivandrum.	6	46	444	2	4	4	104
„ J. Harms ...	6th November 1912.		6	34	500	3	5	5	162
„ O. A. Ehlers ...	4th November 1913.		2	...	90	1	...	...	...

DIOCESE OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, ESTABLISHED IN 1879.

BISHOP:—THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES HOPE GILL, D. D, Residence, Kottayam.

Archdeacon of Kottayam and Commissary,—The Ven'ble J. J. Beauchamp Palmer, M. A.

Archdeacon of Mavelikara,—The Ven'ble Jacob Chandy.

The Bishop's Examining Chaplains,—The Rev. E. V. John and the Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.

The Bishop's Honorary Chaplain—The Revd. E. V. John.

Diocesan Missioner—The Rev. T. K. Joseph.

Diocesan Registrar—The Rev. W. A. Stephens B. A.

Principal, Cambridge Nicholson Institution,—The Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.

Principal, C. M. S. College—The Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.

The Bishop's Commissaries in England—The Revs. Cecil H. Gill, M. A. and A. B. G. Lillingston, M. A.

The Bishop's Secretary,—Mr. T. Korula.

Land and legal Agent, Mr. P. M. Samuel.

Representative of the Church Missionary Trust Association of London—Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer & Rev. F. N. Askwith.

Native Church Missionary Association Missionary, Rev. P. K. Chandy.

CLERGY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

,, F. Bower	...	...Trichur,	1867
,, E. Bellerby, M. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1890
Ven. J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1891
Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1894
,, W. A. Stephens, B. A.	...	...Tiruvalla,	1901
,, W. S. Hunt, A. K. C.	...	...On furlough,	1905
,, J. H. Osmaston, B. A.	...	...Alwaye,	1909
,, J. R. Mac Vicar, M. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1912

Native Clergy.

Rev. P. M. Curien retired	...	...Nedugadapalli,	1872
Ven. J. Chandy	...	...Ettumanur,	1875
Rev. E. V. John	...	...Kottayam,	1879
,, W. K. Kuruvilla retired	...	...Pattam,	1882
,, T. K. Joseph	...	...Mavelikara,	1886
,, A. O. Mathai	...	...Kaviyar,	1887
,, M. C. Thoma	...	...Puthupalli,	1887
,, K. M. Mathai	...	...Kattanam,	1890
,, T. K. Ninan	...	...Pallam,	1891
,, T. I. Abraham	Sevrices lent to	...Trivandrum,	1891
,, T. K, Benjamin, B. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1895
,, T. Koshi	...	...Tiruvella,	1895
,, K. P. Ooman	...	...Mallapalli	1895
,, A. J. Pothan	...	...Chelakompu,	1895
P. A. Samuel	...	...Kurumpanadam,	1895

Rev. P. O. Mathan	...	...Mundakayam	1899
,, W. C. Cheryian	...	...Arpukara,	1899
,, K. P. Varki	...	...Olesha,	1899
,, C. C. Thomman	...	...Thalavady,	1900
,, E. V. Mani	...	...Muttuchira,	1900
,, C. I. Mani	...	...Erumapra,	1901
,, P. J. Joshua, B. A.	...	...Trichur,	1902
,, M. T. Chakko	...	...Kanam,	1903
,, T. I Cheryan	...	...Koduwalangi,	1903
,, P. J. Joseph	...	...Pampadi,	1906
,, C. N. Thomas	...	...Peermade,	1906
,, W. O. Ooman	...	...Elantur,	1906
,, T. J. Andrew	...	...Muvattupuzha,	1096
,, P. K. Chandy	...	...Adur,	1906
,, T E. Abraham	...	...Puvatur	1909
,, M. P. Oommen	...	...Mankonpu,	1909
,, K. O. Chakko	....	...Erikad,	1912
,, K. V. Thomas	...	...Velluturuty,	1912
,, M. J. Chandy. B. A.	...	...Trichur,	1914
,, P C. Kora B. A.	...	...Alleppey,	1914
,, C. K. Jacob B. A.	...	...Melkavu,	1914

CHAPLAINS.

,, W. Bateman	...	...Cochin and Munaar,	1900
,, W. Light	...	...Trivandrum & Quilon,	1911

LADY MISSIONARIES.

Miss L. M. Cox	C. E. Z. M S.	Furlough	1896
,, C Elwin	do.	Trichur.	1904
,, Adamson	do.	Trivandrum	1911
,, M. J. Waitt	do.	Furlough	1893
,, C. Baker	do	Olesha	1896
,, I. A. Baker	C. M. S.	Kottayam	1899
,, E. J. Neve	do.	Pallam	1907
,, G. E. Meager, B. A.	do.	On furlough	1908
,, K. M. Richards	do.	Pallam	1904
,, E. Dudley	do.	On furlough	1912
,, J. G. Kellaway, M. A.	do.	Kottayam	1912
,, A. Robbins	C. E Z. M. S.	Eranakulam	1913
,, A. Kendall	C. E. Z. M. S.	Trivandrum	1913

Institutions of the Church Missionary Society.

Kottayam C. M. S. College, Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A., *Principal*
,, J. R. Macvicar M. A. *Vice-Principal*
Do. C. N. Institution, Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., *Principal*.
Rev. E. Bellerby, M. A.
Do. Baker Memorial High School } Miss J. G. Kellaway, M. A. *Lady Principal*.
Do. Industrial School. Mr. M. T. Thomas, B. A., L. T. *Secretary*.
Do. C. M. S. Press. Mr. John Chandy, *Superintendent*

Pallam Buchanan Institution. Miss Richards & Miss Neve-
Alleppey Leper Asylam. Rev. W. A. Stephen's B A.
Trichur C. M. S. High School Rev. F. Bower *Treasurer*
Mr. P. A. Stephen, B. A. *Secretary.*
Do. Girls School. Mrs. Bower
Mavelikara, Bishop Hodges High School, Mr. P. J. Abraham, B. A., L. T. *Head Master.*
Tiruvalla Boys and Girl's Boarding Schools, Rev. W. A. Stephens, B. A.
Kunnankulam Boys and Girls Boarding Schools, Rev. F. Bower.
Also nine Anglo-Vernacular and 285 Vernacular Schools.

The Church of England Zenana Missionery Society.

Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Trivandrum, Missionary in charge ...	Miss Adamson	1911
Lady Superintendent, Girls' School, Fort ...		
,, ...		,,

Trivandrum ...	No. of Girls School ..	1
,, ...	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	1+1
,, ...	No. of pupils (Fort School) ..	303

Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Mavelikara ...	Vacant.	
Olesha	Miss C. Baker ...	1895
Trichur	,, C. Elwin ...	1904
Eranakulam ..	,, A. Robbins ...	1 13

The Church of England Zenana Missionery Society.

No. of Girls' Schools ...	10
No. of orphanages ...	2
Hospital for women ...	1
Dispensaries ...	2
No. of Hospital patients ..	1,257
No. of pupils in Schools ...	1,333

Other Societies.

Christian Literature Society, Rev. T. K. Benjimin, B. A. Convener.
Malayalam Religious Tract Society Do.
Mission to the Jews on Malabar Coast, Rev. W. A. Stephens, B. A.

Archdiocese of Verapoly, erected on the 1st September 1886.

Archbishop: His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard of Jesus, C. D.; arrived in Travancore 1883.
(Residence: Ernakulam, Cochin.)

No.	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Revd. Father Mgr. Angel Mary, Vicar General, Ernakulam	1906
2	,, ,, ,, Dominic of the Holy Trinity, Vicar Prov., St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam	1883
3	,, ,, John Joseph of Jesus, Rector of the Clerical Seminary in Puttenpally, Verapoly	1901
4	,, ,, Bonifacius, Kottayam	1883
5	,, ,, Alphonsus of St. Mary, Vicar of Cottapuram	1883
6	,, ,, Kaspar a Regina Virginum, Professor in Puthenpally, Verapoly	1892
7	,, ,, Gereon of St. Joseph, Professor in Puthenpally, Verapoly	1897
8	,, ,, John Vincent of Jesus Mary, Ernakulam	1900
9	,, ,, Liguori of the Virgin of Carmel, Vicar, Verapoly	1901
10	,, ,, Angelus of the Virgin, Kottayam	1902
11	,, ,, Serapion of Resurrection, Vicar, Chathiath	1903
12	,, ,, John Emmanuel of St. Joseph, Kottayam	1903
13	,, ,, Berard, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1903
14	,, ,, Mathias, Good Shepherds, Kottayam	1901
15	,, ,, Fabian, ,, ,,	1906
16	,, ,, Marian, Kottayam	1903
17	,, ,, Bonaventure of St. Joseph, Ernakulam	1905
18	,, ,, Zepherinus of the Cross, Vicar, Alwaye	1909
19	,, ,, Victorinus of Carmel, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1906
20	,, ,, Bruno, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1908
21	,, ,, Rev. Fr. Blassius of Jesus Mary, Kottayam,	1908
22	,, ,, Turibius of the Virgin of Carmel, Verapoly	1908
23	,, ,, Salustianus of S. Teresa, Kottayam	1908
24	,, ,, Fulgentius of Infant Jesus	1909
25	,, ,, Lucianus of Carmel, Trichur	1909
26	,, ,, Cyriac of M. H. Sacrament, Ernakulam	1909
27	,, ,, Vidal of Infant Jesus, Verapoly	1911
28	,, ,, Br. Leo of V. Carmel, Ernakulam	1901
29	,, ,, John M. of S. H. Jesus ,,	1908

No.	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrived in Travancore
30	Very Revd. Father Joseph Vincent of Infant Jesus, Kottayam	1910
31	,, ,, Malachy, St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam	1911
32	,, ,, Inreliams o M. H Sacrament, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly ...	1912
33	,, ,, Celisdorus of the Holy Family, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1912
34	,, ,, Clesdorus of St. Teresa ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1912
35	,, ,, Faustinus of St. Joseph ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1913

1. Monastery of European Carmelite Friars in *Ernakulam*—Conventual Fathers 4, Lay Brother, 1; Very Rev. Crescentianus, Superior.

2. Monasteries of Native Carmelite Friars: (a) In *Mangumel*—Convent Fathers 7, Lay Brothers 7, Novices 5. Very Rev. Michale of the Holy Family, Prior: (b) In *Cunemao*—Convent Fathers 2, Lay Brothers 2, Postulant 1, Rev. Albert, Vicar.

3. Convents of Nuns: (a) *Kottayam*—Sisters 8; Rev. Mother Josepha, Superioress. (b) In *Ernakulam*—Sisters, 15: Rev. Mother Pierre, Superioress. (c) In *Verapoly*—Sisters, 18: Rev. Mother M. Clara, Superioress.

Native Priests, Latins	45
,, ,, Syrians	3
Brothers of St. Teresa	4
Catechists ,, ,, ,,	15
Churches and Chapels	67

Catholic population,	88,542
Parochial Schools, 102: pupils,	8,869
One High School for boys: Students above	878
One High School for Girls: pupils	281
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	8
Three Convent-boarding schools for girls: Students about	515
Two Orphanages for boys, orphans } Three ,, for girls, ,, }	252
One Hospital with dispensary at Mangumel directed by the Revd. Brothers Nicolas Verhoeven and Isidore Da Costa. In-patients, treated during the year 196; out-patients 14,502; Total 14,698.	
One Printing Press for English and Malayalam, attached to the Boys' Orphanage in Ernakulam.	
Vernacular periodical, one Latin and one English.	

Diocese of Quilon

Erected as Vicariate Apostolic in 1853, as Bishopric in 1886.

Bishop:—His Lordship the Right Rev. Aloysius Maria Benziger, O. C. D.

Nominated as Coadjutor Bishop on the 17th July 1900; succeeded as Bishop of Quilon on the 16th August 1905.

Residence—Olikaray—Quilon.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar-General: Right Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D. C., M. Ap.

Councillors Very Rev. Fr. Eliseus, D. C., M. Ap.
" " Fr. Alexander, D. C., M. Ap.
" " Fr. Bernardine, D. C., M. Ap.
" " Fr. John Gonsalves.
" " Fr. John Netto.

Secretary: Rev. Fr. Francis X. Pereira.

The Diocese is divided into 8 Divisions, comprising 48 Districts, with 163 Churches and 34 Chapels, and 1,30,345 Catholics.

Priests 60, of whom 18 Europeans Carmelite Missionaries are in charge of the Churches, Institutions and Schools. There are, besides 4 Fathers in the Carmelite Convent on Carmel Hill, Trivandrum and 3 Fathers at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum. 2 Fathers in St. Elias' Residences, Thakalay.

Nuns 134, of whom 51 Europeans, belonging to 4 Religious Congregations, are working at the education of the children and the nursing of the sick.

Institutions for Boys.

St. Raphael's Preparatory Seminary, Quilon; Rev. John Ribeiro, Director.

The Children's Friend Institution, Quilon, preparing teachers for Malayalam Schools; Rev. Fr. Marcelline Coilparampil Director.

St. Francis' Institution, Nagercoil, preparing teachers for Tamil schools Rev. Raphael M. Silva, Director.

Boys' Orphanage, Kottayam, under the care of the Sisters of cross.

St. Joseph's High School Trivandrum. Very Rev. Fr. Dominic, O. C. D., Manager.

St. Aloysius' High School, Quilon, Rev. Fr. John Ribeiro, Director.

INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

Holy Angels' High School, with boarding, orphanage and Industrial school, Trivandrum; Rev. Mother M. Michael, Mother General; Rev. Mother M. Angela, Lady Superior.

St Joseph's English Middle School, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial school, Tuyeth—Quilon; Rev. Mother Raphael. Lady Superior.

English Middle School of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial school, Tangasseri—Quilon; Rev. Mother Anne, Lady Superior.

Infant Jesus' School, with orphanage, Industrial school Dispensary and a home for old destitute widows, Mulagumudu; Rev. Mother M. Augustin, Lady Superior.

Immaculate Conception School and orphanage, Cape Comorin under the Sisters of Mulagumudu. Rev. Mother Henriette, Lady Superior. St. Joseph's Convent Nagercoil ;Rev. Mother Victor, Lady Superior.

Blessed Marguerite Home, with a noviciate and school for the Sisters of the Holy Heart of Mary, Cagneracode; Rev. Mother Asirvada Maria, Superioress.

Sisters of the Holy Cross, nursing the sick in the General Hospital, Trivandrum and the District Hospital, Quilon; Rev. Mother Paul na Muller, Provincial Superioress.

MIXED SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

English Middle School at Anjengo; 141 Vernacular Primary Schools.

Diocese of Cochin.

Erected by Bull of Pope Paul IV, of 4th February 1558. Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population 106,315.

Clergy. 66.

Churches and Chapels. 78.

Seminary at Alleppey.—Rev. Fr. J. Gil Vaz S. J., Rector; R. Rev. A. Mendes, D. D'Silva, J. Pereira, Professors; Rev. J. Pereira, Prefect Seminarists 20.

LeoXIII English High School, Alleppey:—Attached to the seminary. Rev. Gil Vaz S. J., Manager staff, the Headmaster and 21 Assistant Masters. Pupils 374.

St. Joseph's Convent Middle School Alleppey — For girls, under the direction of the Cammossian Sisters, Rev. Mother Rosa Bianchi, Superioress; Assistant, 6 Sisters and 7 lay Teachers. Pupils 279. Attached to the school there is a Boarding Establishment with 42 boarders, a Technical School with 34 pupils.

Santa Cruz High School, Cochin—Rev. J. Pires Antunes S. J., Manager; Rev. W. Arkwright, S. J., Head-Master; R. Rev. J. Rebeiro Delgado, A. Robz, J D. Santos Beirao, Assistants and more 23 teachers. Attendance in roll 686.

St. Mary European Convent High School, Cochin.—For Girls under the direction of the Conossian Sisters. Rev. Mother Magdalena Lucian, superioress. Assistant Sisters 9. Pupils 166. Attached to it there is also a Malayalam School for Native girls, Pupils 181.

Vernacular Schools-Anglo Vernacular 6 with an attendance of 848 boys and girls. *Lower Grade Secondary* 3, pupils 637 *Vernacular* 96 with an attendance of 6547 boys and girls,

Orphanages.—St. Antony's at Alleppey for boys, with 25 orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey with 40 girls and 20 babies; and another for girls attached to St. Mary's Convent at Cochin; orphans 40.

Pious Institutions.—64 Confraternities, 3 Congregations of the 3rd order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family, 2 Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Societies of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 6 Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 4 for ladies, 2 for men.

The Right Revd. Dr. Joseph Bento Martins Ribeiro ... ...Bishop
,, Vicente Miendes da Silva ... ...Secretary to the Bishop
,, J. W. F. Ribeiro ... Secretary Interpreter to the Curia

Councillors.

Very Revd. V. B. Das Neves, Fr. D. L. Nazareth and Fr. L. Windthorst, J. W. F. Ribeiro.

THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF CHANGANACHERRY.

This Vicariate comprises six districts, viz., Changanacherry, Kallurcad, Anakallunkal, Pala, Muttuchira and Karavilangad.

Boundaries.—This Vicariate is bounded on the West by the Arabian Sea, on the South by the Diocese of Quilon, on the East by the Ghauts and on the North by the Vicariate of Ernaculam.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Thomas Kurialacherry D. D. Bishop of Pella and Vicar Apostolic of Changanacherry.

Born 14th January 1873.

Ordained Priest at Rom 27th May 1899.
Elected Bishop 28th August 1911.
Proclaimed at Rome 30th August 1911.
Consecrated at Kandy 3rd December 1911.
Took charge of the Vicariate 15th December 1911.

Residence—Changanacherry.

EEISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General ... The Rt. Revd. Magr. C. Kandancary
Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.

Consultors ...
The Very Rev. Jacob Thelliyil.
,, Thomas Purackal.
,, Jacob Kallarackel.
,, Abraham Karipanplacal.
,, Antony Puthenpura.

Secretaries ..
The Very Rev. Jacob Kallarackel.
The Rev. Kurien Pandyamakel.

RELIGEOUS INSTITWTIONS.

A. Carmelite Tertiary Monks.

1. *Chethipusha.*—S. Hearts of Jesus and Mary.
Vicar. The Revd Gregory T. O. C. D.
Monks 4. Lay Brother 1.

2. *Mannanam.*—St. Josph's.
Prior. The Revd. Cyriac T. O. C. D.
Monks 12, Lay Brother 7, Aspirants 28.

3. *Mutholy.*—St. John of the Cross.
Prior. The Rev. Frederick T. O. C. D.
Monks 7, Clerics 5, Lay Brothers 2.

4. *Pulincunnu.*—St. Sebastian's.
Prior. The Revd. Hillarion T. O. C. D.
Monks 6. Lay Brother 1.

B. Carmelite Tertiary Nuns.

1. *Changanacherry.*—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplacal.
Nuns 18. Novices 4. Aspirants 9.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Alasyia of the S. Heart.

2. *Mutholy.*—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Stephen T. O. D.
Nuns 11, Novices 5. Aspirants 7.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Margvat of Jesus.

13 *Pulincunnu* –Sacred Heart.
Chaplain. The Revd. Cyriac Thayil.
Nuns 9, Novices 3. Aspirant 1.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Rose of Infant Jesus.

C. Sisters of the Holy Adoration.

Champaculam.—S. Fransisca De Shenthal.
Chaplain. The Revd. Mathew Patavupura.
Nuns 2. Novices 4. Aspirants 10.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Magdalene.

D. Tertiary Nuns of St. Clare.

Aanakallumcal.—Bharananganam Sacred Heart's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Emmanuel Paranculangara.
Nuns 3. Novices 9. Aspirant 1.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Margaret of Jesus.

2. *Changanacherry.*—St. Germana's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Jacob Callarackel.
Nuns 5. Novices 7. Aspirants 3.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Teresa of Jesus.

3. *Kannadiurump.*—St. Francis of Assisi's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Joseph Madapatt.
Nuns 9. Novices 7. Aspirants 3.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Teresa of Jesus.

4. *Koyipuram* (Pulincunnu).—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain.—The Revd. Joseph Vashayil.
Nuns 4. Novices 1. Aspirants 2.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Colatha of Jesus.

E. Tertiaries of St. Francis Assisi.

Stations. Athirampoly, Kannadiurump, Koravilangad and Punthop.

Total number of Tertiarie 2123

Vice-Superior. The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplacal.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

Changanacherry.–St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary. Seminarists 43.
Rector. The Revd. Kurien Pandyamakel.
Spiritual Director The Revd. Thomas Chalangady.
Latin Professors. { Tho Revd. G. Joseph Thayil.
" " Thomas Chalangady.
Syriac Professor. The Revd. G Joseph Thayil.

1. (*a*) *Changanacherry.*—St Berchman's H. G. S. School. Teachers 18. Pupils 324.
Manager. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. Kandancary. Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.
Vice-Manager. The Revd. G. Joseph Thayil.

Number of Parish Schools 420 with 14,600 pupils.

(*b*) St Berahman's Boarding House.
Boarders 35.
Rector. The Revd. Kurien Pandyamakel.

2. *Edathua* (*a*) St. Alosyins, H. G. S. School Teachers 14, Pupils 227.
Manager. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.

(*b*) St. Alosins' Boarding House.
Boarders 41.
Rector. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.

3. (*a*) *Mannanam.*—St. Ephrem's H. G. S. School.
Teachers 13. Pupils 200.
Manager. The Revd. Alosyins T. O. C. D.
Asst. Manager. The Revd. Sebastian T. O. C. D.

(*b*) St. Alosyins' Boarding House.
Boarders 80.
Rector. The Revd. Alosyins of John T O. C. D.

4. *Athiranpoly.*—St. Alosyins' L. G. E. School.
Teachers 6. Pupils 200.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Chackala.

5. *Champaculam.*—St. Mary's H. G. E. School.
Teachers 5. Pupils 260.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Kandamculam.

6. *Edathua.*—St. Alosyins' L. G. E. School.
Teachers 5. Pupils 164.
Manager. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.

7. *Koravilangad.*—St. Mary's L. G. S. School.
Teachers 4.—Pupils 87.
Manager. The Revd. Thomas Purackel.

8. *Mutholy*—St. George's Elementary School.
Teachers 5. Pupils 166.
Manager. The Revd. C. Thomas Kaleyckattil.

9. *Pala.*—St. Thomas' L. G. S. School.
Teachers 7. Pupils 119.
Manager. The Revd. George Naganooly.

10. (*a*) *Pulincunnu.*—St. Joseph's L. G. S. School.
Teachers 6. Pupils 79.
Manager. The Revd. Bonaventure T. O. C. D

(*b*) Sacred Heart's Boarding House.
Boarders 30.
Rector. The Revd. Bonaventure T. O. C. D.

11. Parish Schools 422.
Pupils 14679.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

12. *Athiranpoly.*—St. Mary's L. G. E. Girls' School Teachers 2 Misstress 1, Pupils 99.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Chackala.

13. (*a*) *Changanacherry.*—St. Joseph's L. G. S. Girls' School Teachers, 2 Mistresses 9, Pupils 170.
Manager. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. Kandancary Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.

(*b*). St. Teresa's Boarding House. Boarders 54.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Angela of the Sacred Heart.

14. (*a*) *Changanacherry.*—St Anne s Girls' School. Teachers 2, Mistresse·s 4, Pupils 137.
Manager. The Revd. Jacob Callarackel.

(*b*). St. Anne's Boarding House. Boarders 12.
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Mary Terasa of Jesus.

15. (*a*) *Champaculam.*—St. Thomas' H. G. E. School Teachers 4 Mistresses 7, Pupils 132.
Manager. Rvd. Mathew Patavupura.

(*b*). St. Francis DeShenthal's Boarding House. Boarders 26.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Mary Magdaleve.

16. (*a*) *Kannadiurump.*—St. Joseph's School. 2 Mistresses, Pupils 27.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Kodacachira.

(*b*). St. Mary's Boarding House Boarders 22.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Masy Teresa of Jesus

17. *Edathua*—St Mary's L. G. E. Girls' school Teache s 4. Mistress 1 Pupils 120.
Manager. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.

18 (*a*). *Pulincunnu.*—H. G. E. School of Marry Immaculate Mistresses 8. Pupils 126.
Manager. The Revd. Zacharias Ph. D.

(*b*) Marry Immaculate's Boarding House. Boarders 11.
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Rose of Infant Jesus.

19. *Pulincunnu.*—(Koyipuram) St. Joseph's Girls' School. Teacher 1. Mistresses 2. Pupils 87.

20. (*a*) *Mutholy.*—St. Joseph's H. G. E. Girls School. Teachers 3. Mistresses 7. Pupils 150.

Manager. The Revd. Stephen T. O. C. D.

St. Leresa's Boarding House. Boarders 50.
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Catherine of Marry Immaculate.

CATECHUMENATES.

Athirampoly, Changanacherry, Chethipusha, Edathua, Koothrapally, Koshuenal, Koravilangad, Koor, Koodallore, Mannanam, Mutholy Muttuchira, Nedumcunnam, Pulincunnu and Turuthy.

Pupils 137.

Vice Superior. The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplackel.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholic Population, 1,53,181.
Parish Churches, 95.
Chapels and Oratories, 39.
Secular Priests, 218.
" Clerics, 47.
Seminarists, 97.
Religious houses for monks, 4.
Monks, 29.
Carmelite 5.
Lay brothers, 11.
Aspirants, 28.
Religious Houses for nuns, 8.
Nuns, 61.
Novices, 39.
Aspirants, 37.
H. G. Secondary Schools, 3.
L. G. " " 3.
Boarding Houses, 10.
Boarders, 361.
Vernacular Parish Schools, 422
Pupils, 14 679.
Converts, 82,45.
Catechumenates, 15.
Pupils, 317.
Orphanage, 1.
Orphans, 7.
Printing Establishments, 2.
Catholic Newspaper, 1.
" Magazines, 3.

Vicariate Apostolic of Ernakulam

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D. D. Bishop of Tio. and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Born 25th March 1847. Elected 11th August 1896; consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1896. Residence—Ernakulam.

COADJUTOR.

The Right Rev. Augustine Kandathil, D. D., Bishop of Arad and Coadjutor, with the right of succession, to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Elected, 19th August 1911; consecrated at Kandy by H. Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, December 3, 1911. Residence—Ernakulam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General. Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. Bernard Madampacam.

Consultors.
1. Rev. Fr. Thomas Vashathara.
2. „ „ George Valiaveettil.
3. „ „ Joseph Painadath. (Sr.)
4. „ „ Cyriacus Vetticcapallil.

Secretaries. Rev. Fr. Joseph Kalachery.

Schools.—St. Mary's High School, Alwaye, Manager Rev Varghese Payapilly, staff 16, strength 296.—There are 199 schools (elementary and parochial), a L. G. Secondary school at Thaikattuchery and H. G. Elementary School at Vaikam. The total number of students attending these schools is 12,386.

Religious Institutions.—Four Monasteries of Syrian Carmelite—Tertiary Monks at Carmel, Coonamavoo, Panavally and Thevara. Six Convents of Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Coonamavoo, Vaikam, Arakuzhey, Karukutty, Chengal and Parur with 116 Nuns and 28 Postulants.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area	about 1728 sq. miles.
Total population (Census of 1911)	10,29,187
Catholics (Census of 1911)	99,435
Parish-Churches	80
Chapels with resident priests	20
Oratories	13
Secular priests	121
Seminarists in Puthenpally	29
„ in Kandy	10
„ in Rome	1
„ in the Preparatory seminary at Ernakulam	10
Schools (Census of 1911)...	201

Pupils (Census of 1911)	12,386
Boarding establishments	7
Boarders	267
Orphanage	1
Orphans	17
Monasteries	4
Monks	36
Convents	6
Nuns	116

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

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

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar-General—Right Revd. Mgr. Francis Alapatt.
Councillors—1 Very Revd. George Irimpen.
„ 2 „ John Alapat.
„ 3 „ George Mampilly.
„ 4 „ Luis Thekinieth.
Secretary „ John Ukken.

Educational Institutions.—St. Thomas High School, Trichur.—Manager, Revd. Francis Vazhapilly. Staff 20. Strength 775.

St. Joseph's High School, Paratti—Manager, Revd. Fr. Athanasius. Staff 20. Strength 600.

2. Lower Secondary, 254 Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam Schools, with 18,545 children of both sexes.

Religious Institutions—There are three convents of Tertiary-Carmelite monks at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Paratti, with 24 professed Fathers. There are also five nunneries of Native Carmelite sisters, at Ampalacad, Ollur, Manaloor, Trichur and Edathurthy with 85 nuns and 45 novices, one of Clarists at Karuvannur with 4 nuns and 6 novices, and one of holy family at Puthenchira with 1 nun and 4 novices.

General Summary of Statistics.

Catholics (Census 1911)	1,11,709	Convents ...	7
Churches and Chapels ...	95	Nuns ...	90
Secular Priests ...	73	Novices ...	55
Seminary ...	1	Orphanage ...	1
Seminarists ...	32	Orphans ..	12
High Schools ...	2	Catechumenate ..	1
Monks ...	24		

Middle Schools	...	3	Catechumens	...	17
Elementary Schools	...	254	Boarding establishments.		4
Pupils	...	18,545	Boarders	...	186
Monasteries	...	3	Conversions	..	172

The Vicariate Apostolic of Kottayam.

Vicar Apostolic :—The Rt. Revd. Mar Alexander (alias Chandy) Chulaparambil, Bishop Elect of Busiris, Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam - Born 14th October 1877; elected Bishop 16th July 1814; to be consecrated in Kandy by the Delegate Apostolic on 1st November 1914.

Residence :—Catholic Bishop's House, Kottayam.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar-General :—Monseigneur Mathew Kooplicat. Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope.

Consultors :—Very Revd. M. Vattakalam, B. D.
„ „ Th. Mapilet.
„ „ John Pallicunnel.
„ „ Luke Kalladanthil.

Secretary :—Vacant.

Summary of Statistics.

Catholic population (Census of 1911) 29530.	Recognised Elementary Schools for girls 2
Churches and chapels 37.	Recognised Secondary School for boys 1.
Secular priests 34.	Petit seminary 1.
Visitation nuns 27.	Boarding establishments 3.
Visitation convents 4.	Ecclesiastical Students 19.
Recognised Elementary Schools for boys 7.	Catchumenates 2.

St. Thomas Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar.

His Grace The Most Rev Titus II Mar Thoma, Metropolitan.

Consecrated as Suffragan to the Metropolitan 1898.

Installed as Metropolitan 1909.

Residence.—Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella.

Private Secretary.—Mr. J. Vurgese.

Vicars-General —

(1) The Very Rev. K. Eipe Thomas Kattanar, Tiruvella, President of the Association.

(2) „ „ P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthur.

Samudaya Trustees.—

(1) The Rev. A. Yavanan Kattanar, Kottarakara.

(2) Mr. P. J. John, Aiymanam.

(3) „ K. G. Thomas, Pallikkal.

(4) (Vacant)

Samudaya Secretary.—Mr. J. Vurghese.

„ Treasurer. „ K. M. Abraham, B. A., L. T.

„ Syriac Professor. The Rev. J. Joseph Malpan.

No. of Churches 148

No. of Ministers 85

Educational Institutions.

(*a*) The Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam. Established 1896.
Head Master, C. P. Thomas Esq., B. A., L. T., with 13 Assistants.

(*b*) The Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella. Established 1902
Head Master, P. V. Varghese Esq., B. A., L. T. with 15 Assistants.

(*c*) Nicholson Syrian Girls' School, Tiruvella.
Head Master, V. P. Mamman Esq., B. A. with 7 Assistants.

(*d*) St. Thomas Lower Grade Secondary School, Kozhencherry
Head Master, M. Chakko Koshy Esq., with 6 Assistants.

(*e*) Lower Grade Secondary School, Eraviperur.
Head Master K. E. Oomman Esq., B. A. with 5 Assistants.

Vernacular Schools, aided and unaided ... 6

No. of Teachers 120

„ of Pupils 3,840

Malayalam Monthly Magazine.

The "Malankara Sabha Tharaka."

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Metropolitan .. .The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius. Residence, Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.
Private Secretary .. ...K. V. Chacko.
Secretary, Syrian Association .. ... K. V. Chacko

Statement of the Archdiocese

Right Rev. Mar. Ivanios. Do. Gregorius. Do. Philexinos. Do. Eustatius. Do. Kurilos. Do. Athanisus. Do. Servius.	Metrans.	5
The Very Rev. T. Eugene. Do. K. T. George. Do. Kuriakos. Do C. Jacob.	Monks.	6
Rev. Konat Mathan Catanar. Mattakal Alexander Catanar. K. E. Thomas Catanar.	Malpans or Syriac Professors.	3
275	Churches.	
18	Chapels.	
Kottayam. Perumala. Pampacoda. & Kundara	Syrian Seminaries.	4
Vettikel. Tripunitra.	Monasteries.	2
95	Vernacular Schools.	
Mar Dionysius School, Puthupally. Mar Gregorius School, Thumpaman. Kuthattukolam School. Mannathoor School. M. D. Jubilee Memorial School, Piravam. Mar Gregorius School, Kaniattoonirapu. St. George's School, Karingachira. Mar Athanasius School, Kunnarakam.	English Middle and Primary Schools.	10
Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam. Mar Gregorius Memorial High School, Tiruvella.	English High Schools.	2
Mar Thoma Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius Press, Pampacoda.	Printing Establishments.	2
Malankara Edavaga Patrika. The Syrian Evangelist. The Vedadhyapakan.	Magazines.	3

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
			Trivandrum Division.			
1	The Western Star.	Trivandrum.	English.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Curien.	P. D. Conceicao.
2	Vivekodayam.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	The S. N. D. P. Yogam.	N. Kumaran Asan.
3	Subhashini.	Do.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.
4	Monthly Review.	Do	English.	Monthly.	K. N Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.
5	People's Weekly.	Do.	English.	Weekly.	P. S Nataraja Pillai.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai B. A.
6	Dakshana Deepom.	Do.	Tamil.	Monthly.	Rev. J. M. Kisari	Rev. J. M. Lesari.
7	Samudaya Parishcarini	Do.	Malayalam.	Fortnightly.	K. Parameswaran Pillai.	C. Krishna Pillai, B A.
8	Tmilian.	Do.	Tamil.	Monthly.	Pandit, S. Muthuswami Pillai	Pundit, S. Muthuswami Pillai.
			Padmanabhapuram Division.			
1	Travancore Times.	Nagercoil.	English.	Weekly.	P. C. Joseph.	D. C. Joseph.
2	Travancore Abhimani.	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	War-Cry or Pore Sathem.	Do.	Do.	Monthly.	The Salvation Army.	Major Gnanaseelan of the Salvation Army.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
			Padmanabhapuram Division—(Contd)			
4	Travancore Desopakari.	Nagercoil.	Tamil and Malayalam.	Monthly.	The Committee of the London mission South Travancore,	Revd Sydney Cave B. A. B. D. Missionery London Missionery Society.
5	Dekshana Deepam.	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Revd J. M. Kesari B. A. Protestant Christian Pastor.	Revd. J. M. Kasari, B. A.
6	Messenger to the Young.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Revd. S. Vedamony Indian Christian Paster	Revd. S. Vedamony.
7	Popular Magazine.	Neyoor Union Press.	Tamil.	Monthly.	Paul. C. Joseph	Paul. C. Joseph.
8	Prolific Fourtain.	Do.	English.	Quarertly.	S. S. Chelvapoo	D. Solamon.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
			Quilon Division.			
1	Sthuthi Kusumangali.	Karunagapally	Malayalam.	Weekly.	R. Madhava Oonnithan	R. Madhava Oonithan.
2	Kerala Pouranikan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Indian National Society Deepika.	Kayencolam.	Do.	Do.	Indian National Society.	P. O. Philip, B. A.
4	Sadanandavilasom.	Vettikavala Kottarakara.	Do.	Do.	Brahmasri Sadanandaswami.	Swami Maha Prasad.
5	Keralabhimani.	Mavelikara.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	Jacob Kurien.	Jacob Kurien.
6	Atmopakari.	Thiruvella.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Rev. T. Koshi, C. M. S. Pastor.	Rev. T. Koshi, C. M. S. Pastor.
7	Nammuta Masika.	Do.	Do.	Do	A. V. George, B. A.	A. V. George, B. A
8	Sree Sankaracharya.	Thirkkunnapuzha.	Do.	Do.	Govindan Namboothiri.	Govindan Namboothiri.
9	Nityakshava Vivaranam.	Thiruvallah.	Do.	Do.	Chandy Naina.	Chandy Nina.
10	Malayalee.	Quilon.	Do.	Bi-Weekly.	K. V. Raman Onnythan.	K. Velu Pillay.
11	Sree-Parasu-Raman.	Do.	Do.	Weekly	Padmana Panickar.	Padmanabha Panickar.
12	Adhiapakan.	Do.	Do.	Monthly.	G. Raman Menon M. A.	G. Raman Menon M. A.

Kottayam Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Nazrani Deepika.	Ettumanur.	English & Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Very Rev. Fr. Cyriac T.O.C.D	K. Govinda Pillai.
2	Flower of Carmel.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Do.	Rev. Fr. Berthowmeu.
3	Malayala Manorama.	Kottayam.	English and Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Manorama Co., Limited.	K. M. Mathula Mapila.
4	Bhasha Poshini.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Bhash Poshini Sabha.	K. C. Maman Mapila, B. A.
5	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of knowledge (combined).	Do.	Do.	Do.	C. M. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.
6	Family Friend.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ch. Lit. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.
7	Diocesan Record.	Do.	English.	Once in two months.	Church missionary society.	Rev. W. S. Hunt.
8	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Kottayam	Malayalam.	Do.	Mar Thoma, Syrian Church.	K. N. Daniel.
9	Uthara Tharaka.	Parur	Do.	Weekly.	Pyli Ittiachan Kulangara.	R Easwara Pillai, B. A.
10	Catholic Messenger.	Kuruvilangad, Ettumanur.	Do.	Monthly.	C. George.	Emmanue. Araham Nidhiri, B. A.
11	Our Magazine.	Kottayam.	Do.	Do.	Childrens Special service Mission.	A. V. George, B. A.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
11	Malankara Mar. Thoma Sunday School Sandarsini.	Kottayam	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Samajam bearing the name of the monthly.	V. P. Mammen B. A.
12	Kerala Dheepika.	Muvattupuzha.	Anglo Vernacular	Fortnightly.	1Rev. P. Joseph John. 2. K. J. Jacob.	K. G. Sankara Pillai.
13	Missionary Intellegencer.	Kottayam.	Malayalam.	Once in two months.	Nation Church Missionary Society.	Rev. E. V. John.
14	Vidhyarti.	Pala.	Do.	Monthly.	P. V. Parameswaran Pillai.	P. V. Parameswaren Pillai.
15	Videekan.	Puthenpalli, Parur.	Do.	Do.	Kalapurakal Fr. Andrew.	Kalapurakal Fr. Andrew.
16	Vijnana Retnakaram.	Pala.	Do.	Do.	Ouseph Thomas	K. Govinda Pillai.
17	Sadhujanaparipalini.	Changanacherry.	Do	Do.	Kali Chothi. Kurup Pulaya (Editor same as proprietor.	
18	Vijnana Vilasini.	Parur.	Do.	Do.	V. Joseph.	V. Joseph.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Padmanabhapuram Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Nagercoil	Agastiswaram	Nagercoil.	Victoria Press.	Paul. C. Joseph.	Newspaper & Printing Job Works.	
			Alexandra Press.	M. D. Daniel.	Do.	
			London Mission Press.	Revd. G. Parker.	Do.	
			Union Press.	V. P. Samual.	Printing Job Works.	
Neyyoor.	Eranial.	Colachel.	Neyyoor Union Press.	Paul. C. Joseph.	Newspaper & Printing works.	

Trivandrum Division.

Cantonment	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor	Western Star Press	C. J. Curien	Newspaper printing and Job-Work.	
Puthenchantai	Do.	Do.	Sundara Press.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai. B. A.	Newspapers printing &c.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Trivandrum Division—(contd).

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Puthenchanthai	Trivandrum.	Vanchiyoor.	Subodhini Press.	L. C. Koshi.	Book-work and Job-work and Judgment printing.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Printer's Jobbing Press	Iyya Pillai.	Do.	
Pettah.	Do.	Palkulangara	Bhasha Bhushanam Press.	Raman Pillay Asan.	Copy books printing.	
Puthenchanda.	Do.	Do.	Raja Raja Varma Press	Kochukunju Mappila.	Job and book-work.	
Pettah.	Do.	Vanchiyoor.	Keralodayam Press.	Rymond D'Cruz.	Do.	
Puthenchanthai.	Do.	Do.	Bhaskara Press.	K. Narayana Iyengar.	Do. and Judgment printing.	
Pazhavangadi.	Do.	Do.	Anantha Press.	P. Madhavan Vydian.	Printing general and Judgment printing.	
Perunthanni.	Do.	Do.	S. M. R. V. Press.	A. Palpu Pillai.	Book-work and Job-work.	
Puthenchanda.	Do.	Do.	Kamalalayom Printing Press.	R. Rama Menon.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Travancore Printing & Publishing Co., Ld.	Parameswaran Pillai.	Job-works.	
Chalai.	Do.	Chengazhi-seri.	Sri Natesa Vilasom Press.	Narayana Pillai.	Do.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Santa Cruz	Rev. Fr. Gil Vaz, s. j.	Books and Job-work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Quilon	Quilon	Quilon Town	Vidyabhivardhini Press	Subbiah Thennad Reddiar	Printing books in Malayalam and Tamil	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sree Krishna Vilasom Press.	P. C. B. Palaniyandi Konar.	Printing educational books & Job-works.	
Alleppey Town	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Kerala Santhanom	Thomas M.	Job-works, Books in Malayalam & English	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayala Mayugham	Aiyappen Krishnan	Job-works	
Kayencolam	Karunagapalli	Krishnapuram	Swarna Ratna Prabha Press	J. J. Manuel	Printing books, periodicals, &c.	
Sreemadanandapurom.	Kottarakara.	Vettikavala.	Sadananda Press.	*Proprietor.* Brahm a Sree Avadhuthar Sadananda Swami *Manager.* Swami Mahaprasad.	Printing religious works.	
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Vana jolsna Mudralayam.	Ligores.	English and Malayalam Job-works.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division—(contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	E. V. R. Onnithan & Co's Printing works	E. V. R. Onnithan & Co.	Printing books.	
Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	Dharmavilasom Press.	Kuruvila Ooman and others.	Printing Judgments and Job-works.	
Thiruvellah.	Do.	Do.	Keralavilasam Press.	Irupooty Chakko.	Do.	
Alleppey.	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Jubilee Press.	Aiyadura Iyen.	Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama Varma Royal Printing Press.	T. Mathew.	Do.	
Alleppey.	Do.	Do.	Desopakari	Sulaima Moulabi Sahib.	English, Malayalam, Guzerati and Tamil Job-works.	
Mavelikara.	Mavelikara.	Mavelikara.	George Coronation Press.	P. Jacob J. Tharakan K. N. Ooman.	Job-works in English and Malayalam.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Keralabhimani Press.	Jacob Kurien.	Printing newspaper.	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	Padmavilasom Press.	K. Padmanabha Pillai.	Printing Malayalam books and Job-works.	
Quilon.	Do.	Do.	Manomohanam Press.	E. V. Raman Onnythan.	Printing "Malayalee" Paper and Job-Works.	
Ambalapuzha.	Amblapuzha	Ambalapuzha	Malayala Mayookam.	Krishnan.	Printing books in Malayalam, Tamil and English and other Job-works.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Mannanam	Ettumanur	Ettumanur	St. Joseph's Press	Congregation of the Syro-Carmelites.	Printing Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books "Nazrani Deepika" and "Flower of Carmel," Job Ruling, Book binding works, &c., Forms of all kinds.	The Press is the property of the Monastery. Applications for printing, &c.; to be addressed to the Superintendent, Saint Joseph's Press, Mannanam. This is the only establishment in India, which won a 'Silver Medal' for Book-binding in the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	Church Missionary Society's Press	The C. M. S. Press Committee. Venerable J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., Secretary and Treasurer.	Printing, Book binding, Typecasting, Stereoyping.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to John Chandy, Superintendent.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mar Thoma Press	The Syrian Community under the Most Revd. Mar Dionysius Syrian Metropolitan.	Printing, Binding and Type-casting.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to K. V. Eapen, Manager.
Do.	Do.	Vijayapuram	Malayala Manorama Press	The Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd.	Printing, Book-binding and Type casting.	A book Depot is attached. Medicines for small-pox and cholera are also sold. Those who wish to become subscribers to the 'Malayala Manorama' and Basha Poshini' should apply to K. M. Mathulla Mappillay, Managing Editor.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division—(contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Changanacherry.	Changanacherry.	Vazhapally East.	Kerala Bharata Vilasom.	K. Velayudhan Pillay, Thuruthimatom.	Printing of books, Newspapers and Job-works.	
Parur.	Parur.	Parur.	S. P. Press.	P. K. Moosokutty.	Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bhasha Bhooshanam.	Pyli Ittiachen, Kulangar Veedu.	Newspaper printing and Job-works.	
Kottayam	Kottayam	Vijayapuram	V. G. Press	K. N. Daniel, Manager.	Religious books, a Magazine and other job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Kottayam	Syrian Printing Press	Philipose Thommen, Manager	Do.	
Pala	Minachil	Minachil	Mar-Thoma Sliha Press.	Anthrayos Kathanar Kalapurackal Kizhthadiyur Lalam.	Newspaper printing and Job-works.	
Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	Arakuzha	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press.		Job-works. Book works & Newspaper works.	A book depot is attached. Newspaper Kerala Deepika is published from this Press all applications of whatever nature should be addressed to Rev. P. Joseph John, Manager.
Pala.	Minachil.	Lalom.	Varna Vilasom.	Ouseph Thoma, Kayyalakkayathu.	Printing of Newspapers and other Job-works.	
Muttathangady, Shertalay.	Shertalay.	Shertalay North.	Ramachandra Vilasom	Vappicha Kammathi Govinda Kammathi Pathalathu, Katakkarapalli, Vayalaar.	Job-works in Malayalam and English & printing of books.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramanujan.	Kavil Krishna Pillai.	Printing of newspapers and other Job-works.	

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A. Registrar. (On other duty).

A. Venkitarama Iyer, B. A. & B. L., Acting Registrar.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
1	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
2	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	13th July 1889.	Rs. 15,000
3	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Parur ...	6th January 1890.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Changanachery Commercial Company (Limited) ...	Changanachery ...	23rd February 1890.	Rs. 20,000
5	The Kerala Booshana Company (Limited)	Paravur (Quilon) ...	1st April 1891.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Sri Mula Rajah Vaijayanthi Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	2nd April 1892.	Rs. 19,500
7	The Kandathil Kudumbayoga Company (Limited)	Tiruvalla ...	30th April 1892.	Rs. 100,000
8	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum ...	14th December 1894.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
9	The Sri Ratnam Company (Limited)	Kunnathad ...	3rd October 1896.	Rs. 15,000
10	The Arumugavilasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited).	Elattur, Shencottah.	11th October 1898.	Rs. 50,000
11	The Ariavinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Pudur, Shencottah	25th October 1898.	Rs. 30,250
12	The Letchoominicadana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	26th October 1898.	Rs. 37,000
13	The Dharmasamvarthana Anchal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	8th December 1898.	Rs. 18,275
14	The Thiruvaryan Swami Janopakara Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Shencottah ...	10th January 1899.	Rs. 48,600
15	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	7th April 1899.	Rs. 204,000
16	The Travancore Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	3rd February 1900.	Rs. 100,000
17	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	17th April 1900.	Rs. 57,000
18	Nythia Kaliani Ambal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	20th September 1900.	Rs. 21,600
19	Munnar Supply Association (Limited)	Munnar (Kannan Devan Hills).	25th October 1900.	Rs. 12,000 increased to Rs. 25,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
20	The Cape Comorin Transport Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kottar, Nagercoil ...	15th June 1901.	Rs. 19,600
21	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	27th September 1901.	Rs. 9,680
22	The Travancore Cardamom Estates Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	21st December 1901.	Rs. 22,000
23	The Keraliya Kudumba Paripalana Company (The Kerala Provident Company) (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	24th January 1902	Rs. 7,000
24	The Kandathil Kudumba Yogam Bank	Tiruvella ...	15th October 1902	Rs. 2,00,000
25	The Aruvippuram Srinarayana Dharmaparipalana Yogam ...	Trivandrum ...	15th May 1903.	Voluntary contributions.
26	The Kuzhithurai Sugar Refining and Trading Company (Limited)	Kuzhittura ...	27th August 1903.	Rs. 75,000
27	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association ...	Tiruvella ...	11th February 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
28	The Nanjinad Permanent Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	12th February 1904.	Rs. 98,196
29	The Travancore Agricultural and Trading Company (Limited) ...	Punalur ...	29th March 1904.	Rs. 50,000
30	The Travancore Vivahadhana Sahaya Company (Limited) ..	Trivandrum ...	14th April 1904.	Rs. 2,46,000
31	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Trivandrum...	Trivandrum ...	10th September 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
32	The Travancore Karappuram Vyavasaya (Industrial Trading Company) (Limited) ...	Shertallay ...	10th September 1904	Rs. 2,00,000
33	The Travancore Janopakara Vivaha Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited)...	Oluganasery ...	30th September 1904.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
34	The Malabar Mail Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	12th October 1904.	Rs. 30,000
35	The Central Travancore Industrial Trading Company (Limited)...	Pallathuruthi ...	9th December 1904.	Rs. 1,00,000
36	Travancore Plantation Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	9th January 1905.	Rs. 20,000
37	The Jesuvin Thiru Hiruthaya Sneha Sahaya Ethircala Atharavoo Nithy Company (Limited)...	Karangaud ...	8th March 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member. Membership since increased to 4000 members.
38	The Travancore Thirukudumba Drevia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited)...	Kottar ...	14th March 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
39	The Travancore Provisions, General trading and Banking Company (Limited)..	Chalay ...	20th April 1905.	Rs. 1000.
40	Arch Anthoniyar Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited) ..	Alagappapuram ...	19th May 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
41	Nanjinad Maria Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Marana Provident Fund (Limited) ..	Ramanputhur ..	27th May 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
42	The Malabar Trading Company Kerala Vyapara Company, (Limited) ...	Parur ...	3rd June 1905.	Rs. 30,000
43	Theivaseervatha Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited) ..	Alagappapuram ..	9th June 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
44	Pathukavalakia Arch Antoniar Dravia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited) ..	Do.	27th June 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
45	The Sri Somasundrasvariar Ela Nidhi (Limited)	Villamadam, Ramanathapuram ...	18th July 1905.	Rs. 50,000
46	Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swami Sarvajananukoola Kaliyana Nidhi (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	9th August 1905.	Rs. 2,46,000
47	Vadasheri Kila Kalangadi Krishi Abhivardhi Ela Chittu Company (Limited) ...	Kalangadi ...	11th August 1905.	Rs. 10,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
48	Archia Sishta Paraloha Matha Sahaya Kaliyana Fund (Limited)...	Mathiravilay, Eraniel Taluk ...	8th November 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
49	The Sri Moola Vilasom Company (Limited)	Mavelikara ...	30th November 1905.	Rs. 10,000
50	The Thirivaha Nama Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited)..	Managudy ...	7th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
51	Indian Marriage Benefit Fund (Limited)...	Vadassery ...	13th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
52	Travancore Sakalajana Dravia Sahaya Kaliana Company (Limited) ...	Koanankadu ...	14th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
53	The Idanad Marriage Provident Fund (Limited)	Martandam ...	18th December 1905.	3000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
54	Nainar Swamy Sarva Jananukula Kaliana Nidhi Company (Limited) ...	Ariamanurthurai ...	20th January 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
55	The Trivandrum Mercantile Trading Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	3rd February 1906.	Rs. 1,00,000
56	Maria Selva Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Kottar ...	5th February 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
57	Travancore Provident Fund Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	12th March 1906.	Rs. 72,500
58	Oolaka Ratchakar Dravia Sneha Sahaya Kaliana Benefit Fund (Limited) ...	Nallivila ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
59	Thiruvikrama Jothi Anantha Nidhi Company (Limited) ...	Aloor ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
60	The Karangad Marriage Provident Fund (Limited)	Karangad ...	19th March 1906.	5000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—*(continued.)*

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
61	The Kottayam Agricultural and Commercial Banking Company (Limited) ...	Nattakam ...	11th April 1906.	Rs. 100,00
62	Deva Mathavin Sneha Vivaha Dhana Sahaya Company (Limited)...	Thackalay ...	14th April 1906.	10,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
63	The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company(Limited) ...	Kottar ...	17th April 1906.	Rs. 5.00,000
64	The Nanchi Kerala Provident Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	19th June 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
65	The Sarva Mathanukooila Sathiadharma Paripalana Samastha Kaliana Dravia Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Quilon ...	28th July 1906.	Rs. 1,23,000
66	Travancore South Indian Kaliana Dravia Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Mavelikara ...	3rd August 1906.	Rs. 2,46,000
67	Travancore Thirunabhi Jothi Nidhi Company (Limited) ...	Kottar ...	6th August 1906.	500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
68	Travancore Karunakara Kaliana Dhana Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Vadasery ...	20th August 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
69	Lekshmi Prasada Viavasayabhivardhani Company (Limited) ...	Attungal ...	21st September 1906.	Rs. 5,000
70	The Malayala Kudumba Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Kottayam ..	8th April 1907.	Rs. 10,000
71	The Hindu Sandana Bakya Dhana Lakshmi Nidhy Need Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	20th September 1907.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
72	The Trivandrum Rice, Oil Mill, Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	11th October 1907.	Rs. 29,000
73	The Sree Ponnumbala Vanar Ela Nidhy (Limited)	Bagavathi Puthen Thoppu, Agastis-varam Taluk ...	17th October 1907.	Rs. 50,000
74	The Travancore Morning Star Pala Janopakara Kalyana Company (Limited) ..	Parur ...	16th December 1907.	Rs. 11,400.
75	The Kandathil Katchavada Company (Limited)	Thiruvellah ...	20th December 1907.	Br. Rs. 50,000.
76	The Travancore National Transit Boat Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	9th July 1908.	Rs. 20,000
77	The Malabar Bank (Limited)	Trivandrum. ...	16th October 1908.	Br. Rs. 2,00,000
78	The Travancore General Trading Company (Limited) ...	Quilon ...	7th April 1909.	Rs. 5,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued*).

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
79	The Sri Balasubramoniaswami Dravia Sahaya Prize Nidhi Limited ...	Shencottah ..	17th April 1909.	Rs. 62,500
80	The Ambalapuzha Christian Bank Limited ...	Thalavadi ..	29th October 1909.	Rs. 19,000
81	The Malabar Company Limited, Alleppey ...	Alleppey ...	15th December 1909	Rs. 3,00,000
82	The South Travancore Weaving and Spinning Company Limited	Neyyoor ...	17th February 1910.	Rs. 50,000
83	The Travancore Industrial Company Limited, Chengannur ...	Chengannur ..	21st June 1910.	Rs. 1,00,000 Increased to Rs. 2,00,000
84	The Malankara Rubber and Produce Company Limited ...	Kottayam ...	22nd June 1910.	Rs. 4,50,000
85	The Niranam Weaving Establishment Limited ...	Chengannur ...	23rd June 1910.	Rs. 25,000
86	The Mar Thoma Rubber Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	8th October 1910.	Rs. 3,00,000
87	The Kuttanad Rubber Company Limited ...	Kinakari ...	2nd November 1910.	Rs. 2,00,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued*.)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
88	The Meenachil Rubber Company Limited ...	Pala ...	3rd November 1910.	Rs. 1,50,000
89	The Panavalli Sri Mulam Silver Jubilee Memorial Weaving Company Limited...	Panavalli ...	4th November 1910.	Rs. 10,000
90	Sirdar and Company, Limited	Changanasseri ...	7th December 1910.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
91	The Sanathana Dharma Vidyasala, Alleppey	Alleppey ...	21st December 1910.	Voluntary contributions.
92	The Kumarakom Krishi Vyavasaya Company, Limited ...	Kumarakom ...	15th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 100,000.
93	The Pullippadavil Kudumba Yoga Company Limited ...	Kadapra ...	16th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 100,000.
94	The Malabar Commercial Corporation, Limited	Alleppey ...	6th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 250,000.
95	The Malabar Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited ...	Kottayam ...	24th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 450,000.
96	M. Joseph, and Company, Limited	Do. ...	6th July 1911.	Bh. Rs. 20,000.
97	The Punnathura Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited.	Ettumanur ...	24th August 1911.	Bh. Rs. 60,000.
98	The Malabar Trading and Industrial Company Limited ...	Thalavadi ...	14th November 1911.	Bh. Rs. 300,000.
99	The Great Indian Cronomagophone Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	11th January 1912.	Bh. Rs. 12,500.
100	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company Limited ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
101	The Rajakiya Kshetira sabba ...	Mavelikara ...	28th February 1912.	Voluntary contribution.
102	The Keraliya Nair Samajam ...	Trivandrum ...	13th June 1912.	Do.
103	The Kerala Deepika Company Limited ...	Ettumanur ...	22nd June 1912.	Bh. Rs. 25,000.
104	The Travancore National Bank Limited ...	Thiruvalla ...	16th December 1912.	Bh. Rs. 2,00,000.
105	The Changanacherry Banking Company Limited. ...	Changanacherry ...	8th May 1913.	Bh. Rs. 60,000.
106	The Rama Varma Plantation and Industrial Company Limited ...	Thodupuzha ...	10th May 1913.	Bh. Rs. 1,50,000.
107	The Travancore Tamilian Sangam ...	Nagercoil ...	29th August 1913.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
108	The Travancore Motor Company Limited ...	Quilon ...	26th September 1913	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
109	The Travancore Cardamom Company Limited ...	Kanjirapalli ...	27th Spetember 1913	Bh. Rs. 3,00,000.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore— (*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital. &c.
110	The Travancore Commercial Company Limited. ...	Palai.	22nd October 1913.	Rs. 50,000.
111	The Kottayam Weaving and Mercantile Company Limited ...	Kottayam.	18th November 1910	Rs. 10,000.
112	The Kottayam Kiliroor Vivasaya Company Limited ...	Kottayam.	3rd December 1913.	Rs. 25,000.
113	The Taluk Association, Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad.	20th December 1913.	Voluntary contributions
114	The Carpenters Co-operative Corporation Limited ...	Ettumanoor	2nd June 1914.	Rs. 4,000.
115	The Quilon Club ...	Quilon	3rd January 1914.	Consisting of 150 members.
116	The Mundakayam—Peermade Motor Transport and Aerial Ropeway Company Limited. ...	Kottayam.	11th August 1914.	Rs. 6,00,000.
117	The Travancore Christian Sadhu Jana Vidyabhivardhini Sanghom ...	Nemom.	5th September 1914.	Voluntary contributions.
118	The Mundakayam Club ...	Mundakayam.	15th September 1914.	Consisting of 100 members.
119	The Nagercoil Lekshmi Vilasom Motor Company Limited ...	Nagercoil.	24th September 1914.	Rs. 50,000.

PLANTERS' ESTATES AND PLANTING COMPANIES.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore.

Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, Ld.

Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co. Ld.

GENERAL MANAGER, H. L. PINCHES ESQUIRE,
MATTUPATTY P. O.

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
1. Chitavurrai ...	H. A. Ragg ...	Ellapatti.
	E. H. House ...	do.
2. Chokanad ...	A. Yates ...	Munnar.
	C. Rowson ...	do.
	E. L. Hammick ...	do.
	C. T. E. Milne ...	do.
3. Chandavurrai ...	Wm. Mackenzie ...	Ellapatti.
4. Devikulam ...	J. S. Hawkins ...	Surianalle.
5. Grahamsland ...	S. H. Paulet ...	Munnar.
6. Gundumallay ...	W. J. Dixon (On furlough) ..	Mattupatti.
	J. S. B. Wallace ..	do.
	R. De. C. Meade ..	do.
	H W. Leamon ..	do.
7. Guderale ...	R. T. Landale ..	do.
8. Kalaar	W. L. Ranking ..	Munnar.
	R. D. Armstrong ...	do.
	K. Maxwell Ross ...	do.
9. Kanniamallay ...	A. J. Wright ...	do.
	D. V. Crowe ...	do.
	H. G. Watson ...	do.
10. Letchmi ...	E. A. Hughes ..	do.
	G. A. Holden ..	do.
	J. H. S. Jameson	do.
11. Luckham ...	F. E. Thomas ...	Talliar.
12. Madupatty ...	W. A. Lee ..	Mattupatti.
	C. P. Gouldsbury ...	do.
	P G. Campbell ...	do.
13 Mankulam ..	F. A Clode ..	Munnar.
	N. M. Todd ..	do.
14. Munnar ...	A. G. Murray ...	do.
	E. L. Koechlin ...	do.
15. Nettigudi ..	R L. Peel	Mattupatti.
16. Nullatanni ...	W. O Milne ..	Munnar.
	J. W. Tolson ...	do.
17. Nyamakad ...	A. W. John ..	do.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore (*contd*)

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
18. Periavurrai ...	M. C. Koechlin (On furlough)...	Munnar.
	J. B. Ingram ...	do.
	G. R. Strachan ...	do.
	H. L. Peel ...	do.
19. Pallivasal ...	G. E. Bewley ...	do.
20. Periakanal ...	R. Hedger (On furlough)...	Surianalle.
	G. H. Mitchell ...	do.
	Wm. Havelock ...	do.
21. Sevenmallay ...	J. M. Bridgman ...	Munnar.
	Arthur Hall ...	do.
	E. H. Francis ...	do.
	H. Berry Hart ...	do.
	T. D. Mackinnon ...	do.
22. Sholamalay ...	L. H. Ley ...	do.
23. Thenmallay ...	D. Mackintosh ...	Mattupatti.
24. Vagavurrai ...	A. H. Dixson ...	Talliaar.
25. Yellapatty ...	J. C. Swayne ...	Ellapatti.
	R. D. Willis ...	do.
	W. F. Inmann ...	do.

Engineering Department.

G. W. Cole, Esq., Chief Engineer. Munnar P. O.

Name.	Station.	Post Town.
L. G. Bennett ... Asst. Engineer.	Pallivasal ...	Munnar.
C. A. V. Grant Do ...	Top station.	Elapatti.

Transport Department.

A. Blair Hill ...	Traffic Manager ...	Munnar.

Medical Department.

Dr. J. S. Nicholson ...	Medical Officer ...	Munnar.

Head Quarters.

Robert Brown ...	Secy to General Manager ...	Muttupatti.

Other Estates.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Chattamannar ...	E. E. Williams ...	A. H. Gerrard ...	Talliar.
Craig Lamount ...	E. E. Williams ...	J. C. Abbott ...	Do.
Kadugumudi ...	E. E. Williams and A. W. Turner...	Do.	Do.
Lockhart ...	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Coy...	C. Frazer, Manager W. Fraser, Supt. P. G. Fraser. Asst.	Devikulam.
Manale ...	Do. ...	W. Fraser ...	Do.
Surianalle ...	Do. ...	C. Fraser, Manager. B. Llewellyne, Asst. A. B. Bynes, Asst. W. Wise, Asst.	Surianalle.
Talliar ...	A. W. Turner and E. E. Williams	J. C. Abbott L. Hayes, Asst.	Talliar.
Leshmikripai ...	T. R Lekshmana Singh ...	T. R. Lekshmana Singh...	Do.
Jubilee ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Pulikarakadu ..	Do ...	Do. .	Do.
Ramanagaram ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
Pankajam ...	A. S. Suppan Chetty ..	A. S. Suppan Chetty ...	Bodinaikanoor.
Nairsland ...	S. Neelakantan Nair ..	...	Devikulam.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Arnakal ...	G. L. Acworth ...	D. Mc. Arthur ...	Vandy Periyar.
Ashley ...	Misses Munro ...	W. H. J. Milner ...	Peermade.
Bison Valley ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Bonami ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co. Ld.	R. E. Haslam	Do.
Brecon ...	F. E. Thomas ...	F. E. Thomas ...	Vandy Periyar.
Brighton and Pambanar..	Travancore Tea Estate Co.	J. H. Cantlay ..	Vandy Periyar.
Caradygoody ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Do.
Chemthalar ...	Syndicate	W. E. Forbes ...	Peermade.
Chenkara ...	Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield...	J. Deane Drummond and A. G. Stewart ..	Vandy Periyar.
Fairfield ...	R. P. Roissier ...	R. P. Roissier ...	Peermade.
Glenmary ...	S. Indian Tea Estate Co. ...	J. S Wilkie ..	Do.
Glen Rock ...	Misses Munro ...	W. H. J. Milner ...	Do.
Gramby ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co. ...	E. C. C. Evans ...	Vandy Periyar.
Haileyburia ...	A. H. Mead, F. W. Le Feuvre & H. C. Westaway ...	A. R. St. George ...	Peermade.
Koliekanam	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	J. F. Fraser ...	Do.
Kuduakarnam ...	S. Indian Tea Estates Co. ...	A. C. Mackenzie	Do.
Ladrum ...	Do. ...	F. W. Winterbotham ...	Do.
Wallardi ...	Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield...	R. F. Rhodes, Supt. ...	Vandy Periyar.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—(contd.)

Estate.	Proprietor	Manager.	Post Town.
Maimalai ...	Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estate. Ld....	... ...	Peermade.
Mount ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co.	T. A. Kimmond ...	Vandy Periyar.
Manjamalai Group ..	Do. ...	C. W. Lacey. ...	Do.
		F. W. Lowder.	
		R. E. Elers.	
		R. I. Scarbrough.	
Pambanar ...	Do. ...	J. H. Cantlay ...	Peermade.
Paykanam ..	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Do.
Penshust ...	Mrs. Parker ...	F. Bissett ...	Do.
Periyar ...	Abraham Pillay ...	Abraham Pillay ...	Vandy Periyar.
Puliikanam ...	R E. Haslam ...	... ...	Peermade.
Raneecoil ...	J. E. G. Pigott ...	J. E. G. Pigott ...	Do.
Stagbrook ...	Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estate Ld...	H. C. Westaway and F. Bracher. ...	Do.
Twyford ...	Mrs. Baker ...	T. C. Forbes ...	Do.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION—(contd.)

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Thangamalai ...	D. McArthur ...	G. P. Farley ...	Vandy Periyar.
Thengakal ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co.	... ...	Peermade.
The Valley ...	F. Bissett ...	F. Bissett ...	Do.
Vembanad ...	Miss Baker & Mrs. Munro.	T. C. Forbes ... R. L. Goldsmith ...	Do.
Wasspudinghey ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Vandy Periyar.
Wood-lands ...	S. I. Tea Estate Co. ...	... ...	Do.
Pashumallai ...	J. D. Deane Drumond ...	J. D. Deane Drumond ...	Do.
Arniekudy ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Dymock ...	Do. ...	Do. ... G. S. N. Ford	Do.

RUBBER ESTATES.

Mundakayam District.

Compiled on July 4th 1914.

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Mundakayam ...	The Malayalam Rubber & Produce Coy., Ltd.	Eric. Hall Supt. A. W. Ruxton. & P. Napier Assts.	Rubber. 854 ac.	625 ac.	1479·00 acres.
Boyce ...	Do.	H. Lord Supt. Chas Hendry	Rubber. 703·48 ac.	0 ac.	890·98 acres.
Vellanadi ...	The Rani Travancore Rubber Coy. Limited.	Manager H. M. E. Howson.	Rubber. 637·90 ac.	68·93 ac.	706·83 acres.
Eldorado ...	The Stagbrook Tea & Rubber Estates Ltd.	Manager, G. H. Danvers Davy. R. Lester & E. Vincent Assists.	Rubber. 680·00 ac.	134·00 ac	814·00 acres.
Kokayar ...	Do.	Manager, G. H. Danvers Davy.	Rubber. 343·85 ac.	134·85 ac.	478·70 acres.
Peruvanthanam...	Messrs. Henry-Ward & H. B. Kirk.	Manager, H. B. Kirk C. W. Horsfall, Asst.	Rubber. 626·05 ac. Tea. 88·62 ac. Tea & Rubber interplanted 45·00 ac.	15·89 ac.	775·56 acres.
Yendayar ...	J. J. Murphy Esq.	Manager, J. J. Murphy. E. E. Eyre Asist.	Rubber. 515·77 ac. & Tea 280·74 ac.	105·39 ac.	901·90 acres.
Elankadu ...	Messrs. J. J. Murphy, J. H. Davy & Henry Smail.	Do.	Tea. 286·00 ac.	15·00 ac.	301·00 acres.

RUBBER ESTATES

Mundakayam District. (contd.)

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Teekoy ...	The Teekoy Rubber Estate, Coy. Ltd.	Manager, W. O. Asher E. R. Reid (In England) N. B. Hartley & O. J. Egan Wyer, Assts.	Rubber. 1363·00 ac.	389·00 ac.	1752·00 acres.
Kutikul ...	The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co. Limited.	Manager, J. R. Vincent F. Simons, J. H. B. Sullivan & R. G. Cavell Assts.	Rubber. 1178·10 ac.	218·63 ac.	1396·73 acres.
Nenmeny ...	J. R. Vincent Esq.	K. V. Zchariah Supt.	Rubber. 361·27 ac.	492·01 ac.	853·28 acres.
Kuppakayam ...	The Central Travancore Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Manager, Ashton Hamond Robert Tait, Asst.	Rubber. 622·64 ac. & Tea 200 ac.	178·63 ac.	1001·27 acres.
Chennapara ...	Do.	George West Supt., R. J. Scarbrouch, Asst.	Rubber. 736·92 ac.	337·13 ac.	1074·05 acres.
Cheruvally ...	The Malayalam Rubber & Produce Co. Limited.	Superintendent L Price Asst. J. L. Hall.	Rubber. 1023·27 ac.	1093·73 ac.	2117·00 acres.
Kadamkolam ...	The Travancore Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Manager R. Harley Esq. Assts. Messrs J. Wedderspoon J. Y. M. Henderson and R. L. M. Yeates.	Rubber. 1039·86 ac.	354·45 ac.	1394·31 acres.

RUBBER ESTATES.

Mundakayam District.—(contd.)

Estate.	Proprietor	Manager.	cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Paloor ...	The Paloor (Travancore) Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Manager, R. Harley Esq Supt., L. C. Osborne Esq	Rubber 289·41 ac.	92·00 ac.	481·41 acres.
Aneikolam ...	The Orkaden River (Travancore) Rubber Co. Ltd.	Manager, R. Harley Esq. Supt., F. R. Gudgeon Asst, E. S. Corner Esq.	Rubber. 736·45 ac.	42·17 ac.	778·56 acres.

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Brecon ...	Mr. F. E Thomas.	Mr. F. E. Thomas.	Vandi Periyar.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
	Isfield ...			V. Marden ...	...	...	400	192	592
	Nagamalli ...			A. H. White ...	..	...	873	490	1363
	Midlothian ...			J. Stewart ...	...	...	224	208	432
	Ambanad ...			L. J. Knight ...	...	..	646	570	1216
	Koravanthavalam...			A. Marka ...	..	...	978	8	986
	Venture (Pathanapuram)			A. W. Leslie ..	...	...	283	18	301
	Tenmalai ...			V. Marden ...		...	195	230	425
	Chaliakara ...			T. P. M. Alexander	...	...	708	...	708
	Lahai Group...	Lahai Ranni...	Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd.	J. A. Anderson ...	...	...	1500·46	776·97	2277·43
	Venture (Shencottah)			A. W. Leslie, J. Stewart, W. Mac. Murtrie	475·36	...	348·24	560·35	1384·5
	Anachardi ...	Kaldurutty Thottams							
	Nedumpara ...								
	Florence ...			R. Branson, J. D. Cook			627·6	383·58	1011·25
	Lower Anachardie ...								
	Kalduruthy ...								
	Kumbioor ...								
	Swarnagiri ...			L. M. Young	24·62	...	387·64	73·95	486·21
	A. Block and B Block ...			Do.	300	...	180	120	600

Shencottah District.—(contd.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage.				
					Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests	Total.
	Achencoil ...	Achencoi ...	Miss. Marie Nelson ...	B. Nelson ...	..	...		...	...
	Arienkavu ...	Kaliratti ...	... ...	... ...	160	...	50	1169	1379
	Arandal ...	Arandal ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hereford group Estate.	Kallar Thottam.	Mr. A. M. A. Miller ..	Poonnuja ...	...	...	...	149·24	14924
	Mukkadal Kurchi ...	Mukkadal Kurichi Thottam ...	Annu Aingar Kulakathal Alingar ...	Annu Aingar Kulakathal Aingar .	...	...	...	273·30	273·30
	Cavanal Co. ...	Cavanal ...	Cavanal Co. ...	C. Brander ..	...	...	260	100	360
	Kundakolam Estate ...	Kundakolam ...	C. Brander ...	C. Brander ...	...	...	200	100	300
	Madamon ...	Madamon ...	C. Brander ...	C. Brander ...	150	...	...	150	300

Shencottah District.—(concld.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
The Travancore Plantation Co. ...	Upper Rosemale...		Travancore Plantation Company Ltd.	W. B. King.	...	...	....	266	266
	Little Rosemale.			Do.	...	...	..	431	431
	Itt opadappu (portion)			Do.	...	...	...	45	45
	Little Rosemale (2nd bit.)...			Do.	...	..	...	92	92
	Goat-fell ..			Do.	...	...	...	408	408
	Elderslie or Cusbali ...			Do.	...	...	...	453	453
	Hereford ...			Do.	395	..	...	...	395
	Lower Hereford			Do.	90	...	...	...	90
	Lower Elderslie.			Do.	56	...	...	...	56
	Rockwood ...		L. R. Miller ...	P. W. Keir ...	346	...	...	...	346
	Churotemala ...		Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	109	109
	South Vandalodi ...		D. McArthur ...	W. B. King.	...	...	324	...	324

PONMUDI DISTRICT.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Average. Tea. Acre.	Tea. Cent.	Coffee. Acre.	Coffee. Cent.	Rubber. Acre.	Rubber. Cent.	Forests. Acre.	Forests. Cent.	Total. Acre.	Total. Cent.
The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	Ponmudi I Bit.	Ponmudi.	The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	J. S. Valentine Esqr. Managing Director. R. Ross Esqr., Superintendent. Val. Mardon Esqr., Assistant Superintendent.	456	47	...	...	57	...	400	37	913	84
	Do. II ,,													
	Do III ,,													
	Braemore I & II ,,	Pattani Thottam			311	67	...	...	94	...	359	39	765	06
	Do. III ,.													
	Bonaccord I ,,	Vanakaud.			297	45	...	...	...	...	263	08	560	53
	Do. II ,,													
	Do. III, IV, V ,,													
	Donangus I ,,	...			78	63	...	...	...	...	109	73	188	36
	Do. II ,,													
	Glen Brittle II ,,	Sinna Vanakaud.			301	01	...	...	...	...	232	30	533	38
	Do. IV ,,													
	Do. V ,,													
	Merchiston II ,, ...	Kolachakaray.			200	...	...	...	...	...	95	51	295	51
	Invercauld ...	Pania Ponmudi.	Mr. Frank Hall Kingham of 9 & 10 Fenchurch Street. London.	Mr. B. Nelson.	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	58	582	58
	Merchiston I Bit ...	Kolachakary.	Messrs. H. A. Marshall.	E. C. Sherman.	360	...	...	...	...	...	28	92	328	92
	Augusteer I ,,	...	Mr. John Irvine.	Mr. John Irvine.	190	5	...	...	...	...	492	...	592	5
	Do. II & III ,,													
	Ahammadear ...	...	Mr. Gulam Husain Abdul Husain.	Mr. Gulam Husain, Abdul Husain.	...	...	...	...	158	...	62	1	220	1

NOTE. The difference in total acreage from last year's is owing to some land having been allowed to revert to Government.

ASHAMBOO DISTRICT.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage.			
				Tea.	Coffee	Forests &c.	Total.
Balamore ...	Mela Sambakal ...	James Fraser ...	J. B. Cook ...	120	...	240	360
Belford ...	Puthukaud ...	S. A. Philipps ...	S. A. Philipps ...	246	...	110	356
Black Rock ...	Karumpara ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	17	175	192
Corrymoney ...	Maramalai ...	Heirs of Dr. Scott ...	J. B. Cook ...	180	...	115	295
Glen More ...	Ellangourie ...	Sir John Amory ...	Do. ...	222	...	235	457
Great Valley ...	Naduvu Sambakal	Scottish Indian Coffee Company. ...	... ...	...	...	...	524
Hillside ...	Kulpudavoo ...	Do. Do. ...	... ...	...	...	...	472
Kinmyles ...	Engekadavoo ...	Caledonian Bank ...	Conductor ...	130	10	310	450
Milonie ...	... ...	J. Fraser ...	J. B. Cook ...	90	...	418	508
Mahendragherry...	... ...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company ...	Conductor ...	184	...	524	708
Olivers ...	.. ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	20	95	115
Seafield ...	... ...	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	M. M. Knight ...	200	...	450	650
The Home ..	Kila Sambakal ...	S. I. C. Co. and Heirs of H. Inglis...	... ...	...	...	...	397
Craigdhu ...	... ...	J. Fraser ...	M. M. Knight ...	...	...	200	200
Woodlands ...	Kila Samikuchu...	M. Dave Dason ...	M. Dave Dason ...	30	10	235	275

Government of Fort St. George.

H. E. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN, BARON PENTLAND OF LYTH P. C., G. C. I. E., GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Took his seat on the 30th October 1912.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Cecil Bernard Cotterell. I. C. S., Private Secretary.

Captain Cecil John Lyons Allanson, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Mily. Secretary

Capt. Hugh Stott M. D., I. M. S., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor.

Lieut. Richard Bolger Butler, 30th Lancers, A. D. C.

Lieut. Ralph Henry Voltelin Cavendish M. V. O., Grenadier Guards, A. D. C. (on leave).

Capt. the Hon. Coulson Churchill Fellows, 1st Life Guards Reserve of offices Extra A. D. C. (on leave).

Lieut. J. R. W. Grove, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Extra A. D. C. (on leave).

Lieut. Stuart Douglas Nugent Cahusac, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, Extra A. D. C.

Members of Council.

The Honorable Mr. Pazhamaneri Sundram Aiyer Sivaswami Aiyer C. S. I., C. I. E., 2nd in Council.

,, Sir Harold Arthur Stuart K. C. V. O., C. S. I., I. C. S., 3rd in Council.

,, Mr. Alexander Gordon Cardew, C. S. I. I. C. S., 4th in Council.

Additional Members of Council,

For making Laws and Regulations.

NON-OFFICIALS.

Elected Members.

1. The Honorable Dr. Taravath Madhava Nair.
2. ,, Rev. George Pittendrigh.
3. ,, Rao Bahadur Baiya Narasimheswara Sarma Garu.
4. ,, Rao Bahadur Mocherla Ramachandara Rao Pantulu Garu.

5. ,, Mr. Amancherla Subba Krishna Rao Pantulu.
6. ,, Rao Bahadur Pattu Kesava Pillai, Avergal.
7. ,, Rao Bahadur Agaram Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avergal.
8. ,, Mr. Bhavani Venkatagiri Ayyar Narasimha Ayyar.
9. ,, Mr. Kizhakkapat Palat Raman Menon.
10. ,, Rao Bahadur Valutter Krishna Aiyengar Ramanuja Achariyar Avergal.
11. ,, Mr. Krishnaswami Rama Aiyengar.
12. ,, Mr. Kocharlakota Ramachandara Venkata Krishna Rao Pantalu
13. ,, Diwan Bahadur Venkataswami Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zemindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
14. ,, Mr Chintalapati Venkatasuryanarasimha Raju.
15. ,, Mr Krishnaswami Chidambaranath Mudaliyar.
16. ,, Mr. Vengayil Kunhiraman Nayanar Avergal.
17. ,, Mr. Tanjore Zainkulabidin Sahib, Seifaul-mulk.
18. ,, Mr. Ahmad Tambi Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Ahmad Tamb Marakkayar
19. ,, Mr. John Oakshoot Robinson.
21 ,, Mr. Edward Fairless Barber.
21 ,, Sir Hug Stein Fraser, Kt.

NON-OFFICIALS.

Nominated Members.

22. Honorable Sir Francis Joseph Edward Spring K. C. I. E.
23. ,, Mr. Thomas Richmond.
24. ,, Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Devu Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota.
25. ,, Khan Bahadur Haji Ismal Sait, Sahib Bahadur
26. ,, Rao Bahadur Parichiyappa Chettiyar Soma Sundara Chettiyar Avl.
27. ,, Mr. Valangiman Sankaranarayana Sastry Srinivasa Sastri.
28. ,, Mr. Alexander Muirhead, C. I. E.

OFFICIALS.

Nominated Members.

1. Honorable Mr. Alan Butterworth.
2. ,, Surgeon-General William Burney Bannerman, I. M. S., M. D., D. SC., C. S. I.

3. ,, Mr. Reginald Childers Culling Carr.
4. ,, Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie.
5. ,, Mr. Llewellyn Eddison Buckly.
6. ,, Mr. Herbert Fancis Webb Gillman.
7. ,, Mr. Clarence Rose Macaulay Schmidt.
8. ,, Mr. Joseph Henry Stone.
9. ,, Mr. Lionel Davidson, C. S. I.
10. ,, Mr. Frederick Hugh Mackenzie Corbet.
11. ,, Diwan Bahadur Lewis Dominic Swamikannu Pillai Avergal.
12. ,, Mr. Walter Francis.
13. ,, Mr. Stewart Binny Murray.
14. ,, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avl., C. I. E.

SECRETARIAT.

Public, &c., Departments.

The Honorable Mr. Alan Butterworth I. C. S. Actg. Chief Secretary.
Thoodore James Tasker I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government
C. S. Anantharama Aiyar, Under Secretary to Government.
Callcott Reily, Assistant Secretary (on leave)
B. L. A. Laville I. S. O. acting do.
V. Sekhara Menon, Registrar.

Revenue Department.

The Honorable Mr. Lionel Davidson C. S., I., I. C. S. Ag. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
E. A. Harvey I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.
Rao Bahadur V. A. Anantarama Aiyar, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.
The Honorable Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.
L. J. P. Jolly I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal &c.
The Honorable Mr. Walter Frances, I. C. S. Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal &c.
S. Krishnamachari, Registrar, Local and Municipal Department, Education and Legislative.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Col. W. M. Ellis R. E. Secretary to Government, P. W D.
The Honorable Mr. S. B. Murray, Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D.
D. Marshall, Deputy Secretary Do. Do.
F. E. Morgan Under Secretary
George Day Plummer, Registrar, P. W. Section.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable Sir J. E. Power Wallis, M. A. Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice.

" Sir Justice C. Sankaran Nair, B. A., B. L. Kt., C. I. E.

" Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M. A., Bar-at-Law, on other duty.

" Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling I. C. S.

" Mr. F. D. Justice Oldfield, I. C. S.

" Mr. Justice T. Sadasiva Aiyar B. A. M. L. Diwan Bahadur.

" Mr. Justice Gordon Spencer I. C. S.

" Mr. Justice F. H. B. Tyabji M. A., Bar-at Law.

" Mr. Justice C. F. Napier, Bar-at Law.

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

" Mr. Justice J. H. Bakewell.

" T. V. Seshagiri Aiyer Dewan Bahadur.

" Kumaraswami Sastri Do.

" A. L. Hannay I. C. S.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Madura	...J. G. Burn Esq.
South Arcot	...F. H. Hamnett Esq.
Salem	...J. T. Gellespie Esq.
South Canara	...E. L. B. Thornton Esq.
Anantapur	...B. C. Smith Esq.
Ramnad	...W. L. Venkataramayya Esq.
Tinnevelly	...D. G. Waller Esq.
Krishna	...R. A. Jenkins Esq.
Malabar North	...S. G. Roberts Esq.
Malabar South	...A. Edginton Esq.
Nellore.	...J. W. Hughes.
Vizagapatam	.. G. H. B. Jackson Esq.
Tanjore.	...E. H. Wallace Esq.
Godavari	...J. J. Cotton Esq.
Trichinopoly	...H. O. D. Harding Esq.
Chingleput	... V. Venugopal Chetty Esq.
Guntur	...J. C. Fernandez Esq.
North Arcot	P. A. Booty Esq.
Cuddapah	...V. Subramanian Pantulu Esq. Diwan Bahadur.
Kurnool	.. H. R. Bardswell Esq.
Coimbatore	...L. G. Moore Esq.
Ganjam	...C. K. Srinwasa Rao Esq.

Judges of the Madras Small Cause Court.

C. Krishnan L. L. B. Bar-at-Law ... ... Chief Judge.
Sub Protem.

Sir V. C. Desikachariar, Kt. ... Acting 2nd Judge.

Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao B. A., & B. L., Acting 3rd Judge

F. B. Lovery Esq., Attorney-at-Law ... ... Registrar.

The Madras City Civil Court.

C. R. Tiruvencatachari B. A., & B. L. ... Judge.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Honorable Mr. W. D. Horne, C. S. I., I. C. S. 1st Member (On leave).

" Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S. Acting 1st member.

" Mr. R. B. Clegg 2nd Member (On leave).

" Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie, I. C. S. Acting 2nd Member.

" Mr. R. C. C. Carr I. C. S. 3rd member (on other duty).

" L. E. Berckly I. C. S. Acting Do.

" A. Butterworth, I. C. S., 4th Member (on other duty).

" H. F. W. Gillman I. C. S. Acting Do.

W. G. MacFarland, I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

V. T. Krishnamachari B. A. Assistant Secretary to Do.

Henry Hewly Francis Macdonald Tyler, I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.

J. W. Grestorex Assistant Secretary &c., Do. also Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Rao Bahadur T Ragavayah, Secretary, Settlement Department.

Collectors and District Magistrates.

Anjengo	...A. T. Forbes Esq.
Anantapur	...S. W. G. I. Maciver Esq.
Arcot, North	.. F. B. Evans Esq.
Arcot, South	...Muhammad Azizuddin Hussein Sahib, Bahadur, Khan Bahadur I. S. O.
Bellary	...A. F. G. Moscardi Esq.
Canara, South	...M. E. Couchman Esq.
Chingleput	...P. S. P. Rice Esq.
Coimbatore	...A. R. Cumming Esq.
Cuddapah	...T. E. Moir Esq.

Ganjam	...J. N. Mac Michael Esq.
Godavari	...E. B Elwin Esq.
Krishna	...J. M Turing Esq.
Kurnool	...H. A. B. Vernon Esq.
Madras	...D. W. G. Cowie Esq.
Madura	...A. R. Knapp Esq.
Malabar	...C. A. Innes Esq.
Nellore	...R. Ramachandra Row Dewan Bahadur.
Nilgiris	...M. Young Esq.
Salem	...J. P. Bedford Esq.
Tanjore	...R. B. Wood Esq.
Tinnevelly	...C. G. Todhunter Esq.
Trichinopoly	...A. L. Vibert Esq.
Vizagapatam	...L. T. Harris Esq.
Chittore	...H. L. Braidwood Esq.
Guntur	.. N. E. Marjoribanks Esq.
Ramnad	.. A. L. Tottenham Esq.

Justices of the Peace in Travencore.

Appointed by the Government of India.

S. C. H. Robinson	Devikulam.
Captain. E. F. Ross	Trivandrum.
F. J. R. V Hunt	Do.
Dr. A. W. Bishop	Do.
Mr. James Pryde	Do.

Indian Marine.

N. V. Newland ... Head Light keeper, British Governmen- Lighthouse, Muttom.

Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates.

P. V. Subramanya Iyer	... Anjengo.
V. Rama Iyer, B. A.	... Tangasseri.

Military Family payments and pensions.

TRIVANDRUM.

Captain T. B. Skinner ... ... In charge.

Registrar of births, Deaths and Marriages in Travancore.

TRIVANDRUM.

J. Stephenson. B, sc.

DEVICULAM.

S. C. H. Robinson.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Institutions and Officers in Travancore.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Names of Officials.	Designation.
K. M. Aslam, B. A.	Superintendent of Post Offices, Travancore Division,
T. M. Anathanarayana Iyer.	Inspector, Trivandrum Sub-Division.
K. Manjanatha Prabhu.	Inspector, Ernakulam Sub-Division.

Trivandrum Head Office.

B. Ramachandra Aiyer.	Postmaster.
M. Srinivasa Naidu.	Deputy Postmaster.

Sub-Offices at Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attungal, Changanachery, Colachel, Kallar, Kalthuritty, Kayankulam, Kottar, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Martandam, Mavelikara, Mayyanad, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Neyyur, Parur, Peermade, Punalur, Quilon, Quilon Cut cherry, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, Tiruvella, Trivandrum, Chalai and Varkala.

Branch Offices at Adur, Ambalapuzha, Angamali, Aramboly, Arathincal, Arukutty, Ashamboo, Cape Comorin, Chavara, Chengannur, Chirayinkil, Chowrah, Coolasegaram, Edapalli, Edathuva, Erattupetta, Ettumanur, Haripad, Kallikavilai, Kanjirapalli, Karunagapalli, Kazhakuttam, Koni, Koravalangad, Kottaram, Kozhencheri, Kumbanad, Kuthattukulam, Kuthiathode, Mannanam, Mulagumud, Myladi, Nedumangad, Olagenaseri, Pallam, Palai, Palliport, Pandalam, Panapulli, Pattanapuram, Pathanamthitta, Paravur, Pazhayangadi, Perumatura, Perumbavur, Pettah, Puliara, Pulincunnu, Puvar, Suchindram, Tangaseri, Taikad, Thattakad, Thiruvithancode, Todupuzha, Thonnkal, Tiruvattar, Tittivila, Vadaserikara, Vaikam, Vallakadavu, and Verapoly.

THE POST OFFICES ON THE HIGH RANGES.

1. Talliar Sub-Office.
2. Munnar, Combined Sub-Office.
3. Devicolam, do.
4. Mattupatti, Sub-Office.
5. Ellapatti, do.
6. Panniar-Bridge, Combined Sub-Office.
7. Kumili, do. do.
8. Vandi Periyar, do. do

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Sowerby Coo.	Deputy Postmaster General, Traffic, Madras Circle, Madras.
J. G. Morgan.	Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly.
C. O. Pedro.	Telegraph Master, Trivandrum.
A. Shunmugam Pillay.	Telegraph Master, Quilon.

Trivandrum and Quilon are Departmental Telegraph offices and Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attungal, Trivandrum Bazaar, Changanachery, Colachel, Kayankulam, Kottayam, Kumili, Martandam, Mavelikara, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Neyyoor, Surianalle, Parur, Peermade, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, Tiravella and Vandi Periyar are Postal combined offices.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

SIR RAMA VURMAH,

G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., F. M. U.

RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born $\frac{\text{27th December 1852.}}{\text{14th Dhanu 1028.}}$

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS RAMA VURMAH,

ELAYA RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born $\frac{\text{6th October 1858.}}{\text{22nd Kanni 1034.}}$

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

J. W. BHORE ESQ., B. A., I. C. S., ..Dewan of Cochin.

P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ... Secretary to the Dewan (on other duty.)

M. J. Virkkey, B A. ... Ag. Secretary to the Dewan

K. K. Joseph, B. A ... Superintendent of Stamps Stationery and Printing.

Account Department.

K. Shangu Wariyar, B. A ... Comptroller of Accounts.

M. I. Virkkey B. A. ... Senior Assistant Comptroller of do. (on other duty

N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A. ... Ag. do.

N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A. Junior Assistant Comptroller of Accounts, (on other duty.)

K. S. Subramania Iyer, B. A. Ag. Junior Assistant Comptroller of Accounts.

PEISHKAR

T V. Kasturi Renga Ayer B. A. Dewan Peishkar.

Police.

M. A. Cakko, B A. ... Superintendent of Police.

Education.

THE COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL, ERNAKULAM.

Mr F. S. Davies, B. A. ... Principal.

V. R. Venkateswara Iyer, M. A., L. T., ... Senior Lecturer.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

F. S. Davies, B. A. ... Director of Education.

C. Mathai, B. A., L. T. ... Chief Inspector of Schools

Registration.

A R. Venkiteswara Iyer, ... Superintendent of Registration.

COURTS OF LAW.

Chief Court at Ernakulam.

T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A., B. L. ... Ag. Chief Judge.

V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... Ag Puisne Judge.

P. I. Varugis, B. A., B. L. ... Puisne Judge
N. R. Vaidyanatha Iyer ... Registrar.

District Judges.

V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... First Grade District Judge (on other duty.)
P. Narayana Menon, M A., B. L. ... Ag. do.
P. Narayana Menon, M. A., B. L. ... Second Grade do. (on other duty.)
B. K. Raghavan Nambiyar, B A., B. L. Ag. do.

Civil Officers at Out-Stations.

K. Govinda Menon, B. A (Oxon) ... Conservator of Forests.
J. I. Chandy, B. A. ... Anchal Superintendent.

Medical Department.

Geo. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. ... Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer to the Cochin Government.

Vaccination.

Medical Officer to Cochin Government,
General Superintendent.

Public Works Department.

G. E. Browning, M. I, C. E., M. A., S. C. E. ... Chief Engineer.

Mechanical Department.

V. L. Wynyard Wright ... Mechanical Engineer.

Water Works Department.

A. S. F. Mody, L. C. E., A. M. T. C. E. &c. &c. ... Water Works and Municipal Engineer.

Devaswom Department.

M. Sankra Menon, B. A. ... Superintendent of Devaswoms Oottupuras. (on other duty).
K. Kelar Thirumalpad, B. A., B. L. ... Acting. do.

Salt, Abkari, Opium, etc., Revenue Department.

H. W. M. Brown, Esq. ... Superintendent.

Travellers' Bungalows.

From	*English Miles.*	
Ernakulam to Karupadna	26	By backwater from Ernakulam to Caroopadana.
Karupadna	...	
Caroopadana to Karoovanur	10½	On the High road from Cochin to Palghaut.
Karuvannur	...	
Trichur to	10	*Puthukad* is 8¼ m. from Trichur.
Patticad	8½	
Trichur–Kakkad	14½	...Between Chowghaut and Tritallah to Trichur
Kozhinjampara	...	On the high road from Palghaut to Pullachy
Thattamangalam	...	
Wadakancherry	...	Do. do. from Trichur to the Railway
Cheruthuruthy	...	Station at Shoranur.
Vallanghy	...	Do. do. from Palghaut to Nellampathy Hills

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

J. A. De Rozario Esq. ... ...Subordinate Judge, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Officer in charge, Civil and Military Pensioners and Receiver of wrecks.

M. R. Ry. M. Ittunni Rama Panikkar... Sheristadar, Deputy Collector's and Sub Judge's Office and 2nd Class Magistrate.

Registration Department.

M. R. Ry. T. P. Philip .. Sub-Registrar and Notary Public.

Justice of the Peace.

H. R. Haigh Esq.
C. L. Moubray Esq.
H. E. Day Esq.
H. H. Jones Esq.

Police Establishment.

M. R. Ry. T. K. Krishnan ... Sub Inspector of Police.

Marine Department.

Mr. G. Leverett ... Port Officer, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Government-Surveyor, Registrar of Shipping and Special First Class Magistrate.

Customs Department.

Mr A. J Giddens ... ...Superintendent.

Medical Department.

C. T. Saldhana, L. M. S.... Ag. Civil Surgeon.

Department of Public Works—British Cochin.

M. R. Ry. Kasthuriranga, Deekshader ... Overseer.

Telegraph Department.

J. Morgan Esq. Divisional Superintendent, Division Trichinapally.
R. C. M. Kewalramani Esq. Asst. Supt. Do.
J. P. Morais ... ... Telegraphist in charge, Cochin.

Postal Department.

K. M. Aslam Esq. B. A. on leave ... .. Supt. of Post Offices, Travancore Division.

M. R. Ry. Krishnaswami Iyer, B. A. ... Post Master.
M. R. Ry. Manjunatha Prabhu ... Inspector of Post Offices, Ernakulam Sub-Division.

Bank of Madras.

C. L. Moubray ... ...Agent.
T. R. Vaidyanatha Iyer ... .. Cash-keeper.
C. L. D'Costa ... ...Head Clerk.
T. J. Venkitachella Iyer... ...Shroff.

Municipal Councillors for the Town of Cochin and its Suburbs.

M. R. Ry. Row Sahib, A. L. Shirgaoker Avl. ...Chairman.

COUNCILLORS.

(1) J. A. De Rozario Esq. ... (8) S. S. Koder Esq.
(2) Jacob Haji Jaffer Sahib .. (9) P. F. C. Jocerdani Esq.
(3) Captain G. Levertt .. (10) C. T. Saldhana Esq.
(4) H. Kirkpatrick Esq. .. (11) P. P. Francis. Esq.
(5) A. J. Giddens Esq. .. (12) K. Airavathi Iyer. Esq.
(6) K. Cooty Amoo Hadji, Sahib Bahadoor .. (13) C. S. Rama Iyer. Esq
(7) H. E. Day Esq. ...

Church of England

Rev. W. Buteman ...Chaplain.
H. E. Day Esq. Lay Trustee of the Government Church.

Santa Cruz High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J. ...Manager.
Rev. W. Arkwright B. A., S. J. ...Head Master.

Church of England School.

H. E. Day Esq. ...Manager.

St. Mary's Convent High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J. ...Manager.
Rev. Mother M. Margdaline ...Lady Superior.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

C. L. Moubray Esq ... ...Honorary Secretary.

FIRMS REPRESENTED ON THE CHAMBER.

Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
The Bank of Madras.
Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co. Ld.
,, Volkart Brothers.
,, Wm. Goodacre & Sons Ltd.
,, The National Bank of India Ltd.

Consulates.

German Empire ... ...Vacant.

Mercantile Firms.

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„ Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd. „ H. R. Haigh. J. E Picairn. H. N. Cobban.

„ Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. „ W. S. Duke E. H. Cooper Managing Director. H. H. Jones Manager. P. F. C. Jourdian Assistants. V. Jones Do.

„ Geo. Brunton & Son „ Mrs. Brunton, W. Brunton, J. G. Bailey, Engineer, F. A. Cox G. H. Fincham. (Assistant).

„ Wm. Goodacre & Sons Ltd. „ H. E. Day. Manager. F. K. Walker. H K. Head.

„ Ramachandra Mahadeva & Co. „ Ramachandra Mahadeva and A. L. Shirgaokar, Partners. „ S. A. Bavdekar, Assistant, and „ Dattaram D. Kamat, Assistant.

Mr. G. F. Fernandez „ Commission Agent, Agent for „ J. H. Morgan and Sons, Mangalore Tiles.

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„ Kirkpatrick & Co. „ H. Kirkpatrick, Sole Partner. B. Gocul, Assistant.

The National Bank of India Limited, Cochin.

D. A. Cuthbert Esq.——Manager.

N. Srinivasa Iyer.——Cash-keeper.

K. G. Nicoll Esq.——Assistant

Newspapers.

"Cochin Argus." Editor and Proprietor, C. H. Pereira.

"Malabar Herald," Proprietor, Ittoop Mampilli.

"Union Press" do. do.

The Fisheries Limited Vypuri, Cochin „ Manager M. Moir.

PART II.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Mannay Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, *issued under date the 15th August 1914, corresponding to the 31st Karkadagom 1089.*

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to control the publication in Travancore of naval or military news or information, We are pleased to command as follows:—

(1) This Proclamation applies to the whole of Travancore.

(2) It shall not be lawful to publish any information with reference to movements or dispositions of troops, ships, air-craft or war materials or to the strategic or other plans or schemes of the Naval or Military authorities of any part of the British Empire or of the Military authorities in Travancore or to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with the defence or fortification of the British Empire or any part thereof or of Travancore or any part thereof or any statement, comment or suggestions calculated directly or indirectly to convey any such information except when such information has been supplied for publication under the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council or of a Local Government in British India or of Our Government or has been approved for publication by an officer appointed in this behalf

(a) by the Governor-General of India in Council or

(b) by Our Government or

(c) by any officer to whom the Governor-General of India in Council or Our Government has delegated the power of such appointment.

(3) The publisher and printer of any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or other document by means of which any information, statement, comment or suggestion is published in contravention of this Proclamation, shall severally be punishable in respect of each offence with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both, and any other person who sells any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or other document, knowing it to contain any such information, statement, comment or suggestion, or who is otherwise knowingly responsible for the publication of any such information, statement, comment or suggestion, shall be liable to a similar penalty.

(4) No Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence punishable under this Proclamation unless upon complaint made by Our Government or some officer empowered by Our Government in this behalf.

(5) No Magistrate other than a District or First Class Magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Proclamation.

(6) (a) Any Police Officer may seize any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet, or other document in which any information, comment or suggestion is published in contravention of this Proclamation and such officer shall forward anything seized to the District Magistrate or the First Class Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where such thing is seized.

(b) (i) Whenever any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or other document is published in contravention of this Proclamation, a District Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class may, whether the offender is convicted or not, order that all copies of such newspaper etc., within the limits of his jurisdiction be confiscated.

(ii) A Magistrate making an order under sub-section (i) may issue a warrant to any Police Officer to seize and detain anything confiscated under the sub-section and to search for such thing in any place where such thing is known or reasonably expected to be.

(7) (1) Whenever a District Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class is satisfied from a Police report or otherwise, that any information, statement, comment or suggestion is being or is likely to be published in contravention of this Proclamation within the limits of his jurisdiction, he may issue a warrant to a Police Officer to search for, seize and detain any document containing such information, statement, comment, or suggestion.

(2) Such Magistrate may order that anything seized under a warrant issued under sub-section (1) shall be confiscated.

(8) A Police Officer to whom a warrant under Section 7 or Section 6 is directed, may search in any place and seize and detain anything in accordance with the provisions of the warrant and shall forward anything seized to the Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued.

9. No order made, or purporting to be made, in accordance with the provisions of this Proclamation directing or relating to the issue of a search warrant or the confiscation of anything shall be called in question in any Court, and no civil or criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any Magistrate or Police Officer for anything, done in good faith under this Proclamation or purporting to be so done.

(10) Save as otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to all proceedings under this Proclamation

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VII OF 1089.

A Regulation relating to the Body Guard, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 2nd March 1914, corresponding to the 19th Kumbhom 1089, under Section 14 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to give the force of law to the Standing Orders that may be passed under this Regulation, amending the Standing Orders relating to Our Body Guard now in force; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Regulation may be called the "Body Guard Regulation", and it shall come into force at once. Short title and commencement

2. The words "Body Guard" in this Regulation shall mean and include the Force raised for purposes of ceremonial and personal escort to Us and to the other Members of the Ruling Family. Definition of Body Guard.

3. Our Dewan may, with Our previous sanction, pass, from time to time, Standing Orders for all matters connected with Our Body Guard, in supersession or modification of, or in addition to, the Standing Orders now in force. Such Standing Orders shall have the force of law from the date of their publication in Our Government Gazette; and the existing Standing Orders shall cease to have the force of law, from the said date, to the extent that they may be repealed or modified by the Standing Orders passed with Our sanction under the authority of this Regulation. Power to frame Standing Orders.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Section 3 of this Regulation, the Standing Orders now in force shall be applicable to all offences committed before the passing of Standing Orders under the authority of this Regulation. Existing Standing Orders applicable to offences committed before the passing of Standing Orders under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VIII OF 1089.

A Regulation to amend the Lunacy Regulation 1 of 1080, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 30th March 1914, corresponding to the 17th Meenam 1089, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Lunacy Regulation 1 of 1080; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

In Section 21, substitute the words "a Head Constable" for the words "an officer in charge of a Police Station".

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IX OF 1089.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Anchal Offices in the State, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, on the 4th April 1914, corresponding to the 22nd Meenam 1089, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Anchal offices in the State; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Anchal Regulation".

(2) It shall apply to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st Medom 1089.

Repeal of enactment. 2. Regulation I of 1064 is hereby repealed.

Definations. 3. In this Regulation,—

(*a*) the expression "Mail bag" includes a bag, box, parcel or any other envelope or covering in which Anchal articles in course of transmission by Anchal are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such articles:

(*b*) the expression "Officer of the Anchal Department" includes any person employed in any business of the Anchal Department or on behalf of the Anchal Department:

(*c*) the expression "Postage" means the duty chargeable for the transmission by Anchal of Anchal articles:

(*d*) the expression "Anchal stamp" means any stamp provided by Our Government for denoting postage or other fees or sums payable in respect of Anchal articles under this Regulation and includes adhesive Anchal stamps and stamps printed, embossed, impressed or otherwise indicated on any envelope, wrapper, card or other article:

(*e*) the expression "Anchal office" includes every house, building, room, carriage or boat, or place used for purposes of the Anchal office, and every letter-box provided by the Anchal office for the reception of Anchal articles.

(*f*) the expression "Anchal article" includes a letter, card, newspaper, book, pattern or sample packet, parcel and every article or thing transmissible by Anchal.

4. For the purposes of this Regulation,—

Meanings of "in course of transmission by Anchal" and "delivery". (*a*) an Anchal article shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by Anchal from the time of its being delivered to an Anchal office to the time of its being delivered to the addressee, or of its being returned to the sender or otherwise disposed of under Chapter VII:

(*b*) the delivery of an Anchal article of any description to an Anchal peon or other person authorised to receive Anchal articles of that description for the Anchal shall be deemed to be a delivery to an Anchal office: and

(*c*) the delivery of an Anchal article at the house or office of the addressee, or to the addressee, or his servant or agent or other person authorised to receive the article according to the usual manner of delivering Anchal articles to the addressee, shall be deemed to be delivery to the addressee.

CHAPTER II.

PRIVILEGE AND PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Exclusive privilege of conveying letters reserved to the Government.

5. (1) Wherever within Our territories Anchal or Anchal communications are established by Our Government, Our Government shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by Anchal, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, to be delivered by him to the person to whom they are directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying, or delivering them;

(*b*) letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose;

(*c*) letters solely concerning goods or property, sent either by water or by land to be delivered with the goods or property which the letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them; and

(*d*) letters carried by the British Post under such arrangement as has been or may be made by Our Government from time to time:

Provided that nothing in this Section shall authorise any person to make a collection of letters excepted as aforesaid for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by Anchal.

(2) For the purpose of this Section and Section 6, the expression "letters" includes Anchal cards.

Certain persons expressly forbidden to convey letters.

6. Wherever within Our territories, Anchal or Anchal communications are established by Our Government, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver letters, or to receive letters for the purpose of carrying or delivering them, although they obtain no hire, reward or other profit or advantage for so doing, that is to say:—

(*a*) common carriers of passengers or goods, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods in their carts or carriages; and

(*b*) owners and masters of vessels sailing or passing on any river or canal in Travancore, or between any ports or places in Travancore, and their servants or agents, except as regards the letters solely concerning goods on board.

Exemption from liability for loss misdelivery delay or damage.

7. Our Government shall not incur any liability by reason of the loss, misdelivery or delay of or damage to, any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal, except in so far as such liability may, in express terms, be undertaken by Our Government, as hereinafter provided; and no officer of the Anchal Department shall incur any liability by reason of any such loss, misdelivery, delay or damage, unless he has caused the same fraudulently, or by his wilful act or default.

CHAPTER III.

POSTAGE.

Power to fix rates of postage.

8. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, fix the rates of postage and other sums to be charged in respect of Anchal articles sent by Anchal under this Regulation, and may make rules as to the scale of weights, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so fixed shall be charged:

Provided that the highest rate of postage, when prepaid, shall not exceed the rate set forth for each class of Anchal articles in the Schedule.

(2) Unless and until such Notification as aforesaid is issued, the rates set forth in the Schedule appended hereto, shall be the rates chargeable under this Regulation.

Power to make rules as to payment of postage and fees in certain cases.

9. Our Government may, by rule,—

(*a*) require the prepayment of postage on Anchal articles or any class of Anchal articles and prescribe the manner in which prepayment shall be made:

(*b*) prescribe the postage to be charged on Anchal articles when the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid:

(*c*) provide for the re-direction of Anchal articles and the transmission by Anchal of articles so re-directed, either free of charge or subject to such further charge as may be specified in the rules: and

(*d*) prescribe the fees to be charged for the "Express delivery" of Anchal articles, in addition to or instead of, any other postage chargeable thereon under this Regulation.

Explanation.—"Express delivery" means delivery by a special messenger or conveyance.

Power to make rules as to registered news, papers.

10. (1) Our Government may make rules providing for the registration of newspapers for transmission by Anchal as registered newspapers.

(2) For the purpose of such registration, every publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-two days; and

(*b*) that it has a *bona fide* list of subscribers.

(3) An extra or supplement to a newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith, shall be deemed to be part of the newspaper:

Provided that no such extra or supplement shall be so deemed unless it consists wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper, and has the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

Explanation.—Nothing in this Section or in the rules thereunder shall be construed to render it compulsory to send newspapers by Anchal.

Liability for payment of postage.

11. (1) The addressee of an Anchal article on which postage or any other sum chargeable under this Regulation is due, shall be bound to pay the postage or some so chargeable on his accepting delivery of the Anchal article, unless he forthwith returns it unopened:

Provided that, if any such Anchal article appears, to the satisfaction of the Anchal Superintendent, to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the addressee, he may remit the postage.

(2) If any Anchal article on which postage or any other sum chargeable under this Regulation is due, is refused or returned as aforesaid, or if the addressee is dead or cannot be found, then the sender shall be bound to pay the postage or sum due thereon under this Regulation.

Recovery of postage and other sums due in respect of Anchal articles.

12. If any person refuses to pay any postage or other sum due from him under this Regulation in respect of any Anchal article, the sum so due may, on application made by an officer of the Anchal office authorised in this behalf by the written order of the Anchal Superintendent, be recovered, for the use of the Anchal Department from the person so refusing, as if it were a fine imposed under this Regulation, by any Magistrate having jurisdiction where that person may for the time being be resident.

Anchal office marks *prima facie* evidence of certain facts denoted.

13. In every proceeding for the recovery of any postage or other sum alleged to be due under this Regulation in respect of an Anchal article, —

(*a*) the production of the Anchal article having thereon the official mark of the Anchal office denoting that the article has been refused, or that the addressee is dead or cannot be found, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact so denoted, and

(*b*) the person from whom the Anchal article purports to have come shall, until the countrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender thereof.

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

14. The official mark on an Anchal article denoting that any postage or other sum is due in respect thereof shall be *prima facie* evidence that the sum denoted as afore-said is so due.

CHAPTER IV.

ANCHAL STAMPS.

Provision of Anchal and power to make rules as to them.

15. (1) Our Government shall cause Anchal stamps to be provided of such kinds and denoting such values as they may think necessary for the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Our Government may make rules as to the supply, sale and use of Anchal stamps.

(3) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may

(*a*) fix the price at which Anchal stamps shall be sold;

(*b*) declare the classes of Anchal articles in respect of which Anchal stamps shall be used for the payment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Regulation;

(*c*) prescribe the conditions with regard to perforation, defacement and all other matters subject to which Anchal stamps may be accepted or refused in payment of postage or other sums;

(d) regulate the custody, supply and sale of Anchal stamps;

(e) declare the persons by whom and the terms and conditions subject to which Anchal stamps may be sold; and

(f) prescribe the duties and remuneration, if any, of persons selling Anchal stamps.

Anchal stamps to be deemed stamps for the purpose of revenue.

16. Anchal stamps provided under Section 15 shall he deemed to be stamps issued by the Government for the purpose of revenue within the meaning of the Travancore Penal Code, and, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, shall be used for the prepayment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Regulation in respect of Anchal articles, except where the Government direct that prepayment shall be made in some other way.

CHAPTER V.

Conditions of transmission of Anchal articles.

Redelivery to sender of Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal.

17. (1) Our Government may, by rule, provide for the redelivery to the sender, without reference to the consent of the addressee and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be deemed fit, of any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal.

(2) Save as provided by any rules that may be made under sub-section (1), the sender shall not be entitled to recall an Anchal article in course of transmission by anchal.

Transmission by Anchal of anything injurious prohibited.

18. (1) Except as otherwise provided by rule and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed thereby, no person shall send by Anchal any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious, deleterious substance, any sharp instrument not properly protected, or any living creature which is either noxious or likely to injure Anchal articles in course of transmission by Anchal or any officer of the Anchal Department.

(2) No person shall send by Anchal any article or thing which is likely to injure Anchal articles in course of transmission by Anchal or any officer of the Anchal Department.

Transmission by Anchal of anything indecent, &c., prohibited.

19. No person shall send by Anchal—

(a) any indecent or obscene printing, painting, photograph lithograph, engraving, book or card or any other indecent or obscene article, or

(b) any Anchal article having thereon, or on the cover thereof any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, scurrilous, threatening or grossly offensive character.

Power to make rules as to transmission by Anchal of Anchal articles.

20. (1) Our Government may make rules as to the transmission of Anchal articles by Anchal.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) specify articles which may not be transmitted by Anchal ;

(b) prescribe conditions on which articles may be transmitted by Anchal ;

(c) provide for the detention and disposal of the articles in course of transmission by Anchal in contravention of rules made under Clause (a) or Clause (b) ;

(*d*) provide for the granting of receipts for, and the granting and obtaining of certificates of, posting and delivery of Anchal articles and the sums to be paid, in additions to any other postage, for such receipts and certificates ; and

(*e*) regulate covers, forms, dimensions, maximum weights and enclosures and the use of Anchal articles, other than letters, for making communications.

(3) Anchal articles shall be posted and delivered at such times and in such manner as the Anchal Superintendent may, by order, from time to time, appoint.

Power to postpone despatch or delivery of certain Anchal articles.

21. (1) Where the despatch or delivery from an Anchal office of letters would be delayed by the despatch or delivery therefrom, at the same time, of book, pattern or sample packets and parcels, or any of them, such packets or parcels or any of them may, subject to such rules as Our Government may make in this behalf, be detained in the Anchal office so long as may be necessary.

(2) Where separate parcel mails are established, parcels may be forwarded and conveyed by them, being detained, if necessary, in the Anchal office for that purpose.

Power to deal with Anchal articles posted in contravention of Regulation.

22. (1) Any Anchal article sent by Anchal in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation, may be detained and either returned to the sender or forwarded to the destination in each case charged with such additional postage (if any) as Our Government may, by rule, direct.

(2) Any officer in charge of an Anchal office or authorised by the Anchal Superintendent in this behalf, may open or unfasten any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet, in course of transmission by Anchal. which he suspects to have been sent by Anchal in contravention of Section 19, Clause (*a*), or of Section 20, sub-section (2), Clauses (*a*) and (*b*), or of any of the provisions of this Regulation relating to postage.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1)—

(*a*) any Anchal article sent by Anchal in contravention of the provisions of Section 18 may, under the authority of the Anchal Superintendent, if necessary, be opened and destroyed ; and

(*b*) any Anchal article sent by Anchal in contravention of the provisions of Section 19 may be disposed of in such manner as Our Government may, by rule, direct.

Power to deal with Anchal articles containing goods contraband or liable to duty.

23. Except as otherwise provided in this Regulation, where an Anchal article, suspected to contain any goods of which the import by Anchal or the transmission by Anchal is prohibited by or under any enactment for the time being in force or anything liable to duty, is received for delivery at an Anchal office, the officer in charge of the Anchal office shall send a notice in writing to the addressee inviting him to atttend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the Anchal office, and shall in the presence of the addressee or his agent, or if the addressee or his agent fails to attend as aforesaid, then in his absence, open and examine the Anchal article in the presence of two respectable witnesses and make a record of the same with their attestation : provided that in all cases, an Anchal article, after being opened under this Section, shall be delivered to the addressee, unless it is required for the purpose of any further proceeding

under this or any other law or enactment for the time being in force and the opening of the article and the circumstances connected therewith shall be immediately reported to the Anchal Superintendent.

Power to intercept notified goods during transmission by Anchal.

23 A. Where a Notification has been published under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, in respect of any goods of any specified description, any officer of the Anchal Department empowered in this behalf by Our Government may search, or cause search to be made, for any such goods in course of transmission by Anchal, and shall deliver all Anchal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such goods to such officer as Our Government may appoint in this behalf, and such goods may be disposed of in such manner as Our Government may direct. In carrying out any such search, such officer of the Anchal Department may open or unfasten, or cause to be opened or unfastened, any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet in course of transmission by Anchal.

Power to intercept Anchal articles for public good.

24. (1) On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interests of the public safety or tranquillity, Our Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by Our Government, may, by order in writing, direct that any Anchal article or class or description of Anchal articles in course of transmission by Anchal shall be intercepted or detained or shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof mentioned in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as Our Government may direct.

(2) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency, or as to whether any act done under sub-section (1) was in the interests of the public safety or tranquillity, a certificate signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government shall be conclusive proof on the point.

Power to deal with Anchal articles bearing fictitious or previously used Anchal stamps.

25. (1) Where an Anchal article is received by Anchal,—

(*a*) bearing a fictitious Anchal stamp, that is to say, *facsimile* or imitation or representation of an Anchal stamp, or

(b) purporting to be prepaid with any Anchal stamp which has been previously used to prepay any other Anchal article,

the officer in charge of the Anchal office at which the Anchal article is received, shall send a notice to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the Anchal office to receive delivery of the article.

(2) If the addressee or his agent attends at the Anchal office within the time specified in the notice and consents to make known to the officer in charge of the Anchal office the name and address of the sender of the Anchal article and to redeliver to the officer aforesaid the portion of the Anchal article which bears the address and the fictitious or previously used postage stamp, or if the Anchal article is inseparable from the stamp, the entire Anchal article, the Anchal article shall be delivered to the addressee or his agent.

(3) If the addressee or his agent fails to attend at the Anchal office within the time specified in the notice, or having attended within that time, refuses to make known the name and address of the sender or to re-deliver the Anchal article or portion thereof as required by sub-section (2), the article shall not be delivered to him, but shall be disposed of in such manner as Our Government may direct.

CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION, INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE ANCHAL.

Registration of Anchal articles.

26. The sender of an Anchal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, have the article registered at the Anchal office at which it is posted and require a receipt therefore ; and Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, direct that, in addition to any postage chargeable under this Regulation, such further fee as may be fixed by the Notification shall be paid on account of the registration of Anchal articles.

Power to make rules as to registration.

27. (1) Our Government may make rules as to the registration of Anchal articles.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare in what cases registration shall be required ;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which the fees for registration shall be paid ; and

(*c*) direct that an amount not exceeding twice the fee for registration shall be levied on the delivery of an article required to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

(3) Anchal articles made over to the Anchal office for the purpose of being registered shall be delivered, when registered, at such times and in such manner as the Anchal Superintendent may, by order, from time to time, appoint.

Insurance of Anchal articles.

28. Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, direct—

(*a*) that any Anchal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, be insured at the Anchal office at which it is posted against the risk of loss or damage in course of transmission by Anchal, and that a receipt therefore shall be granted to the person posting it ; and

(*b*) that, in addition to any postage and fees for registration chargeable under this Regulation, such further fee as may be fixed by the Notification shall be paid on account of the insurance of Anchal articles.

Power to require insurance of Anchal articles.

29. Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, declare in what cases insurance shall be required, and direct that any Anchal article containing anything required to be insured, which has been posted without being insured, shall be returned to the sender or shall be delivered to the addressee, subject to the payment of such special fee as may be fixed by the Notification.

Power to make rules as to insurance.

30. (1) Our Government may make rules as to the insurance of Anchal articles.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what classes of Anchal articles may be insured under Section 28 ;

(*b*) fix the limit of the amount for which articles may be insured ; and

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the fees for insurance shall be paid.

(3) Anchal articles made over to the Anchal office for the purpose of being insured shall be delivered, when insured, at such places, at such times, and in such manner as the Anchal Superintendent may, by order, from time to time, appoint.

Liabilities in respect of Anchal articles insured.

31. Subject to such conditions and restrictions as Our Government may, by rule, prescribe, Our Government shall be liable to pay compensation, not exceeding the amount for which an Anchal article has been insured, to the sender thereof, for the loss of the Anchal article or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by Anchal :

Provided that the compensation so payable shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of damage caused.

Transmission by Anchal of value-payable Anchal articles.

32. Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, direct that, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, and to the payment of fees at such rates as may be fixed by the Notification, a sum of money specified in writing at the time of posting by the sender of an Anchal article shall be recoverable on the delivery thereof from the addressee, and the sum so recovered shall be paid to the sender :

Provided that Our Government shall not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for recovery, unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

Explanation.—Anchal articles sent in accordance with the provisions of this Section may be described as "value-payable" Anchal articles.

Power to make rules as to value-payable Anchal articles.

33. (1) Our Government may make rules as to the transmission by Anchal of value-payable Anchal articles.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what classes of Anchal articles may be sent as vulue-payable Anchal articles ;

(*b*) direct that no Anchal article shall be so sent unless the sender declares that it is sent under a *bona fide* order received by him ;

(*c*) limit the value to be recovered on the delivery of any value-payable article ;

(*d*) prescribe the form of declaration to be made by the senders of value-payable Anchal articles, and the time and manner of the payment of fees ;

(*e*) provide for the retention and repayment to the addressee in cases of fraud of money recovered on the delivery of any value-payable Anchal article ; and

(*f*) prescribe the fees to be charged for enquiries into complaints regarding the delivery of or payment for value-payable Anchal articles.

(3) Anchal articles shall be made over to the Anchal office for the purpose of being sent us "value-payable" and shall be delivered when so sent, at such times and in such manner as the Anchal Superintendent may, by order, from time to time, appoint.

(4) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against Our Government or any officer of the Anchal Department in respect of

anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under any rule made under Clause (e) of sub-section (2).

Power to give effect to arrangements with another State.

34. (1) Where arrangements are in force with any other State for the transmission by Anchal of registered, insured or value-payable Anchal articles, between Our territories and that State, Our Government may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the form of declaration to be made by the senders of such Anchal articles as aforesaid ; and

(*b*) the fees to be charged in respect thereof.

CHAPTER VII.

Undelivered Anchal articles.

Power to make rules as to disposal of undelivered Anchal articles

35. (1) Our Government may make rules as to the disposal of Anchal articles, which for any reason cannot be delivered, hereinafter referred to as "undelivered Anchal articles."

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the period during which undelivered Anchal articles at an Anchal office shall remain in that office, and

(*b*) provide for the publication of lists of undelivered Anchal articles, of any class of undelivered Anchal articles.

(3) Every undelivered Anchal article, after being detained at an Anchal office for the period prescribed by rule under the foregoing provisions of this Section, shall be either forwarded free of further charge to the Anchal office at which it was posted, for return to the sender, or sent to the office of the Anchal Superintendent.

Disposal of undelivered Anchal articles at the Anchal Superintendent's office.

36. (1) Every article received at the office of the Anchal Superintendent under sub-section (3) of Section 35 shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) if practicable, it shall be re-directed and forwarded by Anchal to the addressee ; or

(*b*) if it cannot be re-directed and forwarded as aforesaid, it shall be opened by some officer, appointed by the Anchal Superintendent in this behalf and bound to secrecy, in order to ascertain the name and address of the sender.

(2) If the name and address of the sender are so ascertained it shall be returned by Anchal to the sender, free of further charge or subject to such further charge as Our Government may, by rule, direct.

Final disposal of undelivered Anchal articles.

37. Undelivered Anchal articles which cannot be diposed of under the foregoing provisions, shall be detained in the office of the Anchal Superintendent for such further period (if any), and shall be dealt with in such manner as Our Government may, by rule, direct:

Provided that—

(*a*) letters and cards shall be destroyed ;

(*b*) money or saleable property, not being of a perishable nature, found in any undelivered Anchal article, shall be detained for a period of one year in the office of the Anchal Superintendent, and if, on the

expiration of that period, no person has established his right thereto, shall, if money, be credited to the Anchal Department, and, if saleable property, be sold, the sale proceeds being credited to the Anchal Department.

CHAPTER VIII.

ANCHAL HUNDEES.

Power to maintain Anchal hundee system and to make rules as to remittance thereby.

38. (1) Our Government may provide for the remitting of small sums of money through the Anchal office by means of Anchal hundees, and may make rules as to such Anchal hundees.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the limit of amount for which Anchal hundees may be issued;

(*b*) the period during which Anchal hundees shall remain current; and

(*c*) the rates of commission or the fees to be charged on Anchal hundees or in respect thereof.

Power to remitter to recall Anchal hundee or alter name of payee.

39. (1) Subject to such conditions as Our Government may, by rules made under Section 38, prescribe in respect of the levy of additional rates of commission or fees or any other matters, a person remitting money through the Anchal office by means of Anchal hundee may require that the amount of the hundee, if not paid to the payee, be repaid to him, or be paid to such person other than the original payee as he may direct.

(2) If neither the payee nor the remitter of an Anchal hundee can be found, and if within the period of one year from the date of the issue of the hundee no claim is made by such payee or remitter, the amount of such hundee shall not be claimable from the Government.

Power to give effect to arrangements with another State.

40. (1) Where arrangements are in force with any other State, for the issue and payment through the Anchal office of Anchal hundees between Our territories and that State, Our Government may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which, such hundees may be issued and paid in Travancore ; and

(*b*) the rates of commission to be charged thereon.

Recovery of Anchal hundee paid to the wrong person.

41. If any person, wiithout reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, neglects or refuses to refund—

(*a*) any amount paid to him in respect of an Anchal hundee by an officer of the Anchal Department in excess of what ought to have been paid to him in respect thereof, or

(*b*) the amount of an Anchal hundee paid by an officer of the Anchal Department to him instead of to some other person to whom it ought to have been paid,

such amount shall be recove able from the person so neglecting or refusing, as if it were an arrear of land revenue due from him.

42. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against Our Government or any officer of the Anchal Department in respect of — Exemption from liability in respect of Anchal hundees.

(*a*) anything done under any rules made by Our Government under this Chapter ; or

(*b*) the wrong payment of an Anchal hundee caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee : provided that, as regards incomplete information, there was reasonable justification for accepting the information as a sufficient description for the purpose of identifying the payee; or

(*c*) the payment of any Anchal hundee being refused or delayed by or on account of any incidental neglect, omission or mistake by, or on the part of, an officer of the Anchal Department, or for any other cause whatsoever other than the fraud or wilful act or default of such officer ; or

(*d*) any wrong payment of an Anchal hundee after the expiration of one year from the date of the issue of the Anchal hundee; or

(*e*) any wrong payment or delay in payment of an Anchal hundee beyond the limits of Travancore by an officer of any Anchal office not being one established by Our Government.

CHAPTER IX.

Penalties and Procedure.

Offences by officers of the Anchal Department.

43. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal,— Penalty for misconduct of person employed to carry or deliver mail bags or Anchal articles.

(a) is in a state of intoxication while so employed, or

(b) is guilty of carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such mail bag or Anchal article as aforesaid is endangered, or

(c) loiters or makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such mail bag or Anchal article as aforesaid, or

(d) does not use due care and deligence safely to convey or deliver any such mail bag or Anchal article as aforesaid,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

44. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal, voluntarily withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given one month's previous notice in writing shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both. Penalty for voluntary withdrawal from duty, without permission or notice of person employed to carry or deliver mail bags or Anchal articles.

45. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal and required while so employed to keep any register, makes or causes or suffers to be made, any false entry in the register with intent to induce the belief that he has Penalty for making false entries in register kept by

persons employed to carry or deliver Anchal articles.

visited a place, or delivered an Anchal article which he has not visited or delivered, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for theft, dishonest misappropriation, secretion, destruction or throwing away of Anchal articles.

46. Whoever, being an officer of the Anchal Department, commits theft in respect of, or dishonestly or misappropriates for any purpose whatever secretes, destroys or throws away, any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal or anything contained therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for opening, detaining or delaying Anchal articles.

47. Whoever, being an officer of the Anchal Department, contrary to his duty opens or causes or suffers to be opend any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal, or wilfully detains or delays, causes or suffers to be detained or delayed, any such Anchal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both:

Provided that nothing in this Section shall extend to the opening, detaining or delaying of any Anchal article under the authority of this Regulation or in obedience to the order in writing of Our Government, or the direction of a competent Court.

Penalty for fraud in connection with official marks & for receipt of excess postage.

48. Whoever being an officer of the Anchal Department,—

(*a*) fraudulently puts any wrong official mark on an Anchal article, or

(*b*) fraudulently alters, removes or causes to disappear, any official mark which is on an Anchal article, or

(*c*) being entrusted with the delivery of any Anchal article, knowingly demands or receives any sum of money in respect of the postage thereof which is not chargeable under this Regulation,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for fraudulently preparing, altering, secreting or destroying Anchal office documents.

49. Whoever, being an officer of the Anchal Department entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, fraudulently prepares the document incorrectly, or alters or secretes or destroys the document, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for fraudulently sending unpaid Anchal articles.

50. Whoever, being an officer of the Anchal Department, sends by Anchal, or puts into any mail bag, any Anchal article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed by this Regulation, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such Anchal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Other offences.

Penalty for contravention of Section 5.

51. 1 Whoever—

(*a*) conveys, otherwise than by Anchal, a letter within the exclusive privilege conferred on Our Government by Section 5, or

(*b*) performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by Anchal, any letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, or

(*c*) sends or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, otherwise than by Anchal, a letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, or

(*d*) makes a collection of letters excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by Anchal,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(2) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this Section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for contravention of Section 6.

51 A. (1) Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of Section 6, carries, receives, tenders or delivers letters, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(2) Whoever, having once been convicted of an offence under this Section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for breach of rules under Section 15.

52. Whoever, being appointed to sell Anchal stamps,

(*a*) takes from any purchaser of any Anchal stamp or quantity of Anchal stamps a price higher than that fixed by any rule made under Section 15, sub-section (3), Clause (*a*), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; or

(*b*) commits a breach of any other rule made under Section 15, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for contravention of Section 18 or 19.

53. (1) Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of Section 18 or Section 19, sends or tenders or makes over in order to be sent by Anchal, any Anchal article or thing, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(2) The detention in the Anchal office of any Anchal article on the ground of its having been sent in contravention of the provisions of Section 18 or Section 19, shall not exempt the sender from any proceedings which might have been taken if the Anchal article had been delivered in due course of Anchal.

Penalty for defiling or injuring Anchal office letter-boxes.

54. Whoever places in or against any letter-box provided by the Anchal office for the reception of Anchal articles any fire, match or light, any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, or any fluid, or commits a nuisance in or against any such letter-box or does anything likely to injure any such letter-box or its appurtenances or contents, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for affixing without authority anything to, or painting, tarring or disfiguring, Anchal office or Anchal office letter-boxes.

55. Whoever, without due authority, affixes any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board or other thing in or on, or paints, tars, or in any way disfigures any Anchal office or any letter-box provided by the Anchal Department for the reception of Anchal articles, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making false declaration.

56. Whoever, being required by this Regulation to make a declaration in respect of any Anchal article to be sent by Anchal, or the contents or value thereof, makes in his declaration any statement

which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, if the false declaration is made for the purpose of defrauding the Government, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for detaining mails or opening mail bag.

57. Whoever, except under the authority of this Regulation or in obedience to the order in writing of Our Government or the direction of a competent Court, detains the mails or any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal, or on any pretence opens a mail bag in course of transmission by Anchal, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that nothing in this Section shall prevent the arrest of an officer of the Anchal Department carrying the mails or any Anchal article in course of transmission by Anchal, on a charge of having committed an offence declared to be cognizable by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or any other law for the time being in force.

Penalty for retaining Anchal articles wrongly delivered or mail bags.

58 Whoever, fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes or makes away with, or keeps or detains, or, when required by an officer of the Anchal Department, neglects or refuses to deliver up, any Anchal article in course of transmission which ought to have been delivered to any other person or a mail bag containing an Anchal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for unlawfully diverting letters.

59. Whoever, not being an officer of the Anchal Department, wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any person, either opens or causes to be opened, any letter which ought to have been delivered or does any act whereby the due delivery of a letter to any person is prevented or impeded shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both:

Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to a person who does any act to which the Section applies, if he is a parent, or in the position of a parent or guardian, of the addressee, and the addressee is a minor or a ward.

General.

Penalty for abetting or attempting to commit offences under Regulation.

60. Whoever, abets the commission of any offence punishable under this Regulation, or attempts to commit any offence so punishable, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offence.

Property in cases of offences to be laid in the Anchal office.

61. In every prosecution for an offence in respect of a mail bag or any Anchal article sent by Anchal, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of the charge, to describe the mail bag or Anchal article as being the property of the Anchal office, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the mail bag or Anchal article was of any value.

Authority for prosecutions under certain Sections of Regulations

62. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under any of the provisions of Sections 45, 47, 48 Clauses (*a*) and (*b*), 49, 50, 51, 53, 56 and 57 of this Regulation unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from the Anchal Superintendent,

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

General power to make rules and provisions as to under Regulation.

63. (1) In addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred Our Government may make rules to carry out any of the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

(2) In making any rule under this Regulation, Our Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) All rules made by Our Government under this Regulation shall be published in the Government Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Regulation.

(4) Such of the Anchal rules as are in force on the passing of this Regulation and are not contrary or prejudicial to any of the provisions of this Regulation, shall be considered as passed under this Regulation.

Delegation of powers other than rule-making powers to Anchal Superintendent.

64. Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, authorise, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the Anchal Superintendent to exercise any of the powers conferred upon the Government by this Regulation, other than a power to make rules

SIGN MANUAL.

Schedule of Anchal Rates.

Cards.							Letters.							Book and pattern packets.							Newspapers.							Parcels.							Registration.							Hundies.						
Sorts.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Fee.	Rates.						Amount.	Commission.					
	S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
Anchal Card:	...	...	4	...	...	1 $\frac{13}{19}$	1 Tola.	...	...	8	...	...	3 $\frac{7}{19}$	10 Tolas	...	...	8	...	...	3 $\frac{7}{19}$	6 Tolas.	...	...	6	...	...	2 $\frac{10}{19}$	20 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	2	...	...	1 $\frac{9}{19}$	On all articles.	...	3	...	...	1	8 $\frac{4}{19}$	For every B. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof.	...	1	...	...	...	6 $\frac{14}{19}$
Letter Card.	...	12	...	...		5 $\frac{1}{19}$								For every additional 10 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	8	...	...	3 $\frac{7}{19}$	For every additional 6 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	6	...	...	2 $\frac{10}{19}$	Maximum weight 600 Tolas.						Acknowledgment.	...	...	8	...	...	3 $\frac{7}{19}$	Maximum amount of an order B. Rs. 500.						
							20 Tolas	...	1	4	...	...	8 $\frac{8}{19}$	Book packets maximum 400 Tolas.																																		
							10 Tolas	...	2	8	...	1	4 $\frac{16}{19}$	Pattern 40 Tolas																																		

REGULATION X OF 1089.

The Co-operative Societies Regulation.

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REGULATION X OF 1089.

A Regulation relating to Co-operative Societies, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 4th April 1914, corresponding to 22nd Meenom 1089, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate the formation of co-operative societies for the promotion of thrift and self-help among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, and, for that purpose, to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative societies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Co-operative Societies Regulation ; and

(2) it extends to the whole of Travancore

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "By-laws" means the registered by-laws for the time being in force and includes a registered amendment of the by-laws:

(*b*) "Committee" means the governing body of a registered society to whom the management of its affairs is entrusted:

(*c*) "Member" includes a person joining in the application for the registration of a society and a person admitted to membership after registration in accordance with the by-laws or any rules:

(*d*) "Officer" includes a chairman, secretary, treasurer, member of committee, or other person empowered under the rules or by-laws to give directions in regard to the business of the society:

(*e*) "Registered Society" means a society registered under this Regulation:

(*f*) "Registrar" means a person appointed to perform the duties of a Registrar of Co-operative Societies under this Regulation: and

(*g*) "Rules" means rules made under this Regulation.

Registration.

The Registrar.

3. Our Government may appoint a person to be Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the State or any portion of it, and may appoint persons to assist such Registrar, and may, by general or special order, confer on any such persons all or any of the powers of a Registrar under this Regulation.

Societies which may be registered.

4. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, a society which has as its object the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles, or a society established with the object of facilitating the operations of such a society, may be registered under this Regulation, with or without limited liability:

Provided that, unless Our Government, by general or special order, otherwise direct,—

(1) the liability of a society, of which a registered society is a member, shall be limited ;

(2) the liability of a society, of which the object is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, and of which the majority of the members are agriculturists, and of which no member is a registered society, shall be unlimited.

Restriction on interest of society with limited liability and a share capital.

5. Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares, no member other than a registered society shall—

(*a*) hold more than such portion of the share capital of the society as may be prescribed by the rules, subject to a maximum of one-fifth; or

(*b*) have or claim any interest in the shares of the society exceeding one thousand rupees.

Conditions of registration

6. (1) No society, other than a society of which a registered society is a member, shall be registered under this Regulation, which does not consist of at least seven persons above the age of eighteen years, and, where the object of the society is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, unless such persons—

(*a*) reside in the same town or village or in the same group of villages; or

(*b*) save where the Registrar otherwise directs, are members of the same tribe, class, caste or occupation.

(2) The word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of every society with limited liability registered under this Regulation.

Power to Registrar to decide certain question.

7. When any question arises whether, for the purposes of this Regulation, a person is a non-agriculturist or an agriculturist, or whether any person is a resident in a town or village or group of villages, or whether two or more villages shall be considered to form a group, or whether any person belongs to any particular tribe, class, caste or occupation, the question shall be decided by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

Application for registration

8. (1) For purposes of registration, an application to register shall he made to the Registrar.

(2) Teh application shall be signed—

(*a*) in the case of a society of which no member is a registered society, by at least seven persons qualified in accordance with the requirements of Section 6, sub-section (1); and

(*b*) in the case of a society of which a member is a registered society, by a duly authorised person on behalf of every such registered society, and, where all the members of the society are not registered societies, by seven other members, or, when there are less than seven other members, by all of them.

(3) The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the proposed by-laws of the society, and the persons by whom or on whose behalf such application is made, shall furnish such information in regard to the society as the Registrar may require.

Registration.

9. If the Registrar is satisfied that a society has complied with the provisions of this Regulation and the rules and that its proposed by-laws are not contrary to the Regulation or to the rules, he may, if he thinks fit, register the society and its by-laws.

Ervidence of registration.

10. A certificate of registration signed by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that the society therein mentioned is duly

registered, unless it is proved that the registration of the society has been cancelled.

Amendment of the by-laws of registered society.

11. (1) No amendment of the by-laws of registered society shall be valid until the same has been registered under this Regulation, for which purpose a copy of the amendment shall be forwarded to the Registrar.

(2) If the Registrar is satisfied that any amendment of the by-laws is not contrary to this Regulation or to the rules, he may, if he thinks fit, register the amendment.

(3) When the Registrar registers an amendment of the by-laws of a registered society, he shall issue to the society a copy of the amendment, certified by him, which shall be conclusive evidence that the same is duly registered.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBERS.

Member not to exercise rights till due payment made.

12. No person shall exercise the rights of a member of a registered society, unless or until he has made such payment to the society in respect of membership, or acquired such interest in the society, as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws.

Votes of members.

13. 1. Where the liability of the members of a registered society is not limited by shares, each member shall, notwithstanding the amount of his interest in the capital, have one vote only as a member in the affairs of the society.

(2) Where the liability of the members of a registered society is limited by shares, each member shall have as many votes as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

(3) A registered society which has invested any part of its funds in the shares of any other registered society, may appoint as its proxy for the purpose of voting in the affairs of such other registered society, any one of its members.

Restrictions on transfer of share or interest.

14. (1) The transfer or charge of the share or interest of a member in the capital of a registered society, shall be subject to such conditions as to maximum holding as may be prescribed by this Regulation or by the rules.

(2) In case of a society registered with unlimited liability, a member shall not transfer any share held by him or his interest in the capital of the society or any part thereof unless—

(*a*) he has held such share or interest for not less than one year; and

(*b*) the transfer or charge is made to the society or to a member of the society.

DUTIES OF REGISTERED SOCIETIES.

Address of societies.

15. Every registered society shall have an address, registered in accordance with the rules, to which all notices and communications may be sent, and shall send to the Registrar notice of every change thereof.

Copy of Regulation, rules and by-laws to be open to inspection.

16. Every registered society shall keep a copy of this Regulation and of the rules governing such society and of its by-laws open to inspection, free of charge, at all reasonable times at the registered address of the society.

Audit

17 (1) The Registrar shall audit, or cause to be audited by some person authorised by him, by general or special order in writing in this behalf, the accounts of every registered society once at least in every year. No charge shall be made in respect of any audit made under this Section.

(2) The audit under sub-section (1) shall include an examination of overdue debts, if any, and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society.

(3) The Registrar, the Division Peishkar, or any person authorised by general or special order in writing in this behalf by the Registrar, shall at all times have access to all the books, accounts, papers and securities of a society, and every officer of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the transactions and working of the society as the person making such inspection may require.

Privileges of Registered Societies.

Societies to be bodies corporate.

18. The registration of a society shall render it a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold property, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings, and to do all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

Prior claim of society.

19. Subject to any prior claim of the Government in respect of land revenue, or any money recoverable as land revenue, or of a landlord in respect of rent or any money recoverable as rent, a registered society shall be entitled in priority to other creditors to enforce any outstanding demand due to the society from a member or past member—

(*a*) in respect of the supply of seed or manure or of the loan of money for the purchase of seed or manure—upon the crops or other agricultural produce of such member or person, at any time within eighteen months from the date of such supply or loan;

(*b*) in respect of the supply of cattle, fodder for cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or machinery, or raw materials for manufacture, or of the loan of money for the purchase of any of the foregoing things—upon any such things so supplied, or purchased in whole or in part from any such loan, or on any articles manufactured from raw materials so supplied or purchased, at any time within three years from the date of such supply or loan.

Charge and set-off in respect of shares or interest of member.

20. A registered society shall have a charge upon the share or interest in the capital and on the deposits of a member or past member and upon any dividend, bonus or profits payable to a member or past member, in respect of any debt due from such member or past member to the society, and may set off any sum credited or payable to a member or past member in or towards payment of any such debt.

Shares or interest not liable to attachment.

21. Subject to the provisions of Section 20, the share or interest of a member in the capital of a registered society shall not be liable to attachment or sale under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by such member.

Transfer of interest on death of member.

22 (1) On the death of a member, a registered society may transfer the share or interest in the capital of the deceased member, to the person nominated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, or, if there is no person so nominated, to such person as may appear to the committee to be the heir or legal representative of the deceased

member, or pay to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest, as ascertained in accordance with the rules or by-laws:

Provided that—

(i) in the case of a society with unlimited liability, such nominee, heir or legalrepresentative, as the case may be, may require payment by the society of the value of the share or interest of the deceased member ascertained as aforesaid;

(ii) in the case of a society with limited liability, the society shall transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, being qualified in accordance with the rules and by-laws for membership of the society, or, on his application within one month of the death of the deceased member, to any person specified in the application who is so qualified.

(2) All transfers and payments made by a registered society in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be valid and effectual against any demand made upon the society by any other person.

(3) A registered society may pay all other monies due to the deceased member from the society, to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be; provided, however, that, if, upon enquiry in any case, where there is no person so nominated, any question respecting the title to such other monies (*i. e.*, monies other than the share or interest in the capital) of the deceased member, arise between or among two or more persons making conflicting claims in respect thereof, the committee shall refer the parties to the Civil Court, and hold the monies in deposit pending the decision of such Court; provided further that, where the payment of such other monies is to a nominee, such payment shall be valid and effectual against any demand made upon the society by any other person.

Liability of past member.

23. The liability of a past memeber for the debts of a registered society, as they existed at the time when he ceased to be a member, shall continue for a period of two years from the date of his ceasing to be a member.

Liability of the estates of deceased members.

24. The estate of a deceased member shall be liable, for a period of one year from the time of his decease, for the debts of a registered society as they existed at the time of his decease.

Register of members.

25. Any register or list of members or shares kept by any registered society shall be *prima facie* evidence of any of the following particulars entered therein :—

(*a*) the date at which the name of any person was entered in such register or list as a member ;

(*b*) the date at which any such person ceased to be a member.

Proof of entries in societies' books.

26. A copy of any entry in a book of a registered society regularly kept in the course of business, shall, if certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, be received, in any suit or legal proceeding, as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts there in recorded in every case, where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is admissible.

Exemption from compulsory registration of instruments relating to shares and debentures of registered society.

27. Nothing in Section 10, sub-section (1), Clauses (*a*) an (*b*) of the Travancore Registration Regulation, II of 1087, shall apply to—

(1) any instrument relating to shares in a registered society notwithstanding that the assets of such society consist in whole or in part of immoveable property; or

(2) any debenture issued by any such society and not creating declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest to or in immoveable property except in so far as it entitles the holder to the security afforded by a registered instrument whereby the society has mortgaged, conveyed or otherwise transferred the whole or part of its immoveable property or any interest therein to trustees upon trust for the benefit of the holders of such debentures ; or

(3) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such society.

Power to exempt from stamp duty and registration fees.

28. Our Government, by Notification in the official Gazette, may, in the case of any registered society or class of registered societies, remit—

(*a*) the stamp duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of a registered society or by an officer or member and relating to the business of such society, or any class of such instruments, are respectively chargeable;

(*b*) any fee payable under the Law of Registration for the time being in force.

Property and funds of registered societies.

Restriction on loans.

29. (1) A registered society shall not make a loan to any person other than a member:

Provided that, with the general or special sanction of the Registrar, a registered society may make loans to another registered society.

(2) Save with the sanction of the Registrar, a society with unlimted liability shall not lend money on the security or moveable property.

(3) Our Government may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict the lending of money on mortgage of immoveable property by any registered society or class or registered societies.

Restrictions on borrowing.

30. A registered society may receive deposits and loans from persons who are not members only to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws.

Restrictions on other transactions with non-members.

31. Save as provided in Sections 29 and 30, the transactions of a registered society with persons other than members shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions, if any, as Our Government may, by rules, prescribe.

Insvestment of funds.

32. A registered society may invest or deposit its funds—

(*a*) in the Government Savings Bank, or

(*b*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Government of India or by the Government of Travancore, or

(*d*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in Travancore, provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years, and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if it consists of buildings, exceeds by one-half the mortgage amount or,

(*e*) in the shares or on the security of any other registered society in Travancore, or

(*f*) with any bank or person carrying on the business of banking approved for this purpose by the Registrar, or

(*g*) in any other mode permitted by the rules.

Funds not to be divided by way of profit.

33. No part of the funds of a registered society shall be divided by way of bonus or dividend or otherwise among its members:

Provided that, after at least one-fourth of the net profits in any year have been carried to a reserve fund, payments from the remainder of such profits and from any profits of past years available for distribution may be made among the members to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws:

Provided also that, in the case of a society with unlimited liability, no distribution of profits shall be made without the general or special order of Our Government in this behalf.

Inspection of affairs.

Inquiry by Registrar.

34. (1) The Registrar, may, of his own motion, and shall, at the direction of Our Government, or on the application of a majority of the committee, or of not less than one-third of the members, hold an inquiry or direct some person authorized by him, by order in writing in this behalf, to hold an inquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of a registered society.

(2) All officers and members of the society shall furnish such information regard to the affairs of the society as the Registrar or the person authorised by the Registrar may require.

Inspection of books of indebted society.

35. (1) The Registrar shall, on the application of a creditor of a registered society, inspect or direct some person authorised by him, by order in writing in this behalf, to inspect the books of the society:

Provided that—

(*a*) the applicant satisfies the Registrar that the debt is a sum then due, and that he has demanded payment thereof and has not received satisfaction within a reasonable time; and

(*b*) the applicant deposits with the Registrar such sum as security for the costs of the proposed inspection as the Registrar may require.

(2) The Registrar shall communicate the results of any such inspection to the creditor.

Cost of inquiry.

36. Where an inquiry is held under Section 34 or an inspection is made under Section 35, the Registrar may apportion the costs, or such part of the costs as he may think right, between the society, the members or creditor demanding an inquiry or inspection, and the officers or former officers of the society.

Recovery of costs.

37. Any sum awarded by way of costs under Section 36 may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the person from whom the money is claimable actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, belonging to such person.

Dissolution of society.

Dissolution.

38. (1) If the Registrar, after an inquiry has been held under Section 34 or after an inspection has been made under Section 35, or on receipt of an application made by three-fourths of the members of a registered society, is of opinion that the society ought to be dissolved, he may cancel the registration of the society.

(2) Any member of a society may, within two months from the date of an order made under sub-section (1), appeal from such order to Our Government.

(3) Where no appeal is presented within two months from the making of an order cancelling the registration of a society, the order shall take effect on the expiry of that period.

(4) Where an appeal is presented within two months, the order shall not take effect until it is confirmed by Our Government.

Caucellation of registration of society.

39. Where it is a condition of the registration of a society that it should consist of at least seven members, the Registrar may, by order in writing, cancel the registration of the society if at any time it is proved to his satisfaction that the number of the members has been reduced to less than seven.

Effect of cancelletion of registration.

40. Where the registration of a society is cancelled, the society shall cease to exist as a corporate body—

(*a*) in the case of cancellation in accordance with the provisions of Section 38, from the date the order of cancellation takes effect;

(*b*) in the case of cancellation in accordance with the provisions of Section 39, from the date of the order.

Winding-up.

41. (1) Where the registration of a society is cancelled under Section 38 or Section 39, the Registrar may appoint a competent person to be liquidator of the society.

(2) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have power—

(*a*) to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his name of office;

(*b*) to determine the contribution to be made by the members and past members of the society, respectively, to the assets of the society;

(*c*) to investigate all claims against the society, and, subject to the provisions of this Regulation to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(*d*) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne; and

(*e*) to give such directions in regard to to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society, as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(3) Subject to any rules, a liquidator appointed under this Section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) Where an appeal from any order made by a liquidator under this Section is provided for by the rules, it shall lie to the Court of the District Judge.

(5) Orders made under this Section shall, on application, be enforced as follows:—

(*a*) when made by a liquidator, by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction, in the same manner as a decree of such Court:

(*b*) when made by the Court of the District Judge on appeal, in the same manner as a decree of such Court made in any suit pending therein.

(6) Save in so far as is hereinbefore expressly provided, no Civil Court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of any matter connected with the dissolution of a registered society under this Regulation.

Rules.

Rules.

42. (1) Our Government may, for the whole or any part of the State and for any registered society or class of such societies, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) In particular and without perjudice to the generally of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) subject to the provisions of Section 5, prescribe the maximum number of shares or portion of the capital of a society which may be held by a member;

(*b*) prescribe the forms to be used and the conditions to be complied with in the making of applications for the registration of a society and the procedure in the matter of such applications;

(*c*) prescribe the matters in respct of which a society may or shall make by-laws and for the procedure to be followed in making, altering and abrogating by-laws, and the conditions to be satisfied prior to such making alteration or abrogation;

(*d*) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for admission or admitted as members, and provide for the election and admission of members, and the payment to be made and the interest to be acquired before the exercise of the right of membership;

(*e*) regulate the manner in which funds may be raised by means of shares or debentures or otherwise;

(*f*) provide for general meetings of the members and for the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meetings;

(*g*) provide for the appointment, suspension andremoval of the members of the committee and other officers, and for the procedure at meetings of the committee, and for the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the committee and other officers;

(*h*) prescribe the accounts and books to be kept by a society and provide for the audit of such accounts, and for the periodical publication of a balance-sheet showing the assets aud liabilities of a society;

(*i*) prescribe the returns to be submitted by a society to the Registrar and provide for the persons by whom and the form in which such returns shall be submitted;

(*j*) provide for the persons by whom and the form in which copies of entries in books of societies may be certified;

(*k*) provide for the formation and maintenance of a register of members, and, where the liability of the members is limited by shares, of a register of shares;

(*l*) provide that any dispute touching the business of sociy between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officer, shall be referred to the Registrar for decision, or if he so directs, to arbitration, and prescribe the mode of appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators and the procedure to be followed in proceedings before the Registrar or such arbitrator or arbitrators, and the enforcement of the decisions of the Registrar or the awards of arbitrators ;

(*m*) provide for the withdrawal and expulsion of members and for the payments, if any, to be made to members who withdraw or are expelled and for the liabilities of past members ;

(*n*) provide for the mode in which the value of a deceased member's interest shall be ascertained, and for the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred ;

(*o*) prescribe the payments to be made and the conditions to be complied with by members applying for loans, the period for which loans may be made, and the amount which may be lent, to an individual member ;

(*p*) provide for the formation and maintenance of reserve funds, and the objects to which such funds may be applied, and for the investment of any funds under the control of the society ;

(*q*) prescribe the extent to which a society may limit the number of its members ;

(*r*) prescribe the conditions under which profits may be distributed to the members of a society with unlimited liability and the maximum rate of dividend which may be paid by societies ;

(*s*) subject to the provisions of Section 38, determine in what cases an appeal shall lie from the orders of the Registrar and prescribe the procedure to be followed in presenting and disposing of such appeals ; and

(*t*) prescribe the procedure to be followed by a liquidator appointed under Section 41, and the cases in which an appeal shall lie from the order of such liquidator.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this Section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(4) All rules made under this Section shall be published in the official Gazette and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Miscellaneous.

Recovery of sums due to Government.

43. (1) All sums due from a registered society or from an officer or member or past member of a registered society as such to the Government including any costs awarded to the Government under Section 36, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

(2) sums due from a registered society to the Government and recoverable under sub-section (1) may be recovered firstly, from the property of society ; secondly, in the case of a society of which the liability of the members is limited, from the members subject to the limit of their liability ; and thirdly, in the case of other societies, from the members.

44. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, Our Government may, by special order in each case and subject to such conditions, if any, as they may impose, exempt any society from any of the requirements of this Regulation as to registration. Power to exempt societies from conditions as to registration.

45. Our Government may, by general or special order, exempt any registered society from any of the provisions of this Regulation or may direct that such provisions shall apply to such society with such modifications as may be specified in the order. Power to exempt registered societies from provisions of the Regulation.

46. (1) No person other than a registered society shall trade or carry on business under any name or title of which the word "co-operative" is part, without the sanction of Our Government : Prohibition of the use of the word "co-operative".

Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to the use by any person or his successor in interest of any name or title under which he carried on business at the date on which this Regulation comes into operation.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this Section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with further fine of five rupees for each day on which the offence is continued after conviction therefor.

47. The provisions of Regulation I of 1063 shall not apply to registered societies. Regulation I of 1063 not to apply.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1088.

A Regulation to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 14th November 1912 corresponding to the 29th Thulam 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Where as it is expedient to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, as amended by Regulaiion V of 1085; It is hereby enacted as follows : –

1. *Section 3, Clause* (4). Substitute the following for this Clause:— "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, or in charge of the animal or thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the rent if the land or building were let to a tenant.

2. *Section 33.* Insert the following as Clause (2):—Whoever without such permission or license previously obtained, does any of the acts prohibited in Clause (*1*), shall be liable to pay the license fee which may be leviable, as if such license was obtained".

Convert the present Clause (2) into Clause (3) and insert the word "also" between the words "shall" and "be" in line 3.

3. *Section 34 A.* Insert the following as Clause (6):—"Every person constructing, re-constructing or extending a well or a building other than a mere wall without previously obtaining a license from the Committee

or within the period of six weeks from the date of his application for a license, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees".

Re-number Clauses (6) and (7) and (8), respectively.

4. *Section* 36. (i). In sub-section (1). omit the clause (c) and the word "or" at the end of Clause (b) and change the comma after the word "open" in Clause b into a full stop.

ii . Omit sub-sections (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) and renumber the remaining sub-sections (8), (9), (10), (11) and (22) as (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7)

(iii). In the new sub-section (3), omit the words "and estimates".

(iv). In the new sub-section (4), omit the words "or estimate".

(v). In the new sub-section (5), omit the words "or estimate" and change the words "sub-section (9)" in line 3 into "sub-section (4)".

5. Omit *Section* 37.

6. *Section* 42. Insert the words "clean, cover" between the words "provide" and "or repair" in line 2.

7. *Section* 52. Omit the word "or" after the word "filthy", and insert the words "or unenclosed" between the words "unwhole-some" and "state" in line 2, and insert the words "and enclose if found necessary" between the words "to cleanse" and "the same" in lines 3 and 4.

8. Insert the following as Section 64 A:—

64. A, (1). The President or any person appointed by him in writing for that purpose, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any place used for the manufacture or sale, either wholesale or by retail or for the storing of articles of human food or drink intended for sale, or wherein such articles may be detained. and may examine any such articles which are therein.

(2) If it appears to the President or such person that any such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he may detain the same and may cause them to be produced before any Magistrate.

(3) If the Magistrate finds that such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he shall order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent their being exposed for sale or used for human food or drink.

(4) If the Magistrate finds that the articles so detained are fit for human food or drink, he may make an order directing the President to return such articles or such portion thereof as may be in good condition to the owner or to the person in whose possession such articles were found and to pay to him from the Town Fund such reasonable amount as the Magistrate considers will compensate such owner or person for any loss or depreciation that may have been caused by such detention".

9. *Section* 70 *A*. Insert the following as Clause 2 at the end of the Section, the present Section being numbered as Clause 1: —

"Whoever in any town opens or uses burial ground or a burning ground whether public or private, without a license obtained from the Committee where such license is necessary, or buries or burns, causes or suffers to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any unlicensed burial or burning ground or other place, public or private, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred rupees".

10. *Section* 72. For the word "wood" In line 3, substitute the words "timber, firewood".

11. *Section* 123. Insert the words "to arrest any person who in his view commits nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of or near any public street or thoroughfare in a town and also" between the words badge of office" and "to exercise the powers" in line 3.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION XI OF 1089.

A Regulation to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, III of 1067, as amended by Regulation VIII of 1085, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 10th July 1914, corresponding to the 26th Mithunam 1089, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition; it is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY

1. This Regulation may be called "The Land Acquisition Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1090, corresponding to the 17th August 1914. Short title. Commencement.

2. (1) The land Acquisition Regulations III of 1067 and VIII of 1085, are hereby repealed. Repeal of enactments.

2. But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorised, agreements published and rules made under the said Land Acquisition Regulations shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respecitvely commenced, appointed or authorised, published and made under this Regulation.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to the said Land Acquisition Regulations, shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Regulation or the corresponding portion thereof.

(3) In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation clause.

(a) the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth; 'Land".

(b) the expression "person intersted" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Regulation; and a person shall be deemed to be interested in land if he is interested in an easement affecting the land; "Person interested".

(c) the expression "Division Peishkar" includes any officer appointed by Our Government to perform the functions of a Division Peishkar under this Regulation; "Division Peishkar".

(d) the following persons shall be deemed persons "entitled to act" as and to the extent herein after provided (that is to say)—trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted, if free from disability; and "Persons entitled to act"

the guardians of minors, and of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

Provided that—

(i) no person shall be deemed "entitled to act" whose interest in the subject-matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Division

Peishkar or Court to be adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(ii) in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend, or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Division Peishkar or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof;

(iii) the provisions of Chapter XXX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, *mutatis mutandis* apply in the case of persons intersted appearing before a Division Peishkar or Court by a next friend or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Regulation; and

(iv) no person "entitled to act", shall be competent to receive the compensation money payable to the person for whom he is entitled to act, unless he would have been competent to alienate the land and receive and give a good discharge for the purchase money on a voluntary sale.

PART II.

Acquisitions.

Preliminary investigation.

When land is required, the same to be notified.

4. (1) Whenever it appears to the Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a Notification to that effect shall be published in the Gazette, and the Division Peishkar shall cause public notice of the substance of such Notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality.

Power to enter and survey.

(2) Thereupon, it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorised by the Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality;

to dig or bore into the sub-soil;

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose;

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon;

to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches; and

where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Previous notice of entry.

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damages.

5. The officer so authorised shall, at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for any damage which may be done by the act aforesaid, and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Division Peishkar, and, in case such officer is a Division Peishkar, to the decision of the Government. Such decision shall be final and payment shall be made accordingly.

Declaration of intended acquisition.

6. (1) Whenever it appears to the Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect over the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government. Declaration that land is required for public purpose.

(2) The declaration shall be published in the Gazette and shall state the Taluk and Pakuthi in which the land is situate, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected. Contents of declaration.

The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for such purpose. Declaration to be evidence.

7. Whenever any land shall have been so declared to be needed for a public purpose, the Government shall direct the Division Peiskar to take order for the acquisition of the land. After declaration, the Division Peishkar to take order for acquisition.

8. The Division Peishkar shall thereupon cause the land (unless it has already been marked out under Section 4) to be marked out. He shall also cause it to be measured and (if no plan has been made thereof) a plan to be made of the same. Lands to be marked out and measured.

9. (1) The Division Peishkar shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intend to take possession of the land and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land may be made to him. Notice to persons interested.

(2) Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Division Peishkar at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state in writing signed by the party or agent the nature of their respective interests in the land, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, and their objections, if any, to the measurements made.

(3) The Division Peishkar shall serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorised to receive service on their behalf, within the Revenue Division in which the land is situate.

(4) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent the notice shall be sent to him by Post or Anchal and registered in a letter addressed to him at his last known residence, address or place of business.

(5) The notice shall also be published in the Gazette, and shall be deemed to be sufficient notice to all persons interested in the land as between the Government and such person.

10. The Division Peishkar may require any such person that appears before him to deliver to him at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition) a statement signed by him containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any Power to require and enforce the making of statements etc.

interest in the land, or any part thereof, as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for three years next preceding the date of the statement and of such other particulars as the Division Peishkar or the claimant may consider necessary.

Persons required to make statements to be deemed legally bound to do so.

Every person required to deliver a statement under this or the last preceding Section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of Sections 168 and 169 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Enquiry into measurements, value and claims, and award by the Division Peishkar.

Enquiry into value and amount of compensation.

11. (1) On the day so fixed or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Division Peishkar shall proceed to enquire into the objection, if any, to the measurements and into the value of the land and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and determine the amount of compensation which should be allowed therefor.

( ) The Division Peishkar shall make an award, under his hand, of—

(i) the true area of the land;

(ii) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land ; and

(iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom or of whose claims he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

Award when to be final.

12. (1) Such award shall be filed in the Division Peishkar's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence as between the Division Peishkar and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Division Peishkar or not, of the true area and value of land, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

Notice of award to persons not present.

(2) The Division Peishkar shall give immediate notice of the award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.

Power to adjourn enquiry.

13. (1) The Division Peishkar may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time, adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Power to summon &c.

(2) For the purpose of enquiries under this Regulation, the Division Peishkar shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses including the parties interested or any of them and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Division Peishkar to be guided by Sections 22 & 23, in determining compensation.

14. In determining the amount of compensation, the Division Peishkar shall be guided by the provisions contained in Sections 22 and 23.

15. If the Division Peishkar and all the persons interested agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed, the Division Peishkar shall, with the previous sanction of the Government, make an award under his hand for the same. Award in case of agreement as to the amount of compensation.

Such award shall be filed in the Division Peishkar's office and shall be conclusive evidence, as between the Government and all persons interested, of the value of the land and the amount of compensation allowed for the same Award to be filed and to be evidence.

TAKING POSSESSION.

16. When the Division Peishkar has made an award under Section 11 or 15, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all claims and encumbrances. Power to take possession.

17. (1) In case of urgency, whenever the Government so direct, the Division Peishkar may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9, sub-section (1), take possession of any land needed for public purposes. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all claims and encumbrances. Special powers in cases of urgency.

(2) In every case under the preceding sub-section, the Divisio Peishkar shall, at the time of taking possession, offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on such land for any other damage sustained by them caused by such sudden dispossession and not excepted, in Section 23; and in case such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops and trees and the amount of such other damage shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions herein contained.

PART III.

REFERENCE TO COURT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

18. (1) Any person interested who has not accepted the award, may by written application to the Division Peishkar, require that the matter be referred by the Division Peishkar for the determination of the District Court within whose jurisdiction the land is situate, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the persons to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of compensation among the persons interested. Reference to Court.

(2) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:

Provided that every such application shall be made—

(a) if the person making it was present or was represented before the Division Peishkar at the time when he made his award, within two months from the date of the Division Peishkars award:

(b) in other cases, within two months of the receipt of the notice from the Division Peishkar under Section 12, sub-section (2), or within six months from the date of the Division Peishkar's award, whichever period shall first expire.

19. (1) In making the reference, the Division Peishkar shall state, for the information of the District Court, in writing under his hand— Division Peishkar's statement to the Court.

(a) the situation and extent of the land, with particulars of any trees, buildings or standing crops thereon,

(*b*) the name of the persons, who, he has reason to think, are interested in such land,

(*c*) the amount award for damages and paid, tendered or offered under Sections 5 and 17, and the amount of compensation awarded under Section 11, and

(*d*) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

(2) To the said statement shall be attached, a schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon, and of the statements in writing made or delivered by, the parties interested, respectively.

Service of notice.

20. The District Court shall thereupon cause a notice, specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection and directing their appearance before the Court on that day to be served on the following persons, namely,—

(*a*) the applicant,

(*b*) all persons interested in the objection except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded, and

(*c*) the Dewan.

Scope of the enquiry.

21. The scope of the enquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection and every such proceeding shall take place in open Court.

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

22. (1) In determinig the amount of compensation to be awarded for land under this Regulation, the Court shall take into consideration—

firstly, the market value of such land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under Section 6;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the Division Peishkar's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Division Peishkar's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land ;

Fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Division Peishkar's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings ;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition, he is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and

sixthly, the damage (if any) *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under Section 6 and the time of the Division Peishkar's taking possession of the land.

(2) In addition to the market value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall in every case, award a sum of fifteen per centum on such market value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

23. But the Court shall not take into consideration—

firstly, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition ;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

fourthly, any damage, which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under Section 6, is likly to be caused by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put ;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put ; or

Seventhly, any outlay or improvements on or disposal of such land made, commenced or effected, without the written sanction of the Division Peishkar, after the publication of the declaration under Section 6.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

24. (1) When the applicant has made a claim to compensation pursuant to any notice given under Section 9, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Division Peishkar under Section 11.

(2) When the applicant has refused to make such claim or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Court) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall in no case exceed the amount awarded by the Division Peishkar.

(3) When the applicant has ommitted for sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Court) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than, and may exceed, the amount awarded by the Division Peishkar.

Form of awards.

25. (1) Every award made by the Court shall be in writing, signed by the Judge and shall specify the amount awarded under clause (1) of sub-section (1) of Section 22 and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.

Costs.

(2) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.

Government to pay interest on excess compensation.

(3) If the sum which, in the opinion of the Court, the Division Peishkar ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Division Peishkar did award as compensation, the award of the Court may direct that the Government shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which the Division Peishkar took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess in Court.

PART IV.

Apportionment of Compensation.

Apportionment of compensation.

26. When there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Disputes as to apportionment, after settlement of compensation, to be referred to District Court.

27. When the amount of compensation has been settled under Section 11 or 15, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the Division Peishkar may refer such dispute to the decision of the District Court within whose jurisdiction the land is situate.

PART V.

PAYMENTS.

Tendering payment.

28. (1) On making an award under Section 11 or 15, the Division Peishkar shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them unless prevented by some one or more of the contingencies mentioned in the next sub-section.

Depositing in Court.

(2) If they shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to alienate the land, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the Division Peishkar shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under Section 18 would be submitted :

Provided that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount :

Provided also that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under Section 18:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Regulation, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this Section, the Division Peishkar may, with the sanction of the Government, instead of awarding a money compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having a limited interest in such land, either by the grant of other lands in exchange, the remission of land revenue on other lands held under the same title, or in such other way as may be equitable having regard to the interests of the parties concerned.

(4) Nothing in the last foregoing sub-section shall be construed to interfere with or limit the power of the Division Peishkar to enter into any arrangement with any person interested in the land and competent to contract in respect thereof:

Provided that no such arrangement shall be made without the previous sanction of the Government.

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to persons incompetent to alienate.

29. (1) If any money shall be deposited in Court under sub-section (2) of the last preceding Section and it appears that the land in respect whereof the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Court shall—

(a) order such money to be invested in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held, or

(b) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such approved securities as the Court shall think fit,

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investments to the person or persons who would, for the time being, have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such monies shall remain so deposited and invested until the same be applied—

(i) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid, or

(ii) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto,

(2) In all cases of monies deposited to which this Section applies, the Court shall order the costs of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charges and expenses incident thereto, to be paid by the Government namely:—

(*a*) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

(*b*) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such monies are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of Court of the principal of such monies and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

30. When any money shall have been deposited in Court under this Regulation for any cause other than that mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Court may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such approved securities as it may think proper, and may direct the interest or other proceeds of any such investment to be accumulated and paid in such manner as, it may consider, will give the parties interested therein the same benefit therefrom as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such money shall have been deposited or as near thereto as may be.

Payment of interest.

31. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Division Peishkar shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited.

PART VI.

Miscellaneous.

Obstruction to survey &c., filling trenches, destroying land marks.

32. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorised by Section 4 or Section 8, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages or displaces any trench or mark made under Section 4, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to both.

Division Peishkar to enforce surrender.

33. If the Division Peishkar is opposed or impeded by any person in taking possession, under this Regulation, of any land, he may remove such person from such land, using such force as may be necessary.

Government not bound to complete acquisition.

34. (1) The Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from the acquisition of any land of which possession has not been taken.

(2) Whenever the Government withdraw from any such acquisition, the Division Peishkar shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of

the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay or tender such amount to the person interested, together with all costs, reasonably incurred in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Regulation relating to the said land.

(3) The provisions of Part III of this Regulation shall apply, so far as may be, to the determination of the compensation payable under this Section.

Part of house or building not to be taken.

35. (1) The provisions of this Regulation shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory, or other building, if the owner desires that the whole of such house, manufactory or other building shall be so acquired :

Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Division Peishkar has made his award under Section 11, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or other building shall be so acquired:

Provided also that, if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Regulation does or does not form part of a house, manufactory or other building within the meaning of this Section, the Division Peishkar shall refer the determination of such question to the District Court and shall not take possession of such land until after the question has been determined.

In deciding on such a reference, the Court shall have regard to the question whether the land proposed to be taken is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house, manufactory or other building.

Power of Government to acquire the whole land in certain cases.

(2) If in the case of any claim under Section 22, sub-section (1), clause *(3)*, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the Government are of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, they may, at any time before the Division Peishkar has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

(3) In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under Sections 6 to 10 both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Division Peishkar shall, without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under Section 11.

Notice of suits for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation and limitation thereof.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of six months from the accrual of the cause of action.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to proceedings before District Court.

37. Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Regulation, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all proceedings before the District Court under this Regulation.

Appeal in proceedings before Court.

38. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the District Court in any proceedings under this Regulation.

39. The provisions of the Limitation Regulation and the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of regular appeals in ordinary suits shall, so far as may be, apply to proceedings before the High Court under this Regulation

Provisions of Limitation Regulation and Code of Civil Procedure made applicable.

40. (1) Service of any notice by the Division Peishkar under this Regulation shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof singed by him.

Service of notice by Division Peishkar.

(2) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(3) When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him ; and, if no such adult male member can be found the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the Division Peishkar and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired:

Provided that, if the Division Peishkar shall so direct, a notice may be sent by Post or Anchal and registered, in a letter addressed to the person named therein at his last known residence, address or place of business, and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt.

41. Our Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made. All such rules, alterations and additions shall be published in the Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power to make rules.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION XII OF 1089.

A Regulation to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game and fish, passed by his His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 10th August 1914, corresponding to the 26th Audy 1089, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game and fish ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Game and Fish Protection Regulation".

Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore

(3) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, prescribe in this behalf.

Repeal of enactment

2. (1) On and from the day that this Regulation comes into force, Regulation III of 1073 shall be repealed

(2) But the appointments, notifications, rules and orders made under the Regulation hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been respectively made under this Regulation, except in so far as such appointments, notifications, rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

(3) References made to Regulation III of 1073 hereby repealed shall be read as if made to the corresponding Sections of this Regulation.

Application of Regulation.

3. (1) This Regulation applies in the first instance to the birds and animals while in their wild state, specified in the Schedule, and to fish.

(2) Our Government may, by notification in the Government Gazette, apply the provisions of this Regulation to any kind of wild bird or animal other than those specified in the Schedule, which in their opinion it is desirable to protect or preserve.

Close time.

4. Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, declare the whole year or any part thereof to be a close time throughout the whole or any part of, or any place in, Travancore, for any kind of wild bird or animal or fish to which this Regulation applies or for female or immature wild birds or animals of such kind ; and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, during such close time and within the areas specified in such Notification, it shall be unlawful, except under a license and in the manner and extent permitted thereby,—

(a) to capture any such bird, animal, or fish, or kill any such bird or animal which has not been captured before the commencement of such close time ;

(b) to sell or buy, or offer to sell or buy, or to possess, any such bird, animal or fish which has not been captured before the commencement of such close time, or the flesh thereof ; or

(c) if any plumage has been taken from any such bird captured or killed during such close time, to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy, or to possess such plumage.

Saving.

5. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to apply to the capture or killing of any wild animal for the destruction of which a reward may be claimed from Our Government or of any wild animal by any person in defence of himself or any other person or to the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in *bona fide* defence of property.

Provisions as to licenses.

Grant of license.

6. (1) Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Government Gazette, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions subject to which, any license shall be granted, and may, by such rules, among other matters, specify—

(a) the area within which it is to be in force,

(b) the instruments which may be used under it,

(c) the kinds of game or of fish which may be captured or killed, and

(d) the number of head of any kind of animal which the holder may kill, subject to the payment of a fee that may be fixed in respect of each such head actually killed by him

(2) Every hunter, beater, and others assisting and aiding the holder of a license granted under this Regulation, in the pursuit, capture or killing of game in accordance with the terms and conditions of such license, shall, while so assisting and aiding, be protected by such license.

Cancellation of license.

7. Subject to any rule made in this behalf by Our Government, any license may be cancelled or suspended by the authority competent to issue the license—

(a) when any of the terms or conditions of the license has been infringed ; or

(b) when the holder or any of the holders has been convicted of an offence against the provisions of this Regulation.

Period of, and fees for, licenses.

8. Every license granted under this Regulation shall be non-transferable and may be granted and renewed for any period not exceeding one year, subject to the payment of such fee and on such conditions as may be fixed by rules made by Our Government from time to time :

Provided that Our Government may, either in the interests of scientific research or for any other cause, exempt a license holder from the payment of any fee.

Duty of license holders to produce and deliver up licenses.

9. Every holder of a license granted under this Regulation shall be bound—

(a) to produce such license for inspection, at any time, on being required to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer, or, within a forest, by any Forest officer ; and

(b) upon the expiry of the period for which his license was granted, or upon leaving Travancore, not intending to return within the period of the license, to deliver up such license to the Division Peishkar, or to any authority empowered to grant such license, or to the principal Police officer in the district or town in which he then is.

Duty of certain license holders to keep account of game killed.

10. Every holder of a license granted under this Regulation, limiting the number of head of any specified kind of animal which the holder may kill, shall—

(a) keep an account of all such head actually killed by him, showing the sex of each and the date upon and the place at which it was killed :

(b) produce such account on being required to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or, within a forest, by any Forest officer not below the rank of a Deputy Ranger ; and

(c) upon the expiry of the period for which his license was granted, or upon his leaving Travancore not intending to return within the period of the license, deliver up such account, together with his license, to the Division Peishkar, or any authority competent to issue such license, or the principal Police officer in the district or town in which he then is.

Effect of license under Forest Enactment.

11. Every license granted under the provisions of any enactment relating to forests for the time being in force, which permits any person to capture or kill game, shall have the effect of a like license granted under this Regulation.

Penalties.

Penalty for contravention of the Regulation or rules, &c.

12. (1) Whoever does any act or attempts to do any act in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation or of any rules passed thereunder or in violation of any of the terms and conditions of the license issued under this Regulation shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(2) Whoever, having been already convicted of an offence under this Regulation, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every subsequent conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Confiscation.

13. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Regulation, the convicting Magistrate may direct that any bird or animal or fish in respect of which the offence has been committed, or the flesh or any part of such bird or animal or fish, together with the instruments or dogs or other animals, if any, with which the offence was committed, shall be confiscated.

Cognizance of offences.

14. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the Second Class shall try any offence under this Regulation or the rules framed thereunder.

Presumtions of commission of certain offences.

15. (1) Where any person is found in possession—

(a) of any game recently captured or killed in any area within a period during which its capture or killing is absolutely prohibited within such area by a Notification under Section 4, or

(b) of any fish in the vicinity of any area within a period during which its capture or killing is absolutely prohibited in such area by a Notification under Section 4,

the Court shall presume that he has committed an offence punishable under Section 12, sub-section 1.

(2) Where any person is found carrying any game or fish recently captured or killed, together with any fire-arms or instruments with which such game or fish could be so captured or killed the Court shall presume that he has captured or killed such game or fish with such fire-arms or instruments.

Duty of Court as regards concellation of licenses.

16 When the holder of a license granted under this Regulation has been convicted of an offence thereunder, the convicting Court shall send a copy of its judgment, together with the license if before the Court) to the nearest authority empowered to cancel the license under this Regulation, for such action as such authority may deem fit.

Power of seizure when offence committed in the presence of certain officers and persons.

17. Where any person commits an offence against the provisions of this Regulation in the presence of a Magistrate or Police officer, or, within a forest, of a Forest officer, or of any other person authorised in this behalf by Our Government, such Magistrate, officer or person may seize the game or fish, if any, captured or killed, and any arms or other instruments or any dogs or other animals used in the commission of such offence, and shall send them without

delay, together with a report of the circumstances, to a Magistrate competent to take cognizance of the alleged offence.

Power of seizure in case of reasonable suspicion.

18. (1) Where any person is found carrying arms or other instruments in such circumstances as to afford reasonable ground for belief that he is carrying the same with intent to use them, or that they may be used, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation or of any rule made or Notification or license issued thereunder, any Magistrate or Police officer, or, within a forest, any Forest officer, or any other person authorised in this behalf by Our Government, may seize the arms or instruments, and shall send them without unnecessary delay to the Division Peishkar.

(2) The Division Peishkar to whom any arms or instruments are sent under sub-section (1) may, if satisfied, after such enquiry as he thinks fit, that there was any such intention as aforesaid, direct the cancellation of the license if any in respect thereof, and, in the absence of a license, confiscate the arms or other instruments aforesaid

Miscellaneous.

Power of Government to make rules.

19. Our Government may, by Notification in the Government Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Regulation and to provide for appeals from orders made, under this Regulation, by any person other than by a Magistrate, and such rules, when so published, shall have the force of law.

Schedule.

1 Bustards, ducks, geese, floricans, jungle-fowl, partridges pea-fowl, pheasants, pigeons, quail, sand-grouse, snipe, spur-fowl and wood-cock.

2 Hares, Malabar squirrels, asses, oxen, bison, buffaloes elephants, sheep, goat, antelopes, gazelles and deer.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1090.

A Regulation to provide for the establishment of Village Panchayat Courts in Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 11th September 1914, corresponding to the 26th Chingom 1090, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the establishment of Village Panchayat Courts in Travancore; It is hereby enacted asfollows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Village Panchayat Courts Regulation", and it shall come into force on the 1st Makarom 1090

Extent.

2. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Government Gazette, specify the villages or areas to which this Regulation shall apply, and may, by a like Notification, withdraw any of such villages or areas from its operation.

Proceedure in regard to suits and decrees pending in area withdrawn from Regulation.

3. When any such village or area is withdrawn from the operation of this Regulation, all suits pending in a Village Panchayat Court therein, shall be heard and determined, and all decrees passed by such Court and remaining unexecuted, shall be executed, by the Civil Court which, if such Village Panchayat Court had not existed, would have jurisdiction to try them.

Such suits shall be tried and such decrees shall be executed as suits instituted in, and decrees passed by, such Civil Court.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Village".

"Village" means a local area recognised by Our Government, from time to time, as a village for purposes of collecting the land-revenue, or a local area for which a Village Panchayat Court has been established under this Regulation.

"Village Panchayat Court".

"Village Panchayat Court" means a Civil Court of original jurisdiction established under this Regulation for a village.

CHAPTER II.

Establishment and Constitution of Village Panchayat Courts.

Establishment of Village Panchayat Courts.

5. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Government Gazette,—

(1) group two or more villages and establish one Village Panchayat Court for them all,

(2) constitute divisions in any village and establish a separate Village Panchayat Court for each of such divisions, or

(3) establish a Village Panchayat Court for any specified area.

Constitution of Village Panchayat Court.

6. A Village Panchayat Court established under this Regulation shall consist of not less than five Judges, one of whom shall be styled the President. Every suit instituted in and every proceeding before a Village Panchayat Court shall be disposed of by a Bench of at least three Judges. In case of difference, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. When the Judges are equally divided, the opinion of the President, or, in his absence, of the Senior Judge, shall prevail.

For the purpose of this Regulation, Our Government may nominate one of the Judges other than the President as the Senior Judge.

Appointment of President and other Judges.

7. The President and the other Judges of the Village Panchayat Court shall be appointed by Our Government once in two years, according to such rules as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Our Government in that behalf :

Provided that Our Government may, by rules made in that behalf, provide for all or any of the Judges being elected by the people of the village or villages concerned.

Suspension or removal of a Judge.

8. Our Government may suspend or remove the President or other Judge of a Village Panchayat Court, for incapacity, neglect of duty, misconduct, or other just and sufficient cause, and shall do so, on a

requisition made by the High Court, for like cause appearing in the judicial proceedings of such President or other Judge.

Powers and duties of the President.

9. Subject to such rules as may be framed by Our Government in this behalf, it shall be competent to the President of a Village Panchayat Court to appoint, degrade, suspend, dismiss or otherwise deal with any member of the establishment sanctioned by Our Government for that Court.

It shall be the duty of the President, and, in his absence, of the Senior Judge to control and supervise the work of the Court, and to carry on all correspondence connected with the Court.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION, RES JUDICATA AND LIMITATION

Cognizance of suits by Village Panchayat Courts.

10. (1) The Village Panchayat Courts shall try all suits of a Civil nature, except suits specified in Schedule I hereto annexed, the amount or value of which does not exceed thirty rupees.

(2) It shall, however, be competent to Our Government, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest any Village Panchayat Court with jurisdiction to hear and determine suits of the nature described in this Section, the amount or value of which shall not exceed fifty rupees.

Jurisdiction up to Rs. 200 with consent.

11. With the written consent of both parties, executed before the Court, a Village Panchayat Court may hear and determine suits of the nature described in Section 10, the amount or value of which shall not exceed two hundred rupees.

Court in which suit to be instituted.

12. Subject to the provisions of Section 13, and notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Courts Regulation, II of 1084, every suit falling within Section 10 shall be brought in the Village Panchayat Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant is, or if there are more defendants than one, the majority of them are, and, if there is no majority, any of the defendants is, at the time of the commencement of the suit, residing or carrying on business or personally working for gain.

Suit in which Judge is personally interested.

13. No Judge of a Village Panchayat Court shall try any suit to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

Res judicata.

14. No Village Panchayat Court shall try any suit brought on a cause of action, which has been heard and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, in a former suit, between the same parties or those under whom they claim.

Suit to include whole claim.

15. Every suit instituted in a Village Panchayat Court shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action, but he may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring this suit within the jurisdiction of such court.

Relinquishment of part of claim.

If a plaintiff omit to sue in respect of, or intentionally relinquish any portion of his claim, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for or in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished.

Incidental determination of matters not cognizable by Village Panchayat Courts.

16. If, in the decision of a suit cognizable by a Village Panchayat Court under Section 10 or Section 11, it becomes necessary to decide incidentally any matter in dispute between the parties to the suit concerning title to immoveable property, or the legal character of either of them or of those under whom they claim, or the existence of any contract or obligation, which, if it had been the immediate subject-matter of the suit, would not be cognizable under this Regulation by a Village Panchayat Court, it shall be competent to the Village Panchayat Court to decide such question of title, legal character, contract or obligation, as far as may be necessary for the determination of such suit; but such decision shall not be evidence of such title, legal character, contract or obligation, in any other action, though between the same parties or their representatives.

Limitation.

17. The provisions of the Travancore Limitation Regulation, II of 1062, shall apply to suits and applications under this Regulation.

Transfer of suits.

18. The District Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction a Village Panchayat Court is situate, may withdraw any suit from such Village Panchayat Court and transfer it, for trial, to the Court of any District Munsiff subordinate to such District Court or to any other Village Panchayat Court situate within the limits of the jurisdiction of such District Court.

Power of Court to add parties to suit.

19. The Village Panchayat Court may, at any time, upon its own motion or upon the application of a party to the suit, order that the name of any person who ought to have been joined, whether as plaintiff or defendant, whose presence before the Court may be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all questions involved in the suit, be added, provided that no person shall be added as a plaintiff without his own consent thereto.

Procedure upon the adding of party.

20. When a defendant is added, the plaint, if previously filed, shall, unless the Court direct otherwise, be amended in such manner as may be necessary, and an amended copy of the plaint shall be served on the new defendant and the original defendants.

CHAPTER IV.

THE INSTITUTION AND FRAME OF SUITS, RECOGNISED AGENTS, THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON PARTIES, AND ADJOURNMENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF NON-APPEARANCE.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

21. Every suit under this Regulation shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the Village Panchayat Court, together with as many copies thereof as there are defendants. One copy shall be delivered to each defendant, or affixed as hereinafter provided, together with the copy of the summons.

Particulars to be contained in plaint.

22. The plaint shall be written in the language of the village, or in Malayalam, and signed and verified by the plaintiff, or, in his absence, by an agent duly authorised by him, and it shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the plaintiff and of the defendant;

(*b*) a concise statement of the cause of action and when it arose; and

(*c*) the relief prayed for and the total amount or value of the claim.

Appearance in person, by agent, &c.

23. Any appearance, application or act required or authorised by law to be made or done by a party to a suit in any Village Panchayat Court, may be made or done in such Court, by the party in person or by his recognised agent or by a pleader duly appointed to act in this behalf.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Court, whenever it thinks it necessary the ends of justice, to order the personal attendance of any of the parties to the suit.

Explanation.—Recognised agent is a person holding a power of attorney from a party, authorising him to make and do appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such party.

Summons to defendant how served.

When the plaint has been presented, the Village Panchayat Court shall cause the same to be registered, and shall, by a summons in writing, require the defendant to appear and answer the claim on a specified day. The summons shall be served on the defendant personally and a copy thereof delivered to him.

Mode of service when defendant evades service.

25. If the Village Panchayat Court is satisfied that the defendant is evading service of the summons, the Court may order that it be served upon, and a copy thereof delivered to, an adult male member of the family of the defendant, residing with him, or that a copy thereof be affixed upon some conspicuous part of the house in which he generally resides.

Mode of service when defendant is beyond local jurisdiction of Court.

26. Whenever it may be necessary to serve the summons upon a defendant beyond the local jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat Court, it shall be forwarded to the District Munsiff within whose jurisdiction the defendant resides, who shall cause it to be served, as if it had been a summons issued by himself and shall then return it to the Village Panchayat Court, together with a report of such service. Such report shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein.

Procedure if defendant does not appear.

27. If a defendant does not appear in person or by agent or pleader as referred to in Section 23 on the day fixed and if it be proved that the summons was duly served, the Village Panchayat Court may proceed *exparte*.

If it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the Village Panchayat Court shall issue a fresh summons.

Defendant can claim seven days' notice of suit.

Every defendant may claim seven clear days, notice of suit, and if the summons was not served in sufficient time to enable him to answer on the day fixed, the hearing shall be adjourned to a future day, of which written notice shall be given to the defendant.

Procedure where plaintiff or defendant does not appear or where summons not served through plaintiff's default.

28. Where, on the day fixed for the defendant to appear, (i) it is found that the summons has not been served owing to the plaintiff's default and the defendant does not appear, (ii) neither party appears the Court may make an order that the suit be dismissed.

Procedure where plaintiff does not appear and defendant admits claim.

29. Where the plaintiff does not appear, but the defendant appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court shall make an order that the suit be dismissed, unless the defendant admits the claim, or part thereof, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission, and, where part only of the claim has been admitted, shall dismiss the suit so far as it relates to the remainder.

Setting aside order under section 28 or 29 on cause shown.

30. (1) Where a suit is dismissed under Section 28, the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit ; or he may apply for an order to set it aside, and if he satisfies the Court that there was sufficient cause for his default or non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court shall make an order setting aside the dismissal and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

(2) Where a suit is wholly or partly dimissed under Section 29, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit; but he may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside. If he satisfies the Court that there was sufficient cause for his non-appearance when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall make an order setting aside the dismissal, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

Setting aside exparte decree against defendant.

31. In any case in which a decree is passd *exparte* against a defendant by a Village Panchayat Court, he may apply to such Court for an order to set it aside, and if he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall make an order setting aside the decree as against him upon such terms as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

Provided that, where the decree is of such a nature that it cannot be set aside as against such defendant only, it may be set aside as against all or any of the other defendants also.

No decree to be set aside without notice to opposite party.

32. No decree shall be set aside on any application under Section 30 or Section 31 unless notice has been served on the opposite party.

CHAPTER V.

THE HEARING, WITHDRAWAL OR COMPROMISE OF SUITS AND THE SUMMONING AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Procedure on appearance of both parties.

33. When the defendant appears, the Court shall ascertain from him whether he admits the claim made in the plaint. If he admits the claim, or if the suit be compromised, either then or at any subsequent stage, in whole or in part, such admission or compromise shall be recorded in writing and signed by the parties, and the Court shall pass a decree in accordance therewith. If the defendant does not admit the claim, he shall be required to state his objections, either orally or in writing, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the case to enable him to file a written statement.

Withdrawal of suit.

34. At any time after the institution of a suit, the plaintiff, or where there are more plaintiffs than one, any one of them, with the consent of the others, may, as against all or any of the defendants, withdraw the suit or abandon part of the claim, and no fresh suit shall be brought in respect of the subject-matter of such suit or such part of the claim so withdrawn or abandoned.

When suit may be settled by oath.

35. If the parties agree to have the suit or any part of it decided by an oath taken by one of them in Court or elsewhere and tender a written agreement signed by both of them setting forth the terms of the oath and the place where it is to be taken, the Court may accept such agreement. After the oath has been taken in the manner proposed, the Court shall decide the case in terms of the agreement.

After the agreement has been accepted by the Court, it shall not be competent to any of the parties to withdraw therefrom without the leave of the Court. If any party so withdraws or refuses to take the oath without lawful excuse, the Court may decide the case against him or pass such other order as it deems proper.

Set-off.

36. The defendant may set off any amount legally due to him by the plaintiff, for which he could bring a suit in a Village Panchayat Court. If such set-off is established, the decree shall be for any sum which finally appears to be due to either party.

Witnesses not present to be summoned.

37. When the defendant's statement has been made, the Court shall proceed to examine the truth of the claim, and shall take all such evidence as may be produced in behalf of the plaintiff and of the defendant.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the plaintiff or defendant, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document.

Summons to witness how served.

38. Any witness residing within the jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat Court or within five miles beyond such jurisdiction, may be summoned in writing by such Court.

Interrogatories when issue.

If any witness resides more than five miles beyond its jurisdiction, the Court may call on the parties to frame written interrogatories, and shall forward such interrogatories, to the District Munsiff or the Village Panchayat Court within whose jurisdiction the witness resides, and such District Munsiff or Village Panchayat Court shall forthwith summon and examine the witness upon the interrogatories, and shall return his answers to the Court in which the suit is pending.

Summons to appear and give evidence or produce document.

39. A summons may direct any person summoned either to appear and give evidence, or to produce or cause the production of a document.

Duty of persons summoned to give evidence or produce document.

40. Whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence or to produce a document in a suit, by a Village Panchayat Court, shall, except for a reasonable cause, be bound so to attend and give evidence or produce or cause the production of such document.

Exemption of certain women and other persons from personal appearance.

41. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, persons exempted from personal appearance in Court, and any person who, by reason of sickness or bodily infirmity, cannot attend without serious inconvenience, shall not be compelled to attend ; but when the evidence of any such person is necessary, the Village Panchayat Court shall itself or by commission examine such person at his or her residence.

Examination of witnesses

42. Witnesses shall be examined on oath or solemn affirmation and it shall not be necessary for the Village Panchayat Court to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length ; but any one of the Judges, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make

a memorandum of the substance of what the witness deposes and such memorandum shall be signed by the Judges before whom the witness is examined.

Every such memorandum shall form part of the record.

Adjournment in view to amicable settlement or for other cause.

43. The Village Panchayat Court, if it appears likely that the parties will settle the matter amicably or for any other sufficient cause, may adjourn the hearing to a day to be fixed in the presence of the parties, or in cases in which the defendant does not appear, in the presence of the plaintiff. If, on such day, the parties or any of them fail to appear, the Village Panchayat Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes prescribed in that behalf by Sections 28 and 29, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by Court.

44. If any party to a suit, who shall be ordered to attend to give evidence or produce a document, shall, without lawful excuse, fail to comply with such order, the Village Panchayat Court may, in its discretion, pass a decree against him or make such order in relation to such suit as it deems fit.

CHAPTER VI.

The decree and its execution.

On conclusion of hearing, Court to pass decree.

45. When the parties or their agents have been heard, and the evidence on both sides considered, the Village Panchayat Court shall pass such decree as may seem just :

Provided that it shall not be competent to any Village Panchayat Court to allow any sum of money as Vakil's fees to either party either in the suit or in the execution proceedings.

Contents of decree.

46. The decree shall be in the language of the Village or in Malayalam and shall contain the number of the suit, the names of the parties, the particulars of the claim, the names of the witnesses examined, the titles of the exhibits read, the decision in the suit and the reasons for such decision. It shall specify the sum of money adjudged, or the moveable property to be delivered, or the sum to be paid in default of delivery, and the amount of costs and by what parties and in what proportion such costs shall be paid.

The decree shall bear date the day on which it is passed, and be signed by all the Judges who decided the case. Each party shall be entitled to receive a copy of the decree upon application.

In suits for money decree may order interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.

47. In suits for money, the Village Panchayat Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable, to be paid on the principal sum adjudged, from the date of the suit to the date of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the institution of the suit, with further interest, at such rate, not exceeding nine per cent per annum, as the Court deems reasonable, on the aggregate sum so adjudged, from the date of the decree to the date of payment, or to such earlier date as the Court thinks fit.

Effect where decree is silent as to further interest.

Where such a decree is silent with respect to the payment of further interest on such aggregate sum as aforesaid, from the date of the decree to the date of payment or other earlier date, the Court shall be deemed to have refused such interest, and a separate suit therefor shall not lie.

When a Village Panchayat Court decrees the payment of a sum of money, it may direct that it be paid by instalments, with or without interest at the above rate.

48 .If any clerical or arithmetical error be found in the decree, the Court shall, of its own motion or on that of any of the parties, amend the decree so as to correct such error, provided that reasonable notice has been given to the parties of the proposed amendment. Procedure in case ofure in cal-or arithmetical error found in the decree.

49. The decree shall be executed by the Village Panchayat Court which passed it or by a Village Panchayat Court or District Munsiff to whom it is sent for execution under the provisions hereinafter contained. Court by which decree may be executed.

50. If the decree be for any specific moveable, it may be enforced by the seizure of the property and its delivery to the decree-holder. If the seizure of the property be not practicable, the decree shall be executed by enforcing payment of the sum decreed as an alternative. Decree for specifie moveable how executed.

51. (1) All money payable under a decree passed by a Village Panchayat Court shall be paid into Court. Payment of money under a decree or other adjustment to be made or recorded in open court.

(2) If the decree is otherwise adjusted to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, the nature of such adjustment shall be recorded in writing, and signed by him or his agent authorised in writing, in open Court, and such record shall bear the initials of the President, or, in his absence, of the Senior Judge.

(3) All payments or adjustments shall be endorsed by the President, or, in his absence, the Senior Judge, on the decree and also recorded in the register of suits.

(4) No payment under a decree, and no adjustment of a decree in whole or in part, shall be recognised unless it has been made or recorded in the manner prescribed by this Section.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Section the execution of a decree of a Village Panchayat Court, transferred to a District Munsiff for execution, shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code for the time being in force.

52 No Judgement-debtor shall be arrested, and no immoveable property attached, by a Village Panchayat Court, in execution of a decree. Judgment-debtor not to be arrested. nor immoveable property attached.

53. On the application of the decree holder, the Village Panchayat Court, or, on days when the Court does not sit, the President, may order attachment of any moveable property within its jurisdiction, belonging to the judgment-debtor, pointed out by the decree-holder, to the value of the amcunt payable under the decree: Attachment of moveable property.

Provided that the following properties shall not be liable to such attachment, namely,—

(a) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the judgment debtor, his wife and children, and such personal ornaments as, in accordance with religious usage, cannot, be parted with by a woman ;

(b) tools of artisans, and, where the judgement-debtor is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the Court, be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as such ;

(c) the materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by an agriculturist ;

(d) books of account ;

(e) a mere right to sue for damages ;

(f) stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners of the Government, and political pensions ;

(g) the salary of a public officer to the extent of—

(i) the whole of the salary where the salary does not exceed ten rupees monthly,

(ii) ten rupees monthly where the salary exceeds ten rupees and does not exceed twenty rupees monthly, and

(iii) one moiety of the salary in any other case;

(h) the pay and allowances of persons to whom the Native Articles of war apply;

(i) the wages of labourers and domestic servants, whether payable in money or in kind.

Explanation.—The particulars mentioned in Clauses (i), (g), (h) and (i) are exempt from attachment or sale whether before or after they are actually payable.

Property in possession of judgment-debtor.

54. If the property be in the possession of the judgment-debtor, it shall be attached by actual seizure, and the Court shall provide for its safe custody. It may be left in the custody of the judgment-debtor, upon any person approved by the Court rendering himself liable as surety, in writing, for its production when required. On default, the decree may be executed against the surety to the value of the property not produced, after giving him such notice as the Court may deem sufficient.

Property not in possession of judgment debtor.

55. If the property be not in the possession of the judgment-debtor, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the person in possession of the property from giving it over to the judgment-debtor.

Debts how attached.

56. (1) Debts and moneys due to the judgment-debtor shall be attached by a written order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from recovering the debt or receiving the sum of money, and the debtor from making payment thereof, until the further order of the Court. Nothing in this Section shall be held to authorize a Village Panchayat Court to attach or sell a debt charged on immovable property.

Salaries how attached.

(2) In the case of the salary of a public officer, the attachment shall be made by a written order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary, to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct until the further orders of the Court.

Private alienation of property after attachment void.

57. When an attachment has been made by actual seizure or by a written order, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, pledge or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or money attached to the judgment-debtor, during the continuance of the attachment, shall be void as against all claims enforceable under attachment.

Investigation of claims to attached property.

58. If within fifteen days after the date of attachment, any claim be preferred to property attached in execution of a decree, the Village Panchayat Court shall investigate the claim, and if it appears that the judgment-debtor has no saleable interest therein, such property shall be released from attachment.

59. As soon as possible after attachment, the Village Panchayat Court shall fix a day, not less than fifteen days from the date of attachment, for the sale of the property attached, and shall cause a written proclamation of the intended sale to be fixed outside the Court, and such sale shall be futher proclaimed by beat of drum previous thereto: Property to be sold not less than fifteen days after attachment, and sale to be proclaimed.

Provided that(i)with the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, or (ii) when the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or (iii) when the expense of keeping it in custody may exceed its value, the Court may, after giving due notice by beat of drum, sell the attached property at any time within fifteen days from the date of attachment. In such case, the Court shall hold the sale proceeds subject to the provisions hereinafter made for payment of moneys attached in execution of decrees.

60. On the day fixed for the sale, the property shall be put up for sale by public auction in open Court and sold to the highest bidder. The price shall be paid without delay, and in default, the property shall again be put up to sale. Procedure in sale.

On payment of the purchase-money, the Court shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

Any loss on resale shall, at the instance of either the judgment-creditor or judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulter as if a decree has been passed against him for the same.

61. Any sale advertised under this Regulation may, at the discretion of the Court, be adjourned to a specified day, public notice thereof being given in the manner prescribed by Section 59. Power to adjourn sale.

62. No Judge of a Village Panchayat Court or other officer having any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this Regulation, shall, either directly or indirectly, bid for or acquire any interest in any property sold at such sale. Judge and other officers not to bid for or buy property sold.

63. Every sale of property under this Regulation shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the amount due under the decree and the costs attending the sale are tendered to the Court. Stoppage of sale on tender of debt and costs.

64. Out of the moneys realised in execution, the cost of execution shall first be defrayed, and then the amount due to the decree-holder shall be paid. Any surplus which may remain shall be paid to the judgment-debtor. Division of proceeds of sale.

65. When the property sold is one of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser. Property actually seized to be delivered to purchaser.

66. When the property sold is in the possession of any person other than the judgment-debtor, or is a debt due by any person to the judgment-debtor, delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by a written notice to such person, prohibiting him from deliverin possession of the property or paying the debt to any person except the purchaser, and whatever right the judgment-debtor had in such property or debt at the time of attachment shall vest in the purchaser. In other cases how property delivered to purchaser.

67. Any decree passed by a Village Panchayat Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, be transmitted for execution to the Court of any District Munsiff within whose jurisdiction the judgment-debtor may reside or may have property, or to the Panchayat Decree may be transmitted to District Munsiff for execution.

Court of any other village in which the judgment-debtor is represented to have moveable property. The Court to which a decree is transferred for execution shall execute it as if it were a decree passed by itself.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If on death of party to suit application is made. legal representative of deceased may be entered on record.

68. If a plaintiff or defendant die before decree is passed in the suit, the name of his legal representative may be entered in his place on the record on the application of the opposite party or of such legal representative, but the legal representative of a deceased defendant shall be liable only to the extent of the assets of the deceased which have come to his hands and have not been duly dispose of.

If no application made, suit to be dismissed.

69. If no such application be made within thirty days from the date of the death of the plaintiff or defendant, the suit shall be dismissed, and no fresh suit shall be allowed to be brought on the same cause of action.

If more than one plaintiff or defendant suit to proceed at instance of or against survivor.

70. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one and any of them die, and his respresentative is not joined as aforesaid, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff, or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

If decree-holder die, his legal representative may be substituted.

71. If a decree-holder die before the decree has been fully executed, his legal representative may apply to the Village Panchayat Court to substitute his name as the decree-holder in the room of the deceased, and if the Court be satisfied, after giving notice to the judgment-debtor, that the applicant is the legal representative of the deceased, it shall substitute his name on the record as the decree-holder.

If judgment-debtor die, decree may be executed against his legal representative.

72. If a judgment-debtor die before the decree has been fully executed on the application of the decree-holder against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor, to the extent of the assets derived from him and not duly accounted for.

Revision by District Court of Village Panchayat Court's proceedings.

73. The District Court within whose jurisdiction a Village Panchayat Court is situated, may, on a petition being presented within thirty days from the date of any decree or order of such Village Panchayat Court, by any party deeming himself aggrieved by such decree or order, set aside such decree or order, on the ground (i) of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct of any of the Judges of the Village Panchayat Court, or(ii)of the Court having exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or otherwise acted illegally or with material irregularity, or (iii) that the decree or order is contrary to law;

and may pass such other decree or order as it thinks fit: provided that no decree or order of a Village Panchayat Court shall be set aside without notice to the opposite party.

Pending disposal of any such petition, the District Court may stay execution of the decree or order.

A petition under this Section may be entertained after thirty days by the District Court, if it is satisfied with the cause shown for the delay.

Except as provided in this Section, every decree and order of a Village Panchayat Court shall be fiaal.

Nothing in this Section shall prevent the High Court from exercising the powers vested in it by Section 568 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

74. Whenever under Section 73 a decree or order of a Village Panchayat Court is set aside, the High Court may report the case to Our Government, and shall report every case in which a decree or order is set aside on the ground of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct if any of the Judges. High Court may and in certain cases shall, report to the Government.

75. The High Court may, from time to time, prescribe forms and registers for use in the Village Pachayat Courts and the returns which they shall be bound to submit, and may, at any time, call for and inspect the registers and records of the Village Panchayat Courts. Power of High Court to prescribe forms &c., and to inspect records.

76. A fee of five per centum of the value of the suit shall be paid on its institution in the Village Panchayat Court, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, no other fee shall be paid for the issue of processes or set-off claimed or otherwise at any sub sequent stage of the suit or in matters relating to execution: Amount of institution fees leviable.

Provided, however, that when a suit is transferred for trial or when a decree is transmitted for execution from a Village Panchayat Court to the Court of a District Munsiff, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the rules in regard to the levy of process and other fees with respect to such suits and proceedings obtaining in the District Muusiff's Court shall become applicable:

Provided also that no copy of the decree or any other record in the suit shall be supplied to either party, except at the expense of the party making the application.

77. Our Government may make rules, consistant with this Regulation, to regulate— Power of Government to make rules.

(a) the election and appointment of the Judges of a Village Panchayat Court,

(b) the administrative powers of the President and of the other Judges of a Village Panchayat Court, and

(c) generally all matters connected with the carrying out of the provisions of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE 1.

Suits which shall not be triable by a Village Panchayat Court:—

(1) a suit concerning an act or order purporting to be done or made by Our Dewan in his official capacity, or concerning an act purporting to be done by any person by order of Our Dewan in his official capacity ;

(2) a suit concerning an act purporting to be done by any person in pursuance of a Judgment or order of a Court or of a Judicial officer acting in the execution of his office;

(3) a suit concerning an act or order purporting to be done or made by any other officer of the Government in his official capacity ;

(4) a suit for the possession of immoveable property or for the recovery of an interest in such property ;

(5) a suit for the partition of immoveable property;

(6) a suit by a mortgagee of immoveable property for the foreclosure of the mortgage or for the sale of the property, or by a mortgagor of immoveable property for the redemption of the mortgage ;

(7) a suit for the assessment, enhancement, abatement or apportionment of the rent of immoveable property;

(8) a suit concerning the liability of land to be assessed to land revenue ;

(9) a suit to restrain waste ;

(10) a suit for the determination or enforcement of any other right to or interest in immoveable property ;

(11) a suit for the possession of an hereditary office or of an interest in such an office, including a suit to establish an exclusive periodically recurring right to discharge the functions of an office ;

(12) a suit to enforce payment of any allowance paid to families or individuale by the State, or of cesses or other dues when the cesses or dues are payable to a person by reason of his interest in immoveable property or in an hereditary office or in a shrine or other religious institution, other than cesses or dues recoverable under the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation ;

(13) a suit to recover from a person, to whom compensation has been paid under the Land Acquisition Regulation, the whole or any part of the compensation;

(14) a suit for the specific performance or rescission of a contract ;

(15) a suit for the rectification or cancellation of an instrument ;

(16) a suit to obtain an injunction;

(17) a suit relating to a trust, including a suit to make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust, and a suit by a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution ;

(18) a suit for a declaratory decree, not being a suit relating to moveable property instituted under Section 380 or Section 321 of the Code of Civil Procedure ;

(19) a suit to set aside an attachment by a Court, otherwise than in execution of a decree for money and in relation to moveable property or Revenue authority, or a sale, mortgage, lease or other tranfers by a Court or a Revenue authority or by a guardian;

(20) a suit for property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane ;

(21) a suit to alter or set aside a decision, decree or order of a Court or of a person acting in a Judicial capacity ;

(22) a suit to contest an award;

(23) a suit upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure;

(24) a suit to compel a refund of assets improperly distributed under Section 292 of the Code Procedure;

(25.) a suit to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets;

(26) a suit for a legacy or for the whole or a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for the whole or a share of the property of an intestate;

(27) a suit—

(a) for a dissolution of partnership or for the winding up of the business of partnership after its dissolution,

(b) for an account of partnership transactions, or

(b) for a balance of partnership account, unless the balance has been struck by the parties or their agents ;

(28) a suit for an account of property and for its due administration under decree;

(29) any other suit for an account, including a suit by a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collection received by the mortgagee, and a suit for the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by ehe defendant;

(30) a suit for a general average loss or for salvage ;

(31) a suit for compensation in respect of collision between ships ;

(32) a suit on a policy of insurance or for the recovery of any premium paid under any such policy ;

(33) a suit for compensation—

(a) for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong,

(b) for wrongful arrest, restraint or confinement,

(c) for malicious prosecution,

(d) for libel,

(e) for slander,

(f) for adultery or seduction,

(g) for breach of contract of betrothal or promise of marriage,

(h) for inducing a person to break a contract made with the plaintiff,

(i) for obstruction of an easement or diversion of a water course,

(j) for illegal, improper or excessive distress or attachment,

(*k*) for improper arrest under Chapter XXXIII of the Code of Civil Procedure or in respect of the issue of an injunction wrongfully obtained under Chapter XXXIV of that Code, or

(*l*) for injury to the person in any case not specified in the foregoing sub-clauses of this Clause ;

(34) a suit by a Mahomedan for exigible (*mu'ajjal*) or deferred (*mu'wajjal*) dower ;

(35) a suit for the restitution of conjungal rights, for the recovery of a wife for the custody of a minor or for a divorce ;

(36) a suit relating to maintenance except when the claim is based on an express contract in writing duly registered ;

(37) a suit for contribution by a sharer in joint property in respect of a payment made by him of money due from a co-sharer, or by a

manager of joint property, or a member of an undivided family, in respect of a payment made by him on account of the property or family ;

(38) a suit by one of several joint mortgagors of immoveable property for contribution in respect of money paid by him for the redemption of the mortgaged property;

(39) a suit against the Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by a Revenue authority on account of an arrear of landrevenue or of a demand recoverable as an arrear of landrevenue.

REGULATION II OF 1090.

A Regulation to amend the Code of the Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067), as amended by Regulations II and III of 1074, IV of 1085, VII of 1085 and Regulation VII of 1088, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, on the 19th September 1914, corresponding to the 3rd Kanni 1090, under Section 14 of Regulation of 1073.

Whereas it has been found expedient to further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067), as amended by Regulations II and III of 1074, IV of 1085, (2), Regulation VII of 1085 and Regulation VII of 1088: We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

Section 340. Treat the present Section as sub-section (1) and add the following as sub-section (2):—

"Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not a European British Subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not."

SIGN MANUAL

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REGULATION V OF 1073.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with 9th Meenam 1073, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073," and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074.

Regulation repealed.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed; but the nomination made and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation.

Composition of the Council

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number.

President. Appointment of members.

4. The Dewan shall be the *ex-officio* President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

Power to make rules for selection of non-official members.

5. With Our previous sanction, the Dewan may, from time to time frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

Period of membership and summoning of members.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Membership when vacated.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us such office shall become vacant.

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims under Section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meetings vacates seat.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant.

Senior official Member to preside at meetings in the absence of Dewan.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council: and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some Official member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time, to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorise the Senior Official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this Section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1063 shall remain in force.

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actualy introduced therein.

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan any measure affecting:

(*a*) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects,

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Cauncil to consider and enact any measure affecting,

(*a*) the reigning family of Travancore,

(*b*) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or foreign Princes or States.

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power.

(*d*) extradition of criminals,

(*e*) European vagrants,

(*f*) European British subjects,

(*g*) The regulation of affairs relating to seaports,

(*h*) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways.

(*i*) Nair Brigade and Our Body-Guard.

No law or Regulation valid until Royal assent is declared.

13. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette.

Regulations in matters outside jurisdiction of Council.

14. In case (*a*) to (*i*) mentioned in the 2nd Proviso to Section 12 of this Regulation, the Dewan may frame and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us shall have the force of Law.

Emergent Regulations.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in cases not falling under the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council for the space of 6 months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette.

No Regulation to be invalid by reason of incompleteness of number of non-official members.

16. No Law or Regulation passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation, shall be deemed invalid by reason that the proportion of non-official members hereby provided was not complete at the date of its introduction into Council or its enactment.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council, passed under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1073.

I. Definitions.

1. In those Rules :—

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

In computation of "clear days" Sundays and holidays are not excluded.

II. Summoning and adjournment of Council.

2. There shall be four ordinary meetings of the Council during the year, and such meetings shall, as a rule, be held in the third week in Chingom, Vrischigom, Kumbhom and Edavom. The Dewan may also, at his discretion convene other meetings which shall be called 'extraordinary meetings'. The times and places of meetings shall be fixed by the Dewan, and the Secretary shall notify the same in the Government Gazette and to each member by letter.

3. When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or bussines, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motionmade land carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

4. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the coucil shall adjourn the meeting or business and the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

5. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding Rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the Member by whom the previous motion was made.

6. If, at the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, the quorum required by Section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073 (that is to say, the Dewan or some official Member of Council and one-half of the whole number of Members of Council), is not present, the Members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan, and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council.

III. Course of business.

7. The Secretary shall send to every Member a statement of the business to be transacted at each meeting, so as to reach him at least three clear days before the date fixed for such meeting.

8. No business which is not entered in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7 shall be transacted at any meeting, unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting.

9. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted, but, ordinary, the succession of business shall be as described in Rule 10.

10. After the President has taken the chair—

(1) the Secretary shall report to the Council the Regulations which have received Royal assent under Section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1073, and the Bills which have been disallowed, since the last meeting;

(2) the Secretary shall report to the Council the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting and shall, if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council;

(3) Members desirous of obtaining leave to introduce Bills shall move that such leave be granted;

(4) the Council shall then proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished at the last meeting, if any, and, this being done;

(5) the Council shall proceed to deal with the remaining business for the day.

IV. Regulation of discussions.

11. The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the Members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these Rules. There shall be no discussion to any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.

12. Any Member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and, while he is doing so, all other Members, shall remain silent.

13. In discussing questions coming before the Council for consideration, a Member shall speak from his place and shall address the President.

14. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the question under discussion.

15. No Member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council, or, by special permission of the President, in explanation of what he said in a previous debate.

16. Except in discussing amendments, when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no Member other than the mover shall speak more than once upon a question; but the mover shall, if he has spoken to the question when making his motion, be allowed a reply.

Provided that, if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill, shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and seconder of the amendment.

17. A Member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of the motion. A Member may also speak again in order to explain what he has previously said if it has been misunderstood.

18. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a Member has occasion to ask of another Member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

19. Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided in accordance will the majority of votes after (1) motion has been made and seconded and (2) the question has been put by the President.

20. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

21. Any Member may ask for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers of information can be furnished.

If the President be not the Dewan, and the papers or information called for belong to any Department of the State other than the Legislative Department, the Dewan may veto the decision of the President.

V. Motions generally.

22. Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention at the next preceding meeting or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion. Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has nto been given.

23. All motions of which notice is given under the preceding Rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under Rule 7.

24. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

25. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the Member by whom notice was given, be made by any other Member ; but, if not so made or if a Member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other Member and if not so made, shall not be put unless the Council otherwise orders.

26 If amendments of any motion are moved, the President when taking the sense of the Council thereon, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

27. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

28. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

29. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may, at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

VI. Introduction of Bills.

30 Any member may move at a meeting of a Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1073 ; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.

31. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers, to the Secretary who will forthwith cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members, and will also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next meeting of the Council when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

32. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of the objects and reasons for it, in the Government Gazette, in English and in Malayalam although leave to introduce the Bill has not been applied for under Rule 30; and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the statement of the objects and reasons to each of the Members. When a Bill has been published under this Rule, it shall not be necessary to move under Rule 30 for leave to introduce it.

33. At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under Rule 31 or after publication has been ordered under Rule 32, the Member in

charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary ; provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication.

When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed, and, if the motion be carried, the Council shall then consider the question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee and, if the question be decided in the affirmative, the Council shall appoint the Committee and may further direct that its report shall be submitted within a special period.

34. At any time during the progress of a Bill the Member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The Member in charge of a Bill which has been published under Rule 32 but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

VII. Select Committees.

35. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and submit their reports although the Council is adjourned The Member in charge of a Bill shall always be a member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

36. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable

37. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may from time to time extend the period on the application of the Member in charge of the Bill.

38. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the Members of the Committee or by a majority of them ; but any Member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

39. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

40. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill has amended by the Committee shall be printed and copies furnished to each Member of the Council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion thereof as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

41. No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee including the Member in charge of the Bill is present.

42. The Committee may elect their own Chairman who shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any Member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings and the Dewan may thereupon appoint, out of the Members of the Council, an additional Member to the Select Committee.

43. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

44. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

VIII. Passing of Bills.

45. When a Bill has been introduced and read in Council under rule 33 and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fifteen clear days from the date on which the Bill was read under Rule 33.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

46. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under rule 33 it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the Report of the Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the Members of the Council, at least fifteen clear days beforehand and, in cases in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with the publication referred to in Rule 40, until the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the date of such publication. Subject to these conditions, the Member in charge of a Bill, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee to the Council, may move either that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The discussion upon a motion under this Rule that a Bill be taken into consideration shall not extend to the principle of the Bill.

47. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 22 and the Secretary shall enter the same in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

48. Proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved, until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

Proposed amendments of Bills shall be governed by Rules 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29, relating to motions.

49. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put into the vote on that ground the it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the council in considering the same Bill.

50. When the amendments proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee), and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the Members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the Member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other Member, may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

At such meeting the Council shall consider the amendment, if any moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

IX. Final Stages of Bills.

51. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the sections thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

52. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate will be lodged in the records of the Council.

53. No Member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill.

54. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, it shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam. Such publication shall be deemed to be the publication referred to in section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073.

X. Rules relating to petitions.

55. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council ;

(2) be subscribed "to the Legislative Council";

(3) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners ;

(4) be in respectful and temperate language ; and

(5) conclude with a distinct prayer

56. If a petition is not in conformity with Rule 55 or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition which shall then be returned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

57. If the petition is in conformity with Rule 55, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it, or the abstract, before the Council which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

XI. Admittance of Strangers.

58. Persons desirours of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of Council shall make application to the Secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon.

59. The President may at any time during a sitting of the Council direct that all strangers withdraw.

60. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof, and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by Counsel on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may upon the motion of any Member direct that the petitioner or his Counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day ; and if the petitioner or his Counsel is not present at the said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

61. Except as provided in Rules 43 and 60, no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

62. Any Member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under Rule 60 to address the Council or a Select Committee shall cease if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix or for any other sufficient reason.

XII. Duties of the Secretary.

63. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified in the preceding Rules :—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council ;

(2) to keep the prescribed books ;

(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings ;

(4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed ;

(5) to note in the Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinize all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors ;

(6) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the Sections thereof ;

(7) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council ;

(8) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills ;

(9) to generally assist the Council.

XIII. Books and Records.

64. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract or the Proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each Meeting

65. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under orders of the Council shall be maintained.

XIV. General.

66. The Council may, in a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the foregoing Rules.

67. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be announced by the president to the Council.

68. The Dewan or the Member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other Member and the Member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the Member in charge of the Bill for the purpose of these Rules.

69. Any Member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

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REGULATION III OF 1076.
AMENDED BY REGULATION V OF 1085.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 24th February 1901/13th Kumbhom 1076.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns : We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, 1076" and shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1077.

Local extent. (2) It extends to the local areas which have been declared Towns under Regulation II of 1069 and such other local areas as Our Dewan, with Our sanction, may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time, declare a "Town."

Repeal. 2. (1) Regulation II of 1069 is hereby repealed.

Saving-clause. (2) But all Towns declared, limits defined, Committees established, appointments, rules, bye-laws and orders made, notifications and notices issued, and contracts entered into, under the said Regulation shall, so far as may be deemed to have been respectively declared, defined, established, made, issued and entered into under this Regulation.

Interpretation. 3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Town." (1) "Town" means any local area declared by or under this Regulation to be a Town.

"Committee." (2) "Committee" means a Committee established by or under this Regulation.

"Inhabitant." (3) "Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immovable property in any local area which has been or is proposed to be declared a Town under this Regulation.

"Owner." (4) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant.

"Street." (5) "Street" includes any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public or any section thereof has a right of way, together with the drains on either side [or any other Porambokes as defined in Regulation II of 1067]. (*a*) and also includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway

(6) "Building" includes walls, and also houses, huts, sheds roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise. "Building."

(7) "Water-course" includes any river, stream or channel whether natural or artificial. "Water-course."

(8) "Salary" means pay and acting pay, or payment by way of commission, but not allowances for house-rent, carriage-hire, horse-allowance or travelling expenses. "Salary."

(9) "Nuisance" means any act, ommission or thing causing or, likely to cause any common injury, annoyance, offence, harm, danger or damage to the sense of sight, smell or hearing of, or which is, or is likely to be dangerous or injurious to the health or property of, the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity or persons who may have occasion to use any public right. "Nuisance."

(10) "Market" means a place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry which is, at the passing of this Regulation, a licensed market, or which may hereafter be declared by the Committee to be a market. "Market."

(11) "Public market" means any market constructed, repaired or maintained out of public funds. "Public market."

(12) "Notice" means a notice written, printed, lithographed or cyclostyled. "Notice."

(13) "Guardian" means any person to whom the care, nuture or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whow the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority. "Guardian."

(14) "Unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner hereafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination. "Unprotected child."

(15) "Inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox by means of various matter. "Inoculation."

(16) "Vaccinator" means any person appointed or licensed by Our Government to act as such. (*a*) "Vaccinator."

4. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare Our intention to constitute as a Town any specified area within defined limits. Procedure for constituting a Town

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section 1) may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Dewan shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and such objections, as may have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction

(*a*) Added by Section I of Regulation V of 1085.

by notification in the Gazette, declare the local area or any portion of it to be a Town.

Procedure for altering limits of a Town.

5. (1) Our Dewan may with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette declare Our intention:—

(*a*) to cancel any notification by which any local area has been declared a Town under this Regulation or Regulation II of 1069 ; or

(*b*) to exclude from a Town any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification : or,

(*c*) to include within a town any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification.

(2) Any inhabitant of a Town or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, should he object to the cancellation or alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification and such objection shall be taken into consideration by the Dewan

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired and the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction by notification in the Gazette, cancel any notification declaring any local area or any as a Town and dissolve the Committee, or exclude the local area portion of it from the Town or include the whole or any portion of it therein. as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Composition of the Committee.

6. A Committee consisting of a President and of such number of members, not less than eight and not more than 16 as We may fix in this behalf, shall be constituted for each Town.

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Not more than one-half of the members may be officials in Our service. An appointment of an official which would raise the number of official members above one-half of the whole shall be void. A member who accepts an appointment in Our service shall thereby vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-appointment unless such re-appointment increase the number of official members above one-half of the whole.

Appointment of President and Member.

7. (1) The President shall be appointed by Us either by name or by office.

(2) Subject to the conditions contained in Section 8 and to such rules and other conditions as may be prescribed by Us, the members shall be appointed by Us.

When official members are appointed, they may be so appointed by name or by office.

Provided that the tax payers and inhabitants of a Town may, under rules which may be issued with Our sanction, from time to time, elect for Our approval a number of members which number shall not be less than one-fourth of the whole.

Provided further that it shall be competent to Us to decline without assigning any reason, to appoint any person elected under the foregoing proviso.

Provided also that, in the case of a seat of an elected member if the tax-payers and inhabitants of any Town fail to elect a member on the date and in the manner prescribed in the rules, or if they on two successive occasions elect a person whom We decline to appoint it shall be lawful for Us to appoint any person, not being a public servant, We deem fit, in the place of such member.

Qualification of members.

8. (1) In order to be qualified to be appointed a member, a person must—

(*a*) be of the male sex;

(*b*) have completed his twenty-fifth year;

(*c*) be resident within the Town or within two miles of the limits thereof;

(*d*) not be an officer or servant holding office under the Committee;

(*e*) not have been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in Our opinion, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(*f*) not be a person interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint Stock Company in any contract made with or work done for the Committee.

(2) No person is qualified to be appointed a member if any of his servants or any person in whose service he is employed is a member of the Committee.

Term of office of members.

9. (1) If the President or member of a Committee is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be the President or member thereof until We shall otherwise direct.

(2) The term for which other member of the Committee shall hold office shallbe three years.

(3) Any out-going member may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any person holding a salaried office under Government who is a President or member of a Committee shall, on being permanently transferred from the place wherein the Town is situated be deemed to have vacated his seat in the Committee.

Explanation:—Transfer for a period exceeding three months shall be deemed to be a permanent transfer for the purpose of this section.

Resignation of President or members.

10. Any person appointed as aforesaid as President or member may tender his resignation to Our Dewan, and on such resignation being accepted by Us, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of members.

11. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, remove the President or any member of a Committee.

(*a*) if he refuses to act or becomes, in Our opinion, incapable of acting, or has been dealt with under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, or convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies a defect of character which unfits him to be President or member;

(*b*) if he is declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service;

(*c*) if he has, without reasonable cause, absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Committee;

(*d*) if his continuance in office is, in Our opinion, dangerous to the public peace or order ; or,

(*e*) in the case of an officer of Government, if his continuance in the Committee is, in Our opinion, unnecessary or undesirable.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section without giving an opportunity of explanation to the President or member concerned.

(2) A President or member removed under sub-section (1) may be reappointed.

Notification of appointment and removal of President and members.

12. The appointment and removal of the President and members of a Committee shall be notified in the Gazette.

Conduct of business.

Committee to meet at least once a month.

13. (1) Every Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as they may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the President.

President to convene meeting on requisition.

(2) The President shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than two of the members of the Committee, convene a meeting, provided that the requisition specifies the day when, and the purpose for which, the meeting is to be held, and is made at least five days previous to the day of such meeting.

Notice of meeting and business to be issued.

(3) Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held, and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting.

Who to preside at meetings.

14. (1) At every meeting of the Committee, the President or, if he has not been present, such one of their number as the members present may elect, shall preside.

Division by majority. Casting vote.

(2) All questions which may come before the Committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

Interested member not to vote.

(3) No Member shall vote on any question coming before the Committee for consideration in which he may be specially and personally interested.

Quorum.

(4) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least three memers or, if the number of members then on the Committee exceeds nine, at least one-third of that number.

Modification and cancellation of resolutions.

(5) No resolution of the Committee shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the Committee supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of members.

Appointment of sub-committees

15. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own number, sub-committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the purposes of this Regulation.

16. Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and an abstract thereof shall be published in the Gazette.

Minutes of proceedings to be recorded and abstract published.

17. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, make bye-laws consistent with this Regulation as to—

Power of Committee to make bye-laws.

(*a*) the time and place of its meetings ;

(*b*) the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given;

(*c*) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings ; and

(*d*) all other similar matters.

No bye-law made under this section shall take effect until it is approved by Us and published in the Gazette.

No bye-law to take effect until approved and published in the Gazette.

(2) The Committee may also repeal, alter or amend such bye-laws with Our previous sanction.

Power to repeal alter or amend bye-laws.

18. The following are among the duties of the Committee:—

Duties of the Committee.

(*a*) to express an opinion on references made to them by Our Dewan ;

(*b*) to call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of any work entrusted to the executive, to any waste of its property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any member of the Committee or made known to him by the inhabitants, and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable ;

(*c*) to bring forward questions connected with the "Town Fund" hereinafter mentioned or any new measures relating to purposes authorised by this Regulation ;

(*d*) to consider, approve, disapprove or modify the annual administration report specified in Section 125 and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to Our Dewan ;

(*e*) to adopt, modify or reject proposals for creating any new appointment before the submission of the proposals to Our Dewan ;

(*f*) to consider the periodical statement of receipts and disbursements specified in Section 125 and progress reports of work done, and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit ;

(*g*) to consider all questions connected with the improvement and conservancy of Towns.

19. (1) The resolutions of the Committee shall be carried into effect by the President.

President to carry out the resolutions of the Committee.

Provided that, if the President and majority of the members at a meeting differ in opinion, and if he thinks that resolution passed by the majority is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to riot or affray, or is otherwise open to objection on

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public grounds he may suspend the execution of the resolution and submit the resolution to Our Dewan with his opinion

Our Dewan may pass such orders as he may deem fit on such reference. Such orders shall be final and shall be carried out by the President.

President to furnish progress reports.

(2) The president shall furnish to the Committee such monthly reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body as the Committee may prescribe.

Extraordinary powers of President in cases of emergency.

20. (1) In cases of emergency, the President may do any act which the Committee are empowered to do and the immediate doing of which, is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public.

President to report his action to the Dewan.

(2) In such cases, the President shall forthwith submit a report to Our Dewan explaining his reasons for using the power under this section,and Our Dewan may deal with the matter as he may deem proper.

(3) The President shall also inform the Committee at its next ordinary meeting of the action taken by him.

Power to authorise any officer to inspect Town and advise Committee.

21. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, authorise any officer:—

(*a*) to inspect any Town or portion thereof under the management of a Committee.

(*b*) to obtain from the Committee and inspect any document in its possession or under its control ; and

(*c*) to record in writing for the consideration of the Committee any observation he may think proper in regard to the state of the Town.

Power to suspend action under the Regulation-

22. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a Committee, or of any order issued by a Committee or President or passed on appeal by any authority appointed under Section 98, or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any license or permission granted by a Committee or President, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under the colour of this Regulation, if in his opinion such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act or the grant of such license or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

Power to authorise any officer in cases of emergency to execute any work or do any act.

23. In case of emergency, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, direct or authorise a public officer to execute any work or do any act which the Committee or the President is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may, with the like sanction, direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be met from the Town Fund.

Default of Committee or President.

24. If at any time it appears to Our Dewan that a Committee or a President has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this Regulation he may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, cause it to be performed and direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid from the Town Fund.

Officers and Servants.

Power to fix the number and salaries of servants.

25. Subject to Our sanction, the Committee shall, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of such servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of their duties.

Appointment of servants.

26. The appointment of such servants as shall have been provided in the manner aforesaid shall be made by Our Dewan, the Committee or the President, as the case may be, under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Appointment of temporary servants in cases of emergency.

27. The President may, in case of emergency, appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purpose of this Regulation :

Provided that—

Punishment of servants.

(i) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any rule or order passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction or any resolution of the Committee prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and

(ii) every appointment made under this section shall be reported to to Our Dewan immediately and to the Committee at the next following meeting.

Punishment of servants.

28. The servants appointed under Sections 26 and 27 may be fined, suspended, reduced or dismissed under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Rules as to securities, &c.

29. The Committee may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with any rules framed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, as to the following matters:—

(*a*) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties and the amount of such security ; and

(*b*) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants.

Provided that no rules so made shall be valid until they have been confirmed by Us.

Contracts.

Authority to contract.

30. (1) Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, prescribe, the Committee may make such contracts as are necessary for carrying out any work or for performing any duty included or provided for in the annual budget.

Delegation of authority to contract.

(2) The Committee may delegate this power to the President or to a sub-committee consisting of three or more of the members.

Members, officers & servants not to be interested in contracts.

31. No member, officer, or servant of a Committee appointed under this Regulation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or work made with or executed for the Committee.

Penalty.

If any member, officer, or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Regulation and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Provided that no such person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be

deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Committee.

Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such share-holder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to such contract.

No President or member to be personally liable for contracts.

32. No President or member of a Committee shall be personally liable in respect of any contract made, or for expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Committee, but the funds, from time to time, at the disposal of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly made and incurred as aforesaid.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and buildings.

President to grant permission for temporary occupation of street.

33. (1) The President may by license issued for the purpose, grant permission for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials, or for making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission.

When the President feels doubt as to the propriety of granting permission, he shall refer the matter for the decision of the Committee.

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an Officer or the P. W. or Maramath Department acting as such, who shall communicate to the President the fact of his occupying any street for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) Whoever, without such permission or in disregard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Power to regulate line of buildings

34. (1) Should any building or part of a building project beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require such building or part when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings : and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street:

Provided that full compensation shall be made to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Committee may, with the like sanction, and on such terms as they may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

[34 A (1) Every person intending to construct, re construct or extend a well or a building (other than a mere wall) shall, six weeks before beginning to construct, re-construct or extend it, make an application in writing to the Committee for a license to do so.

Application to be made if well or building is to be constructed.

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Committee may require under by-laws framed in this behalf and shall further be accompanied,—

What is to accompany such application.

(i) in the case of buildings, by

(*a*) a plan or statement showing the demensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundation and lowest floor ; and

(*b*) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the privies which it is intended to provide ; and

(ii) in the case of wells, by a statement showing the dimensions of the well, the manner in which it is to be fenced, and, if the well is to be used for drinking purposes, the means which it is intended to take to prevent pollution of the water.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) the Committee shall, within six weeks after receipt of the said application, give a license for the construction, re-construction or extension of the well or building in respect of which the application is made.

Orders to be passed in six-weeks.

(4) If the Committee see reason to object, in respect of a building (*a*) to the proposed levels of the foundation or lowest flower, (*b*) to the proposed means for ventilation or drainage, (*c*) to the proposed laterine accommodation, or (*d*) to any particular given in respect of such building under by-laws framed for the purpose ; or, if they see reason to object, in respect of a well, (*a*) to the proposed fencing, (*b*) to the proposed means of protection from pollution, or (*c*) to any particular given in respect of such well as aforesaid ; they shall specify in the license the alterations in such levels, means, accommodation, fencing or particular, which they consider to be necessary, and the person to whom the license is granted shall be bound to carry out such alterations.

Committee may refuse to grant license unless certain conditions complied with.

(5) On receipt of the said license, or if with the said period of six weeks, the Committee have not granted a license, the applicant may proceed to construct, re-construct or extend, as the case may be, the building or well, in accordance with the particulars, plan (if any) and statement which accompanied his application.

When applicant may proceed with work.

(6) The Committee may exempt any shed, hut or group of huts from the operation of this section.

Committee may exempt sheds and huts.

(7) The President may, at any time, stop the construction, re-construction, extension or restoration in a town, of any building, well, tank or other work, if he considers that such construction, re-construction, extension or restoration is dangerous to human life, health or safety, or if it has been undertaken or is being carried out in contravention of the provisions of this section]. (a)

President may stop construction, &c., of buildings or well.

35. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification, in the Gazette, direct that the provisions of the next following section shall be put into force within any specified limits in a Town from a

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials in buildings.

(a) Added by section 2 of Regulation V of 1085.

day to be fixed in such notification. Our Dewan may also, with the like sanction, withdraw such notification by notice in the Gazette.

Committee may issue notice to owner for removal of such materials.

36. (1) After the publication of the notification under the preceding, section, it shall be lawful for the [President or Vice-President] (b) to serve a notice upon the owner of any building within the said limits whose roof shall consist wholly or in part of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove such roof within three months from the date of service of the notice, and

(*a*) replace it with non inflammable materials, or,

(*b*) demolish the building and leave the site, open, or,

(*c*) apply to the Committee for the renewal of the roof with such non-inflammable materials.

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Provided that the Committee may also extend the time on the application of the owner.

Power of Committee to remove inflammable materials if owner fails to comply with requisition.

(2) If after the due service of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1), the owner of the building fails to comply with any of the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed the Committee may enter upon the premises and remove such roof and may also, with the previous sanction, of Our Dewan demolish the building so as to leave the site open and dispose of the materials as they think fit.

Power to demolish building.

No roof removed under this sub-section shall be renewed with easily inflammable materials.

Compensation to be awarded.

Provided that when a building is demolished under this sub-section, reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner.

On application by owner, Committee may draw up estimate of cost of renewal and carry out the work.

(3) If before the expiry of the term granted under sub-section (1), the owner applies for the renewal of such roof by the Committee, the Committee shall prepare an estimate of the cost of such renewal and serve upon the owner a copy of such estimate with an intimation that any objections to the details of the estimate may be preferred in writing within two weeks from the date of the service. The Committee after the expiry of the said two weeks if no objections be preferred within the time, or after the consideration of the objections, if any, preferred, shall pass an order approving or modifying the estimate and send a copy of such order to the party concerned.

Aggrieved party may appeal to Dewan.

(4) Any party aggrieved by an order passed under the last preceding sub-section may appeal against it to the Dewan within two weeks from the date of his obtaining copy of such order. If no appeal has been preferred within such period or if the appeal has been rejected, the Committee may carry out the renewal according to the estimate as approved or modified under sub-section (3),

If owner agrees to undertake the work, he may be allowed to do so.

(5) If after the collection of materials or the commencement of work for carrying out such renewal, the owner of the building agrees to undertake the work and enters into a bond to complete it within a time to be fixed by the Committee, he may be allowed to do so, provided that he shall take charge of all the materials collected and pay for them as well as all expenses already incurred by the Committee at the rates fixed in the estimate.

(b) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

(6) If, during the progress of the work, the Committee find that it cannot be completed within the amount of the estimate mentioned in sub-section (3), they shall cause a supplemental estimate to be prepared, and serve a copy thereof on the owner of the building in the manner aforesaid, and follow, in respect thereof, the procedure prescribed for the original estimate. Supplemental estimate.

(7) The cost of renewal not exceeding the amount stated in the sanctioned estimate or estimates shall bear interest at three per cent per annum from the date of the completion of the work, of which a written notice shall be given to the owner. It shall be a charge on the building, on the land on which the building stands, and on the compound, if any, attached to the building, and shall take precedence over any encumbrance on the property of a prior or subsequent date. It, together with the interest thereon on the process fees dues in respect of the notices and estimates served upon the owner of the building under the preceding sub-section shall be recovered for the Committee by the Dewan Peishkar of the Division in which the town is situated, in four equal and annual instalments in the manner provided for recovery of arrears of public revenue. The first instalment shall become due on the expiry of twelve Malabar months from the date of the service of notice of completion. If by process of attachment and sale, a sum larger than the amount due on account of the expired instalment be realized, the excess shall be applied in liquidation, in part or whole of the amount due in respect of the other instalments although they may not have fallen due. Recovery of cost of renewal.

(8) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices and estimates under this section according to the scale which Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time prescribe. Levy of fees for service of notices and estimates.

(9) In the absence of the owner, service of notice or estimate may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or of the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses. Service of notice or estimate in the absence of owner.

(10) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain, on the original notice or estimate, the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice or estimate was delivered under sub-section (9), or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was affixed to the building in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected, and add a declaration under his signature that the statements made by him are true. Mode of service.

(11) The Committee may exempt the kayala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section. Exemption of kayala or compound wall.

(12) No suit shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section. No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

37. The fund required for giving effect to the provisions of the foregoing section shall be provided by Government, and all recoveries shall be credited to Government. Funds to be provided by and recoveries credited to Government.

Roofs and walls not to be made of inflammable materials in future without permission of Committee.

38. After the publication of a notification under section 35, the roofs, verandahs and pandals of buildings erected or renewed within the limits specified in the notification shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats or other easily inflammable materials except with the written consent of the Committee.

Penalty.

Whoever makes any roof, verandah or pandal of such materials, unless with the consent in writing of the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Proviso.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the erection without the permission of the Committee, of such roof, verandah or pandal for temporary purposes in compounds with enclosures, at a distance of fifty feet from buildings owned by persons other than the person putting up such roof, verandah or pandal.

39. Omitted by section 3 of Regulation V of 1085.

Projections and Obstructions.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

40. It shall not be lawful without the written permission of the Committee for the owner or occupier of any building, in a Town, to add to, or place against or in front of building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

The Committee may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment made without the permission of the Committee or which was in existence before the coming into force of this Regulation.

Proviso.

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time this Regulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation II of 1067, be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

Debris of fallen houses, &c., to be removed by occupier.

41. If any obstruction is caused in a street, water-course or tank by the fall of trees, buildings or fences, the owner or occupier concerned shall, within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall or within such further period as the President may allow, clear the street, water-course or tank, of such obstruction; and, if the said owner or occupier fails so to do, the President may remove the obstruction and may recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier. The occupier may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred by him under this section.

Latrines and Privies.

Provision, removal and repair of drains, privies &c.

42. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove, provide or repair any drain, privy, cess-pool or other receptacles for filth or provide any additional drains, privies, cess-pools or other receptacle as aforesaid which should, in [his] (a) opinion, be provided for the building or land in such manner as the [President or the Vice-President] (a) may direct.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

43. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen or of a school having on its rolls more than twenty boys or girls, to provide such latrines and urinals as [he] (a) may think fit, and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned. Provision of latrines and urinals in factories and schools.

44. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided or the same shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the [President or Vice President] (a) may direct, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain. Power to require privies to be shut out from public view.

45. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put up and to keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land, and for discharging the same in such manner as they may allow. Troughs and pipes for rain water.

Ruinous or Deserted Buildings and Dangerous Places.

46. Should any Building or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and should it appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, [he] (a) shall forthwith take such step to avert the danger as may be necessary. Power to require buildings, wells, tanks &c., to be secured.

47. Should any building, wall or structure, or any thing affixed there to, or any bank, or tree, or any branch thereof be deemed by the [President or Vice President] (a) to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous [he] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall, structure or bank as the [President or Vice President] (a) may consider necessary for the public safety; and should it appear to [him] (a) to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the [President or Vice President] (a) shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary. Buildings &c. in ruinous or dangerous state.

48. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or part-owner or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause has remained untenanted and become a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice. Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

Unwholesome Buildings and Lands.

49. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression, or excavation therein, which may appear to [him] (a) Cleansing of private well, tanks &c.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood or dangerous to life or property.

Proviso.

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, [the President or Vice-President] (a) shall apply to Our Dewan to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the application is granted or rejected.

Clearing of noxious vegetation.

50. [The President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth, which may appear to [him] (a) to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Cutting or trimming of hedges and branches of trees.

51. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of the land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived by the public for drinking or bathing purposes, as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Cleansing of building &c., in a filthy state.

52. Should the owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, [the President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Regulation offensive and dangerous trades.

53. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the Town used for any of the following purposes namely:—

melting tallow ;

boiling bones, offal or blood ;

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery

as a brick kiln, tile-kiln, pottery, or lime-kiln ;

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise :

as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, [timber, firewood] (b) or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material ;

as a storehouse for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit:

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the Committee for the purpose,

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the Committee which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the Committee consider that the business which it is intended to establish maintain,

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(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) Substituted by section 4 of Regulation V of 1085.

would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The Committee may, in respect of licenses issued under this section, impose such conditions as they may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration and without a license uses any such places for any such purpose as aforesaid, [or whoever infringes any of the conditions under which a license is granted] (a) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance [and shall also be liable to pay any license fee which may be leviable therefor.] (a)

(6) The owner or occupier of any place registered under sub-section (1) may apply to have that placed licensed under this section. When any such place has been licensed, the registration of that place shall thereby be cancelled and shall not be renewed.

Power to prohibit such trades.

53. (1) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Committee may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue ths use of such place or to use it in such manner as well, in the opinion of the Committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundered rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding forty rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Committee to provide slaughter-houses.

55. (1) The Committee shall provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter houses.

Slaughter-houses and butcher's shops to be licensed.

(2) No place in any Town shall be used as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any animal intended for food, or for selling ,or for storing for sale any flesh intended for food, unless a license for such use thereof has been previously obtained from the Committee.

No animal to be slaughtered except in slaughter-house, or except during festivals.

(3) No cattle, or sheep, goat or pig shall be slaughtered within the Town except in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

(4) The Committee may permit the slaughtering of any animals in such place or places as they think fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

Penalty for slaughtering except at a slaughter-house or drying skins so as to cause nuisance.

56. Whoever slaughters, or permits to be slaughtered, cuts up or skins, or permits to be be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig, at any place within the Town other than a public or licensed slaughter-house or place, [or sells or stores for sale any flesh intended for food,] (a) except with the written permission of the Committee, or whoever dries, or permits to be dried, any skin, in such a manner as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty

(a) Added by section 5 of Regulation V of 1085.

rupees for each animal or skin [and shall also be liable to pay any license-fee which may be leviable therefor]. (a)

Committee may declare a place to be a market.

57. The Committee may declare any place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fiish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, to be a market ; provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than three in number and that any such declaration may at any time, but subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 58, be cancelled by the Committee.

Committee may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.

58. (1) The Committee may charge such rents and fees as they deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

Power to close public markets.

(2) The Comittee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, close any such market or any part thereof.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations, and to determine lease.

(3) The President may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made for the regulation and control of such maket, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Penalty for selling in in public market without permission.

59. Whoever, without the permission of the Committee, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Private markets to be licensed.

60. (1) No place shall be used as a private market, unless the Committee have granted a license so to use it.

Applications or licenses to be made thirty days in advance.

(2) Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them as the case may be.

Committee may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant any license applied for under this section either unconditionally or subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as they think proper ; or they may refuse to grant any such license. They may also at any time suspend, cancel or modify any license which has been granted under this section

Notice of grant &c., of license to be posted up.

(4) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section the Committee shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and Malayalam to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

(a) Added by section 5 of Regulation V of 1085.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be. License to expire at end of the year.

(6) If the Committee neglect to pass orders upon an application for a license under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be. When market may be used without license.

Nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable.

61. Every person who sells any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees. Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

62. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall— Private markets to be properly drained &c.

(*a*) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein as the Committee direct;

(*b*) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the Committee direct;

(*c*) provide for such supply of water to such market as the Committee direct; and

(*d*) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the Committee direct.

63 (1) If the owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Committee directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceeding section fails to comply with such notice, the Committee may suspend, withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholdings, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted of having opened or kept open such market or place. Penalty for default to drain &c.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause any thing that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence. Penalty for not keeping private market properly, or for not abating nuisance, or for obstructing.

Power to close private market.

64. The Committee or any officer duly authorised by them in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, withheld or suspended.

Places for deposit of refuse, rubbish, &c.

65. The Committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of Our Dewan, beyond the limits of a Town, for the deposit of refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may, by public notice, give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter, or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Destruction of mad dogs.

66. (1) The [President or Vice-president] (a) by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as [he] (a) may direct any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies.

(2) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

67. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Prevention of Epidemic Diseases.

Removal to hospital of persons suffering from plague, cholera or small-pox.

68. (1) When any person suffering from plague, cholera, or small-box, is—

(a) without lodging or accommodation, or,

(b) living in a Chatram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club, or public Hotel,

the Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may, on the advice of Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment and may do anything necessary for such removal.

(2) In cases of emergency, the President may exercise the power under this Section.

Government may declare vaccination compulsory.

[68. A. (1) Our Government may, by Notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any town from a date to be specified in such Notification, and may, from time to time, in like manner, cancel or modify such declaration.

Committee to proclaim that vaccination is compulsory.

(2) On the publication of the said Notification, the Committee shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by Notification in the Government Gazette, that vaccination is compulsory in such town.

Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

(3) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such town for a period of six months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator. The President may, in such town, direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age, when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by small-pox.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

(4) The vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination. Vaccinator to certify if child unfit.

(5) A certificate granted under sub-section (4), showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination, shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months, as shall have been stated therein ; and on the termination of that period, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided ; Effect of such certificate

Provided that, if the child is still to be found in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed. Renewal of such certificate.

(6) The vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian, a memorandum, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation. Vaccinator to vaccinate child, if fit.

(7) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the preceding sub-section, shall on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or shall procure its inspection by a vaccinator ; and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum, a certificate, stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection. Inspection after vaccination.

(8) When it is ascertained at the time of inspection under the preceding sub-section that the vaccination has been successful a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected. Procedure when vaccination is successful.

(9) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (7). Procedure when vaccination unsuccessful.

(10) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate to that effect ; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated. Certificate of insusceptible.

(11) The President, or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the town are unprotected ; and for the said purpose, the President may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time, a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages of the children under his guardianship ; and, if the President or any person authorised by him has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do he shall go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or inspected as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice. Notice to parent or guardian of unprotected child, &c.

If notice is disobeyed Magistrate may impose fine;

(12) If such notice is not complied with, the President or such person shall send a report on the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

or may direct compliance with notice before given date.

(13) If the Magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing, directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (11) before a date specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before.

No penalty where animal lymph demanded but not available.

(14) No penalty shall be imposed under sub-section (12), if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available.

Penalty for igning a certificate by unauthorised vaccinator.

(15) Whoever, after a notification has been issued under sub-section (1), not being a vaccinator under this Regulation, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for signing a false certificate or refusing to grant certificate.

(16) Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or, being bound to grant a certificate under this Regulation, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prohibition of inoculation.

(17) In every town, inoculation is hereby prohibited ; and

Inoculated persons not to enter any town within given period without certificate.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation, shall enter any town before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as Our Government, from time to time, by written order, authorise to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near touch.

Penalty for such entry.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.] (a)

Burial and Burning Grounds.

Powers of Committee in respect of burial and burning grounds.

69. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is in their opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance provide, previous to such closing, a fitting place for the purpose.

Penalty.

(2) Should any person bury or burn, or cause or permit to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(a) Added by section 7 of Regulation V of 1085.

70. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by written notice, prescribe the routes along which and, in times of epidemic, in a manner in which, corpses should be carried. Committee may prescribe routes for carrying corpses.

(2) Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public or, in times of epidemic, in a manner different from that prescribed by the Committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees. Penalty.

[70 A. No burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened or used, unless a license has been granted by the Committee. No burial or burning ground to be opened without license.

Provided that no such license is necessary for the burial or cremation of their dead in compounds measuring not less than one acre of ground, by families, who, by recognised usage, burn their dead in their own compounds.

Provided also that existing burial or burning grounds may be used without a license for a period of three months from the date of the passing of this Regulation.] (a)

General Sanitary Regulations.

71. The Committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use. Places for bathing, washing animals, cloths &c.

72. The [President or Vice President] (b) may, when it appears to [him] (b) to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice, prohibit all persons from stocking or collecting wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a Town. Prohibition of stocking of inflammable materials, lighting fires etc.

73. Every occupier of a building or land who allows the water from any sink, drain, privy or stable or any other offensive liquid matter to flow out of such building or land into any portion of a street except a drain or to flow out of such building or land in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or other liquid matter into the ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each such offence. Penalty for allowing out flow of offensive liquid.

74. Whoever puts or causes to be put any earth, dirt, ashes, garden kitchen or stable-refuse, broken-glass, earthen-ware, rubbish or night-soil into any sewer or drain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees. Penalty for throwing rubbish, etc., into sewers or drains.

75. Whoever, being the occupier of any place where any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act which causes the defilement of the water in any public water-course or spring, or in any Fouling of water by offensive trades.

(a) Added by section 2 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

Penalty.

tank, reservoir, well, cistern or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for driving vehicles without light.

76. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with light or there is sufficient moon-light to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Regulation of traffic in streets

77. (1) Our Dewan may, by rule published in the Gazette, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a Town.

(2) Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Discharging fire-arms etc.

78. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants.

79. Whoever being in charge of any elephant, omits on being requested to do so, to remove the elephant, as far as may be practicable, to a safe discharge on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Prohibition of sale in street.

80. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum, and by publication in the Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale of any articles in or upon any specified street or part of such street, and may, in like manner, cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells or exposes for sale any articles in any such street against the terms of such notification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Prohibition of conversion of open spaces into plantations or erection of buildings thereon.

81. With the previous sanction of Our Dewan, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a Town, prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon : provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition.

Explanation.— " Open space " in this section includes paddy land

Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

82. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given or any written notice lawfully issued by the Committee, [President or Vice President] (a) under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by them under those powers, shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Explanation.— The words ' after conviction ' shall be construed as meaning ' after the expiry of such reasonale time for carrying out the notice given by the Committee, [President or Vice-President] (a) as may be fixed by the Magistrate in each case.

CHAPTER IV.

Town Fund.

Constitution of Town Fund.

83. All moneys which are allotted by Us for the purpose of this Regulation for any Town, all fines and penalties livied under the

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1985.

authority of this Regulation, or of Regulation IV of 1056, in cases of public nuisances committed within the Town, the proceeds of all taxes tolls and license-fees, imposed under this Regulation, all sums paid by way of composition under section 120 of this Regulation, and all income derived from any property owned or managed by the Committee, shall be credited to and shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the " Town Fund " of such Town.

(Provisos omitted by section 10 of Regulation V of 1085.)

Committee to prepare and submit budget.

84. The Committee shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Dewan shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the ensuing Malabar year, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure ; and may also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modification which they may deem it advisable to make, in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purpose of this Regulation.

Power to determine amount of budget.

85. Our Dewan shall, after such revision as he may deem fit, with our sanction, pass the budget for each year and the Committee shall abide by the budget so passed.

Levy of taxes and tolls.

86. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with Our approval and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Committee and approved and sanctioned by Us, from time to time, to levy for the purpose of this Regulation, any of the following taxes and tolls, namely—

(1) A yearly tax on buildings and such land as are used as public cart-stands and for similar purposes not exceeding three and three-fourths per cent on the annual value.

Provided that if the land has been already assessed to the public revenue, such assessment shall be deducted from the annual value.

Exemption I.— No tax shall be levied upon any building or land the annual value whereof is not more than twenty-four rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this clause.

Exemption II.—No tax shall be levied on,

(*a*) buildings or lands belonging to Government, or,

(*b*) temples, churches, mosques and other place of worship, light-houses, piers, wharves, jetties, choultries, hospitals, dispensaries and other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public, charitable or religious, but not residential purposes ; or,

(*c*) burial and burning grounds.

Explanation.— In this section, 'annual value' means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished.

In the case of buildings, a deduction of one sixth of the gross annual rent shall be made on account of necessary annual repairs.

(2) A yearly tax upon arts, professions trades and callings, and on offices and appointments, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule A.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

(3) A half-yearly tax on vehicles with springs, animals and cabin boats, at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule B.

(4) A half-yearly tax on cards and other vehicles without springs and valloms, at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each half-year in respect of every such vehicle or vallom.

Exemption.—No tax shall be imposed under clauses (3) and (4) in respect of—

(i) vehicles, boats and animals belonging to Government :

(ii) vehicles, boats and animals kept within the Town, for use in the discharge of their out-door duties therein, by such servants of the Committee employed on such duties as the Committee may, with the approval of Our Dewan, designate : provided that not more than one vehicle and two animals or one boat for each such member or servant shall be exempted under these clauses from taxation :

(iii) vehicles, boats and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers, or vehicles boats and animals which have not during the half year been used :

(iv) carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only :

(v) valloms which will not carry more than two perons.

(5) Tolls on vehicles, boats and animals entering the Town limits and not liable to taxation under clauses (3) and (4), at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule C.

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal, boat or vehicle under this clause by paying the tax which would have been payable in respect thereof under clause (3) or clause (4) if the same had been kept within the Town.

Exemption—No tolls shall be levied under this clause for the passage of vehicles, boats or animals.

(i) belonging to Government; or,

(ii) conveying troops, military and police officers in uniform and on duty, servants of the Committee on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants.

Committee may raise funds from any of the above sources.

87. The Committee may, from time to time, with Our approval, determine to raise the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation from, all or any one or more of, the above sources, at a rate or rates not exceeding those specified in this Regulation.

Government may direct the levy of taxes.

[87. A. If, at any time it seems advisable to Our Government that the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation shall be raised in any town from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, Our Government may direct the Committee of such town to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate, or rates not exceeding the rates authorized by this Regulation.

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government from time to time, to cancell or modify such direction] (a)

House-scavenging.

88. Subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, the Committee may undertake the house-scavenging of any house or building, and charge of the occupier of such house or building in respect of the scavenging done for him, with a tax, imposed in manner directed by this Regulation, at such rate as they may think fit.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

89. (1) The Committee may, at a special meeting pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 86 or section 88.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed the Committee shall publish a notice in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town

(a) Added by section 11 of Regulation V of 1085.

defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed on the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(3) Any inhabitants objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Committee, and the Committee shall, at a special meeting take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Committee may forward their proposal to Our Dewan, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and their decision thereupon.

(5) Our Dewan, on receiving such proposal, may, with Our approval, sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return to the Committee for further consideration.

(6) When any proposal of the Committee has been sanctioned, the Committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal.

(7) In giving such direction, the Committee shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force :

Provided that—

(*a*) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town ;

(*b*) no tax shall come into force in less than three months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed ;

(*c*) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of Chingam or on the first day of Vrischigam, or on the first day of Kumbhom or on the first day of Edavom, in any year; and if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of Chingam, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of Chingam the next ensuing

(8) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

90. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, and Our Dewan with Our sanction abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

91. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction and Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power to suspend levy of tax.

92. (1) If at any time it appears to Our Dewan, on complaint made or otherwise any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence or that the levy thereof or any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may with Our sanction by notification, suspend the levy of the tax or such part thereof for such period as may be deemed necessary.

(2) Our Dewan may, with the like sanction, at any time, by notification rescind any such suspension.

Duty of furnishing information regarding liability to taxation.

93. (1) The Committee may, by written communication call upon any inhabitant of the Town to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Regulation.

Penalty.

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it or furnishes information which is untrue he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Taxes on immovable property by whom payable.

94. A tax payable under section 86, clause (1) shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Commitee may levy fees for licenses.

95. The Committee may, subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, levy fee for licenses issued under this Regulation.

Power to make rules.

96. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, frame rules—

(*a*) regulating the mode in which taxes and tolls under this Regulation may be levied;

(*b*) prescribing the conditions under which taxes and tolls may be revised or remitted;

(*c*) providing for appeals from assessment in respect of taxes ; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Chapter.

Purposes for which the fund raised under this Regulation may be applied.

97. The funds raised under this Regulation shall be utilised solely for purposes of general conservancy, sanitation and improvement of the Town in which they are raised.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.

Appeal from proceedings of Committee or President.

98. Any person aggrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by, or by any other act of the Committee or the President under this Regulation may, within thirty days from the date of such act, or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, appeal to the Dewan or such other authority as may be appointed by Us in that behalf for any particular Town. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order, notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days.

Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeal.

99. When, against any order passed under this Regulation an appeal has been instituted under the last preceding section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall, if so directed by the Dewan or other appellate authority, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal.

Suits by aggrieved parties.

100. Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued, order passed, or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for the cancellation of the same, or for any damage sustained by them, within eight months from the date of such act or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, or in case of appeal under section 98 from the date of the order of the appellate authority. No such suit shall be instituted until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff : and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Notice to sweeper or scavenger b fore discharge.

101. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months. Penalty for absence or resignation without notice.

102 (1) When any notice under this Regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation, a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein. Reasonable time to be fixed in notices.

(2). Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them. Notice may be given to both owner and occupier.

103. Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee, [President or a Vice president] (a) have not been complied with, the Committee [President or Vice President] (a) may, after twentyfour hours' notice, cause the act to be done [and recover the cost from the owner or occupier] (a) When notice not complied with Committee may take action.

104. When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work, and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default. Commttee to recover cost of work in case of default by owner or occupier.

105. As between themselves and the Committee, both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of section 104, but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between landlord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of a contract or by law Who to be deemed primarily in default.

106. When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee as recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon its demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner. Occupier may deduct from rent due to the owner any amount recovered from him.

107. All monies other than fines and penalities recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1088. and be recovered as such. Mode of recovering monies due under this Regulation.

Taxes imposed on buildings and lands under this Regulation shall be a charge on such property after the revenue due on such building or land.

108. A Medical Officer may, with Our sanction, be appointed by Our Dewan as the Health Officer of the Town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters. Appointment of Health Officer.

109. (1) The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the Town according to the forms which may be prescribed for the purpose by Our Dewan. Registration of births and deaths

(2) They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the Town.

110. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which happens in the Town and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed, touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Information of birth to be given within a week

111. [The father, karanavan or mother of every child born in the town, or, in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father, karnavan and mother some person who was present at, or in attendance during the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.] (a)

Information of death to be given

112. [Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall, within three days, give information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of such person, except in the case of deaths from infectious diseases, when notice should be given within 24 hours.] (b)

Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

113. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the Town shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Officer in charge of a hospital to give particulars of every case of birth and death therein.

114. In the case of persons born or dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to give intimation in writing to the Committee, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the hospital under his charge ; such intimation shall be in the forms aforesaid.

Penalty for not giving particulars about birth or death or for giving false information.

115. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Powers of entry and inspection.

116. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, if any, of any building or land in a Town, may at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, enter into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation :

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or their authorised agent to so enter.

(a) Substituted by section 12 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) Do. Do. 13 Do. Do.

Provided also that, when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers or worshippers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Provided further that if there is no occupier, the entry shall be made in the presence of two Thadastars, making a record of the same.

Prosecution to be instituted before Magistrates.

117. Every prosecution under this Regulation may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offender.

Provided that no Magistrate who, as President or a member of the Committee, was concerned directly or indirectly with the passing of any resolution on any matter, shall try a case connected with that matter.

Punishments to be awarded by Magistrate.

118. All punishments provided in this regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

Sanction of Committee or Dewan necessary for prosecution.

119. No prosecution of an offence shall be started, except by or with the permission of the Committee or Our Dewan.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to offences under sections 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, or 80 of this Regulation.

Power to compound offences.

120. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, empower the Committee, or its President to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Regulation, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded for.

(3) Power under sub section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Regulation, or particularly in regard to specified offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by Our Dewan, with Our sanction.

Police officers to give information of offences under this Regulation.

121. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the Committee or to their officers, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Power of Police officers to arrest.

122. Any Police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give him name and address, or if the Police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name or address, if

given such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

Persons employed under Committee may be empowered to arrest in certain cases.

123. Our Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office, [to exercise the Powers of a Police officer for the purposes of this Regulation.] (a)

Power to restrict the application of the provisions of this Regulation.

124. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, to any specified area which is declared a Town under this Regulation, any of the sections thereof excepting those of Chapter IV shall not apply, and may modify or cancel such notification.

President to draw up annual report.

125 The President shall, as soon as may be after the first day of Chingom, in each year, prepare a detailed report of the administration of the Town during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursement in that year, in such form and with such particulars as Our Dewan may from time to time, prescribe.

Levy of fines.

126. Fines imposed under this Regulation may be levied by distress and sale of the movables belonging to the offender who may be kept in custody if he fails to give security for the same pending the return of the warrant of distress. In default of such realization, he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment which shall, in no case exceed three months.

Appointment of Vice-president.

127. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification, in the Gazette, appoint any member of a Committee to be Vice-President, and such officer shall, in the absence of the President from the Town, exercise all powers conferred and discharge all the duties imposed on the President under this Regulation.

(a) Substituted by Section 14 of Regulation V of 1085

Schedule A Section [86.] (a)

TAX ON ARTS, PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

	Yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Class I.			
Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1000, a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations, whose income is estimsted to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards:— (i) Carrying on business as a company; (ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, boat-owners and commission agents; (iii) Bankers and professional money-lenders; (iv) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange; (v) Editors and proprietors of newspapers; (vi) Practising barristers, vakils and law agents; (vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds, including hakims and vydians; (viii) Owners and farmers of markets; (ix) Keepers of hotels or boarding-houses; (x) Builders; (xi) Owners of mills, warehouse, printing-presses, oil presses, cotton presses and other presses and factories of all kinds; (xii) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses or theatrical companies, musicians and dancers; (xiii) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages.	25	...	...
Class II.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 500 a month or upwards ...	12	24	...
Class III.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards ...	6	...	...
Class IV.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amount, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 200 a month or upwards ...	4	...	...
Class V.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 100 a month or upwards ...	2	...	...
Class VI.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 50 a month or upwards ...	1	...	...

NOTE.—When a person carries on his professional works within the jurisdiction of more than one Committee, the payment of profession-tax to any one Committee shall exempt him from liability to any other for the whole year.

(a) Substituted by section 15 of Regulation V of 1085.

[SCHEDULE B.—Section 86.][(a)]

Vehicles with springs, animals and cabin-boats liable to taxation, with the rates of taxation.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
[For every motor car	15	„	][(a)]
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses	5	„	„
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by a horse, bull or bullock, or by bulls or bullocks...	2	14	„
For every two-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one horse or by one or more bulls or bullocks...	1	14	„
Do. by two or more horses	2	14	„
Every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle...	1	14	„
For every elephant	6	„	„
For every horse over thirteen hands	2	14	„
For every horse of or under thirteen hands	1	„	„
For every horse of or under eleven hands	„	14	„
For every bullock or bull	„	7	„
For every male buffalo	„	7	„
For every ass	„	3	8
For every dog	„	7	„
For every cabin-boat	2	14	„

SCHEDULE C.—Section [86.][(a)]

Maximum Rates of Tolls Payable on Entering the Towns Limits.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
[On every motor car	„	14	][(a)]
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs	„	7	„
On every cabin-boat	„	7	„
On every jatka, hackney or cart laden	„	3	8
On every jatka, hackney or cart not laden	„	1	12
On every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	„	3	8
On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden and on every horse under thirteen hands	„	„	12
On every vallom	„	„	14
On every horse not under thirteen hands	„	1	12
On every elephant	„	14	„
On every camel	„	3	8

Explanation.—"Laden"—An animal is not said to be laden when it is merely accoutred for the purpose of being laden or ridden.

Explanation.—Tools are leviable on vehicles at the above rates irrespective of the means of traction employed and the payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

(a) Substituted by section 15 of Regulation V of 1085.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP REGULATION IV OF 1080.

Amended by Regulation IV of 1087.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

For the purpose of the Schedule, one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.

eight annas	,,	14 ,,
four ,,	,,	7 ,,
two ,,	,,	$3\frac{1}{2}$,,
one ,,	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$,,

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession: provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property	One anna.
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
3. ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt ...	Ten rupees where no *adiyara* is payable.

DISCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
4 AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing	One rupee.
Exemptions.	
Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—	
(*a*) as a condition of enlistment in the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard ;	
(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or	
(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(*a*) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange;	One anna.
(*b*) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share.
(*c*) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.
Exemptions.	
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—	
(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 43;	
(*b*) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.	

AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (No. 35).

6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—

(1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or

(2) the pawn or pledge of movable property where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt—

(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement ... ... — The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.

(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument ... ... — Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.

Exemption.

Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.

7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will ... ... — Fifteen rupees.

8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No, 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
(*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	
9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	Five rupees.
10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
Exemption.	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063, Indian Companies Act, 1882. *See also* MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (No. 39).	
ASSIGNMENT.—*See* CONVEYANCE No. (23), TRANSFER (No. 62) and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 63) as the case may be.	

ATTORNEY.—*See* POWER OF ATTORNEY (No. 48).	
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.—*See* ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).	
11. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Award made by any Revenue Settlement Officer or by a Panchayet convened by such officer under any rules or regulations passed by Government for the settlement of boundary disputes.	
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by section 3, (2) and (3)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency note—	
(*a*) where payable on demand	One anna.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.								
	If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.			If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.		
(*b*) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight.—									
Rs. ...	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed ... ... 200 ...	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed ... ... 400 ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Do. 400 Do. ... ... 600 ...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Do. 600 Do. ... ... 1,000 ...	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Do. 1,000 Do. ... ... 1,200 ...	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0
Do. 1,200 Do. ... ... 1,600 ...	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Do. 1,600 Do. ... ... 2,500 ...	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
Do. 2,500 Do. ... ... 5,000 ...	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
Do. 5,000 Do. ... ... 7,500 ...	6	12	0	3	6	0	2	4	0
Do. 7,500 Do. ... ... 10,000 ...	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
Do. 10,000 Do. ... ... 15,000 ...	13	8	0	6	12	0	4	8	0
Do. 15,000 Do. ... ... 20,000 ...	18	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0
Do. 20,000 Do. ... ... 25,000 ...	22	8	0	11	4	0	7	8	0
Do. 25,000 Do. ... ... 30,000 ...	27	0	0	13	8	0	9	0	0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 ...	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
(*c*) where payable at more than one year after date or sight									
13. BILL OF LADING (including a thorough bill of lading)									

Exemptions.

(a) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.

(b) Bill of lading when executed out of Travancore and relating to property to be delivered in Travancore.

14. BOND [as defined by section 3 (5)], not being a DEBENTURE (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Regulation or by the Court-fees Regulation for the time being in force—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs.			10	...	Two annas.
where it exceeds Rs.	25	and does not exceed Rs.	50	...	Four annas.
Do.	50	Do.	100	...	Eight annas.
Do.	100	Do.	200	...	One rupee.
Do.	200	Do.	300	...	One rupee eight annas.
Do.	300	Do.	400	...	Two rupees
Do.	400	Do.	500	...	Two rupees eight annas.
Do.	500	Do.	600	...	Three rupees.
Do.	600	Do.	700	...	Three rupees eight annas
Do.	700	Do.	800	...	Four rupees.
Do.	800	Do.	900	...	Four rupees eight annas.
Do.	900	Do.	1,000	...	Five rupees.

and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 — Two rupees eight annas.

See ADMINISTRATION-BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 26) INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Exemption. Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.	
15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
16. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for	Five rupees.
See also RELEASE (No. 55), REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT (No. 58-B) SURRENDER OF LEASE (No. 61), REVOCATION OF TRUST (No. 64-B).	
17. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by publication by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25 ...	Four annas.
(c) In any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.

18. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body ...	One anna.
See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 35)	
19. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is left for the specified purposes of the charterer ...	One rupee.
20. CHEQUE [as defined by section 3 (7)]	One anna.
21. CHITTY OR KURIVARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100	One rupee.
22. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.	Five rupees.
23. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 3 (8)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62,—	
where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	One rupee.
Do. 100 Do. 200	Two rupees.
Do. 200 Do. 300	Three rupees.
Do. 300 Do. 400	Four rupees.
Do. 400 Do. 500	Five rupees.
Do. 500 Do. 600	Six rupees.
Do. 600 Do. 700	Seven rupees.
Do. 700 Do. 800	Eight rupees.
Do. 800 Do. 900	Nine rupees.
Do. 900 Do. 1,000	Ten rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Assignment of Copyright by entry made under Regulation II of 1039, section 2.	
CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED—*See* PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).	
24. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees,—	
(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee.

Exemption.

Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—

(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(*b*) in any other case	One rupee.

Exemption.

Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty ... ...

26. CUSTOMS-BOND—

(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.

27. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable—

(*a*) by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
(*b*) by delivery.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.

Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Exemption.	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate, in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder; whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders; provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
See also BOND No. 14; and section 57.	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST. *See* TRUST No. 64.	
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or tansfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS. *See* AGREEMENT relating to DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE No. 6.	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. *See* PARTNERSHIP No. 46.	
29. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.

DOWER—Instrument of. *See* SETTLEMENT No. 58.	
DUPLICATE. *See* COUNTERPART (No. 25).	
30. ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE HIGH COURT, DISTRICT COURT, MUNSIFF'S COURT OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.	
(*a*) High Court	Three hundred and fifty rupees.
(*b*) District Court	One-hundred rupees.
(*c*) Munsiff's Court	Fifty rupees
(*d*) District Magistrate's Court and Courts subordinate to the same ...	Fifty rupees.
(*e*) Any Subordinate Magistrate's Court	Ten rupees.
31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.
EXTRACT.—*See* COPY (No. 24).	
32. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—	
(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) of Article No. 40 (that is, with possession)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(*b*) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*b*) of Article No. 40, (that is, without possession)—	
(i) If at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.
(ii) if possession is not so given	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
33. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a SETTLEMENT No. 58 or WILL OR TRANSFER (No. 62)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5.)	
34. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 57 for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED—*See* COMMISSION-DEED (No. 22.)	

INSURANCE.—*See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47.)

35. LEASE including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—

(*a*) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—

(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year; ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term; ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*b*) where he lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(*c*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered; Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed Rs. 100.	
(*b*) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government.	

Explanations.—

(i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the payment of rent such as muppattam, pattapidivatu in marayapattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanom and other deeds specified in section 3, clause 15 (*a*) and (*b*).

(ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article No. 53 (Exemption *c*).

36. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.. ... ... One anna.

See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 18.)

37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn ... One anna.

LETTER OF GUARANTEE—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5.)

38. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own direction .. ... Ten rupees.

39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—

(*a*) if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of Regulation I of 1063 Indian Companies Act, 1882 ... ... Fifteen rupees.

(*b*) if not so accompanied ... ... Forty rupees.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Exemption.	
Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882).	
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No. 41), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57)—	
(*a*) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
(*b*) when possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured by such deed.
Explanation.—A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article—	
when a collateral or axillary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Eight annas.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Eight annas.

Exemptions.

(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1066, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.
(2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the payment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—

(*a*) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—

for any sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	One anna.
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200 ...	One anna.

(*b*) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—

for every sum secured not exceeding. Rs. 100	Two annas.
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100 ...	Two annas

42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by the Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public ... ... One rupee.
See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 50).

43. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal—

(*a*) of any goods exceeding in value, twenty rupees	One anna.
(*b*) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ...	Two annas.
	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security.

44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ... ... Eight annas.

See also PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 51).

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—*See* Bill of Exchange (No. 12).	
PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by section 3 (14)]	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.

N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated :

Provided always that—

(*a*) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas ;

(*b*) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue ;

(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

46. PARTNERSHIP.—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(*a*) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.—*See* AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6.)	
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE.—	
A. - SEA-INSURANCE - (*see* section 9.)	
(1) for or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy...	One anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy	Two annas.
(2) for time	
(iii) in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	Two annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	Four annas.
B.—Fire Insurance—	
(1) In respect of an original policy—	
(i) when the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee
(2) in respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original Policy	One half of the duty payable in respect of the original Policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Article No. 53.
C.—Accident and Sickness Insurance—	
(a) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only	One anna

Exemption.

When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway,

(b) In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	Two annas.

D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this Article—

for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—

(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.

Exemption.

Policies of Life Insurance granted by Our Government in accordance with the State Life Insurance Rules.

E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OR A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby ...	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
General Exemption.	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by section 3 (21)] not being a PROXY (No. 52).—	
(*a*) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas.
(*b*) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (*a*)	One rupee.
(*c*) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five rupees.
(*d*) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.
(*e*) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immovable property	The same duty as a Conveyance (No 23.) for the amount of the consideration.

(*f*) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized. *N. B.* – The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.
Explanation. – For the purposes of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
SSORY NOTE [as defined by section 3 (22)]	The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 12) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be.
50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note.	One rupee.
51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such ..	One rupee.
See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44.)	
52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a Town Improvement Committee, or at any one meeting of (*a*) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, or (*b*) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution ..	One anna.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
53. RECEIPT [as defined by section 3 (23)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One anna.
Exemptions.	
Receipts—	
(*a*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to section 5 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured ;	
(*b*) for any payment of money without consideration ;	
(*c*) for any payment of rent by a cultivator ;	
(*d*) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body-Guard when serving in such capacity ;	
(*e*) given by the holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard and serving in such capacity ;	
(*f*) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;	
(*g*) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for :	

Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:	
Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—	
(*a*) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(*a*) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—*See* SETTLEMENT (No. 58), TRUST (No. 64).	
57. SECURITY-BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
Bond or other instrument—	
(*a*) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation, as security for the repayment of such advances;	
(*b*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof	
58. SETTLEMENT—	
A. INSTRUMENT OF, (including a deed of dower)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.

	Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.
B—REVOCATION OF—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the Instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also TRUST (No. 64).	
59. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882)	One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.
Exemption.	
Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882), section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty to the collector of Stamp-revenue, of—	
(*a*) one and a half per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or	

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(*b*) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—one and a half per centum of the additional capital so issued.	
SCRIP—*See* CERTIFICATE (No. 18).	
60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.
61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(*a*) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.	
62. TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(*a*) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(*b*) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
(*c*) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	

(i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) in any other case	Five rupees.
(*d*) by any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate	Ten rupees.
(*e*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of this Article.
Exemptions.	
Transfers by endorsement—	
(*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;	
(*b*) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;	
(*c*) of a policy of insurance;	
(*d*) of securities of the Government of India.	
63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.
Exemption.	
Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.	
64. TRUST—	
A.—DECLARATION—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a WILL.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
B.—Revocation—of, or concerning any property when made by any instrument other than a Will....	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also Settlement (No. 58).	
VALUATION.—*See* Appraisement (No. 8).	
VAKIL.—*See* Entry as Vakil (No. 30).	
65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder whereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.

By-laws of the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee, under Regulation II of 1069, sanctioned by Government under date the 9th April 1894.

I. The Committe may, from time to time, appoint, from among their own number, such Sub-Committees, consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter, connected with the purposes of this Regulation.

The work of the Sub-Committees will only be by way of assisting the Committee in dealing with any given matter preliminary to passing regular resolutions thereon.

II. The Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee shall ordinarily meet every Saturday, if this is not a Gazetted holiday; but if holidays happen to fall on Saturdays, the next office day shall be the meeting day. Special meetings of the Committee shall be held as provided for under the Regulation. Section 7, Clause (2).

No such meeting shall be held unless due notice specifying the time of such meeting and the purpose for which it is to be held, has been given by written or printed notice to be addressed by the President to each of the members.

III. Notice to the members of the Committee shall be given in the following form:—

"The meeting of the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee will be held in (place) at (hour) on (week-day) the (date).

Subject.

Camp }
Date. }

President.

IV. The Committee's sitting for business shall begin at 4 P. M. every Saturday.

Conduct of business.

V. The President shall regulate the conduct of business of the meetings of the Committee, and preserve order and regularity in the Proceedings.

VI. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the members, if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and if the President be not present, the members present, may proceed at once to choose a presiding member under Section 9 of the Regulation. If the President arrive after a presiding member has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

VII. If at the hour fixed for the meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse, without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the next meeting day at the same time and place.

VIII. If during a meeting, the President notices that a quorum is not present or any member calls the attention of the President to the fact that a quorum is not present, the President shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of members present, and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the President may either at once adjourn the meeting, or may wait for a period not exceeding 15 minutes to give an opportunity for the reassembling of a quorum. If during these 15 minutes, a quorum reassemble business may be resumed. If at the expiration of these 15 minutes a quorum shall not have reassembled, the President shall adjourn the meeting.

IX. After the President or the Chairman for the time being shall have taken his seat, any member may move any proposition or ask any question, provided that except in the case of special meetings under Bye-law II, notice of such motion or question has been given one week before the date of the meeting.

X. All points of order shall be decided by the President alone and his decision shall be final

XI. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements, or confirming the proceeedings of the standing Committee, may be put to the meeting by the President without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding member, the precedence of certain business, adjournments, and the like, must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XII. Every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President, at any time, before he resumes his seat. When the proposer of a motion or amendment has resumed his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any member seconds the motion or amendment and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no member seconds the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

XIII. If a member has given notice of his intention to move a resolution and if that member be not present at the meeting, or shall have ceased to be a member before the meeting, or be unwilling to move the resolution of which he has given notice, any member present at the meeting may move the resolution of which notice has been given.

XIV. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion, to omit words from the original motion, to insert words therein, or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevent to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistant sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XV. A member who intends to propose an amendment to a motion is at liberty to send at any time beforehand to the President his proposed amendment in writing.

XVI. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received shall be arranged in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion and if any more proposed amendments are handed over to the President, they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments.

XVII. Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded any member may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion, or addition of certain words, and the President shall thereupon ask if any other member seconds the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

XVIII. No amendment may be made to words which, it has already been resolved, shall stand part of, or be added to, the original motion or amendment except by addition of other words.

XIX. No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion or amendment which has been negatived during that meeting.

XX. A motion or amendment which has been moved and seconded cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XXI. The President or the presiding member, may move and second resolutions, speak and vote, without quitting the chair.

XXII. A member who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report, or Proceedings of a Committee, the members of that Committee may vote.

XXIII. When a Budget or supplemental budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure will be as follows :—The President shall read each item of the abstract of receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder, put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the budget". If any member proposes to reduce or to increase the item, and the proposal be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

XXIV. At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject which is before the meeting. In Committee a motion need not be seconded and a member may speak, more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmations.

XXV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed, under Section 13, Clause (d), upon the President's Annual Administration Report shall not be in order, unless (3) three days' notice shall have been given of such resolution.

XXVI. The minute book of the Committee shall be open to inspection by any member.

XXVII. A Register shall be kept of petitions and letters received and despatched.

XXVIII. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at, at that meeting, shall be read out to the meeting.

R. REGHUNATHA ROW,
President.

(True Copy)

S. SHUNGARA PILLAI,
President.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, TRIVANDRUM.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the Town of Trivandrum under Section 86 & 96 of Regulation III of 1076.

1. The President shall prepare and keep the assessment book showing the property liable to taxation under this Regulation. The assessment book shall show in distinct columns :

(*a*) the name of the owner thereof,
(*b*) the name of the occupier thereof,
(*c*) the designation thereof, if any,
(*d*) the name of the division, street, if any, in which it is situated and survey or other number which it bears,
(*e*) the annual value thereof, and
(*f*) the amount of tax assessed.

2. If, at any time, it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment book, they may cause the book to be amended in such manner as may be deemed just :—provided that no such amendment shall be made unless the person conerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment book should not be amended as proposed.

3. The Committee may at any time, for the purpose of deciding whether action should be taken under the above section, appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of the President and not more than two members to scrutinise the assessment book.

4. In the case of taxes payable by the President, the original assessment shall be made by the Revenue Officer in charge of the Taluk in which the Town is situated and appeals against such assessment shall be to the Committee.

5. The Health Officer shall give to any person making payment of the tax, a receipt therefor signed by him. Such receipts shall specify :—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof,
(*b*) the name of the person to whom it is granted,
(*c*) the person for whom the payment has been made, and
(*d*) the amount in respect of which it is granted.

6. The tax shall be payable by the owner or occupier of the buildings in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalments for each half year shall be payable before the last day of the month commencing the half year. The President may at his discretion grant an extension till the 15th of the second month of the half year, on the application of the persons concerned.

7. In every case, in which the tax payable in respect of a property is increased otherwise than in consequence of a general enhancement in the rate at which the tax is leviable, the President shall intimate by special notice to the owner or occupier of such property that he will be prepared to consider any revision petition which may be presented to him in respect of such assessment or increase within 30 days after the date of the service of the said notice. In the case of increase of tax the special notice shall further contain a draft statement of the reasons therefor.

8. Any person may, at any time not less than 30 days before the end of the year move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming year, on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased, since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment book.

9. When the petition is presented to the President, he shall intimate to the petitioner the date on which his petition will be considered; and no petition shall be disposed of, unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case.

10. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition, the President shall inform the petitioner or his authorised agent either orally or in writing of the order passed thereon and shall direct him to pay the amount fixed on revision, within 15 days.

11. The assessment book shall be corrected with reference to the President's orders in revision.

12. If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year, the President shall on demand by the owner refund so much, not exceeding one half of the tax paid, for that half year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

13. Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half year and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he at or about the time that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

14. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof to the President, within 15 days of such building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building whichever date happens first. The President shall on receipt of such notice assess the tax leviable in respect of the building; and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within 30 days after the date of the notice or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented; provided that if such date or completion or occupation falls within the last 2 months of a half year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

15. When any building is temporarily demolished or destroyed, the owner therefor may give notice to the President of such demolition or destruction; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President, to payment of the tax which would have been leviable, had such building not been demolished or destroyed, if the said notice is given within the first two months of a half year, no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

16. A Register containing the amount of tax due on each building shall be kept in the office of the Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector. Demand notices shall be issued under the signature of the Health Officer.

17. These Rules will come into force from date of publication.

Rules for the asking of questions under Bye-law No. 9 in the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 9th May 1914.

1. Any question may be asked by any member subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

2. The questions shall be confined to matters that could come up at a meeting of the Committee.

3. No question shall be asked as to matters that are entirely within the powers and control of the President.

4. No questions shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions.

(*a*) It shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information.
(*b*) It shall not be of excessive length.

(*c*) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity and

(*d*) It shall not ask for ar. expression of an opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

5. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Government and the Committee, no questions shall be asked except as to matters of fact and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

6. A member who wishes to ask any question shall give notice in writing to the President at least 7 clear days before the meeting of the Committee at which he desires to put the question and shall together with the notice send a copy of the question which he wishes to ask.

Provided that the President may allow a question to be put with shorter notice than 7 days and may in any case require longer notice or may extend the time for answering a question.

7. If any question is not in accordance with Rules 4 or 5 the President may cause the question to be returned to the member concerned for the purpose of amendment.

If the member does not within such time as the President may fix in this behalf, re-submit the question duly amended, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

8. The President may disallow any question or any part of a question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests.

9. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under Rules 7 or 8.

10. Questions that have been allowed shall be entered in the list of business for the day and shall be put in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

11. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may in his discretion determine.

12. Any member who has asked a question may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information has been made in the original question.

13. The President may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put in the from of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

14. Rules 4 and 5 also apply to supplementary questions.

Provided that the President may disallow any supplementary question without giving any reason therefor.

15. The President may rule that an answer to a question in the list of business for the day shall be given on the ground of public interests even though the question may have been withdrawn.

16. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

17. All questions asked and the answers given shall be entered in the Proceedings of the Committee.

Provided that no question which has been disallowed shall be so entered.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
17th May 1914.

By order.
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th August 1913/12th Avani 1079 under Sections 33, 53 and 58 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Application for licenses shall be made in writing to the Health Officer who will submit the same without delay to the President with a report as to whether license may be granted.

II. The application will then be disposed of by the President subject to appeal to the Committee.

III. In emergent cases applications may be made direct to the President.

IV. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

V. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

VI. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

VII. These rules shall come into force from the first of Dhanu 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Street.

License form A ..... (as appended below).

Condition.

I. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of chs. 2 for every 100 square feet and parts thereof for each day of occupation allowed under the license.

No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals, thoranams &c., in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the Town as well as on any public occasions.

N. B. In all such cases the permission of the President shall be previously obtained. (*Vide* G. 2723 dated 7th May 1910).

II. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night, put up warning lights at the site.

SECTION 53.

Licenses for places used for any of the following purposes *viz*:—

(i) Melting tallow;
(ii) Melting bones, offal or blood;
(iii) As a soap-house, oil boiling house or dying house;
(iv) Tannery;
(v) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln;
(vi) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable materials;
(vii) As a store-house for gun-powder, blasting powder, dynamite or petroleum.

License form B ..... (appended below).

Conditions.

I. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

II. Thd licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from fire.

III. The following license fees shall be charged:—

(i) Melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum.
(ii) Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 6 per annum.
(iii) Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dying house—Rs. 6 per annum.
(vi) Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.
(v) Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.
(vi) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass—Rs. 6 per annum

Wood or coal, Rs. 12 per annum.

(vii) Gun-powder or blasting-powder.

retail, *i. e.*, 25 lbs. and under Rs. 6 per annum.

Wholesale *i. e.*, exceeding 25 lbs. Rs. 15 per annum.

Kerosine oil.

Retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum

Retail in bottles or tins above 60 but not exceeding 200 gallons. Rs. 2 per annum.

Retail in bottles or tins above 200 but not exceeding 500 gallons. Rs. 5 per annum.

wholesale *i. e.*, above 500 gallons, Rs. 24 per annum.

Dynamite Rs. 24 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form C ———— (as appended below).

Conditions:—

1. The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name and the number of the license.

2. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or sale.

3. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition or no rotten meat shall be offered for sale. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Health Officer, and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that Officer.

4. The shop shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or the Health Officer, and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

Slaughtering Animals.

License form D ———— (as appended below).

Conditions:—

1. The slaughter-house shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides of roads or in thoroughfares.

2. The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well cemented. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal &c., shall be removed by the licensee to places pointed out by the Health Officer.

3. The animal intended for slaughter shall be examined by the Health Officer and a pass certifying the fit condition of the animal shall be given by the Health Officer.

This pass shall be preserved by the license holder for three days from the date of issue and after this period it shall be returned to the Health Officer.

4. The slaughter houses shall be open to inspection by the members of the Committee and the officers of the Department, and the licensee shall produce the pass issued by the Health Officer, if demanded by such member or officer.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th September 1903.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

A. Form of License granted under Section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Dimension.	Period for which license is granted.	Date of issue.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of License granted under Section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of issue.	Signature of the licensee-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C Form of License granted under Section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of issue.	Signature of the licensee-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of License granted under Section 53 clause (2) of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of issue.	Signature of the licensee-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

Private scavenging Rules for the Town of Trivandrum, framed under Sections 88 and 96 of Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 sanctioned under date the 4th June 1914.

1. House scavenging in all parts of the Town is compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and prejudices of the occupants and also unoccupied houses shall be excluded from the operation of these rules. The Committee may also exempt any house for the following reasons :—

(*a*) that the house has a compound measuring not less than one acre in extent and is situated in uncrowded localities ;

(*b*) that the house is situated by the side of the sea as in Muttathurai &c., or by the side of paddy fields or other open spaces as in Idapazhinji &c. ;

(*c*) that the house is situated far away from other dwelling houses and the public road ; and

(*d*) that the house is scavenged by private agency to the satisfaction of the Committee.

2. In all cases of exemption the house and premises shall be kept scrupulously clean to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

3. Houses once exempted may again be brought by the Committee under the operation of these rules.

4. A Register containing the T. I. C. Nos. and names, if any, of the houses scavenged or exempted under the above rules with the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, shall be kept in the Town Improvement Committee and the Health Offices.

5. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Health Officer in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers and inspection by the officers of the Committee.

6. A half yearly fee of Rs. 2 shall be levied from the occupiers of every house in the town with effect from the date of the operation of these rules.

7. The tax payable by a person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment or a school, hostel, market or other institution, public or private, shall be fixed by the Committee, from time to time at such rate as they think fit, provided however that the rates fixed by the Committee under these rules may be reduced or enhanced by the Government in any manner they deem proper.

8. The tax due for every half year shall be payable before the last day of the first month of that half year. Every person failing to pay the tax within that time shall be deemed a defaulter and the amount due from him shall be treated as an arrear of public revenue as defined in Regulation I of 1068.

9. The scavenger will call between 7 & 10 A. M. every day and will announce himself before entering a privy.

10. These rules shall supersede all existing rules on the subject and shall come into operation from the 1st Chingom 1090.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

KOTTAYAM TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANNCY.

Rules under Sections 33, 40, 53 and 60 of Regulation III of 1076 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Medom 1079.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the Committee or the President as provided for in the Regulation and licenses issued by the President.

III. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

IV. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

V. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of Vycausy 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of street.

License form A—(Appended below).

1. The fees chargeable for licenses under this section are as follows :—

(*a*) For the purpose of depositing any building material, 4 chs per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(*b*) For making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(*c*) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., on town lands, 1 cash per sq. ft. per day for 10 days, and double the rate for days exceeding 10.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use for more than 15 days.

(*d*) To put up pandals for ceremonies &c., over the street when the projection does not exceed more than 3 feet into the street from the drain, 2 cash per sq. ft. per day, and when the same exceeds 3 feet and does not exceed 6 ft., 3 cash per sq. ft. per day.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use the street for this purpose for more than 15 days.

(*e*) To put up scaffolding boards &c., when they exceed 1 ft. and do not exceed 6 ft. of frontage, 1 cash per every sq. ft. for 10 days ; 2 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 10 days but does not exceed 20 days ; and 3 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 days and so on:

Provided no permission shall be granted to put up scaffolding, &c., which will exceed 6 ft. in breadth from the drain:

Provided also the licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night, put up warning lights at the sight.

EXCEPTIONS.

(1) No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals, thoranams, &c. in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the town as well as on any public occasion.

(2) No fee shall be levied for using the public maidan as occasional play ground for boys of colleges and schools in the town, but in all the above cases written permission of the President shall be obtained before hand.

SECTION 40.

Projections.

License form B—appended below.

The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(*a*) To put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades &c., not touching the ground, a fee of 6 cash per annum per sq. ft.

(*b*) To put the structures mentioned in clause (a) when supported on the ground a fee of 18 cash per annum per sq. ft.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades

License form C—appended below.

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the licensee :—

(*a*) The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflamable materials.

(*b*) The licensee shall make sufficient provisions for protecting combustible articles from fire.

(*c*) The place, house or yard or depot and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, and its officers and an officer of the Police department not below the rank of an Inspector.

2. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(*a*) Melting tallow—Re. 1 per annum.

(*b*) Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*c*) Soop house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Re 1 per annum.

(*d*) Tannery—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*e*) (1) Brick-kiln Rs. 3 per kiln per annum.

(2) Tile-kiln Rs. 3 per annum.

(3) Lime-kiln Rs. 3 per annum.

(*f*) Any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell arises—Rs. 3 per annum.

(*g*) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, fire-wood or coal or other dangerously inflammable material—Rs. 3 per annum.

(*h*) (1) Gun-powder or blasting powder :—

Retail i. e., 25 lbs and under Rs. 2 per annum.

Wholesale i. e., exceeding 25 lbs—Rs. 4 per annum.

(2) Dynamite—Rs. 24 per annum.

(3) Petroleum or any inflammable spirit :—

Retail, in bottles or tins up to fifty gallons and under—Re 1 per annum.

Wholesale, in bottles or tins above fifty but not exceeding one hundred gallons Rs. 2 per annum ; and for every additional fifty gallons or part thereof—Re. 1 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form D—as appended below.

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for selling or storing meat :—

(1) The place shall be denoted by a sign board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

(*a*) that all animals stamped on a particular day should be slughtered at least on the next day; if any animal be not so slaughtered it should again be taken for examination and if found fit should again be stamped.

(*b*) that every head of cattle stamped shall be slaughtered between 5 and 7 P. M. and every sheep and goat between 6 and 8 A. M.

(2) The place and the premises all round it shall be kept clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

(3) The meat intended for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall at any time be offered for sale.

(4) The license holder shall without demur abide by the dicision of such officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time as to whether any meat offered for sale is unwholesome or not, and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome desease shall be allowed to enter the shop.

(6) The head of the animal slaughtered shall not be disposed of until the whole meat is sold.

(7) The shop and the license shall always be open to inspection by the the President, any member of the Committee and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

(8) The license-holder shall be liable to penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

(9) The license-holder shall abide by any rules or orders that may be passed by the Committee from time to time consistent with the provisions of the Regulation.

II. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for slaughtering animals :—

(1) The license-holder shall enclose and keep protected from public view the building or place used by him and approved by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.

(2) Before an animal is slaughtered it shall be taken to such officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the Committee who shall stamp it on its forehead if found fit for slaughter and the stamped head shall be preserved until the whole meat is disposed of.

(3) The slaughter house or place shall be kept clean, the slaughtering and skinning places shall be separate and all refuse matter therefrom shall be removed and disposed of immediately.

(4) The slaughtering places and the licenses granted shall be liable to inspection by the President, or members of the Committee or any of its servants, or by a Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the slaughter house or place.

(6) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time under the Regulation.

(7) The license-holder shall be liable to the penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

SECTION 60.

Opening a Private Market.

License form E—(as appended below)

The license fee for opening a private market shall be Rs. 12. per annum.

Rules for the Regulation, control and sale of fish in the public fish market of the town of Kottayam under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations 5 of 1085 and II of 1088, passed by His Highness The Maha Rajah, under date the 19th September 1914.

I. The market held on survey No. 3/2, now used as the public fish market, is, for the purpose of these rules, hereby declared to be the public fiish market of the town of Kottayam.

II. The market shall be open on every day between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

III. No fish shall be sold or exposed for sale in the market in any place other than that set apart for the purpose, without the special sanction of the President.

IV. In storing one's fish, no one shall take up more space than is absolutely necessary so as to cause inconvenience to the public that may resort to the market or to other dealers, nor shall any dirt or refuse matter be allowed to lie about the place.

V. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the market, nor shall any person be allowed to intercept fish from the owners or act as *dallal* (go between) between such owner and the purchaser with a view to wrongful gain.

VI. No putrid or unwholesome fish of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored therein.

VII. No person affected with loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market, nor shall fish brought by such person be taken to the market for sale.

VIII. Begging of all kinds shall be disallowed within the precincts of the market.

IX. Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water but do not sell any fish, shall be allowed access into the market free of charge.

X. Market dues at the following rates shall be levied on all loads and carts brought into the market :—

(1)	For one hand-load of fish	...	4 cash.
(2)	For one head-load	...	8 cash.
(3)	For one loaded-cart	...	4 chs.
(4)	For one unloaded-cart	...	2 chs.

XI. The Committee shall collect the fees referred to in rule X through their officers.

XII. The Committee shall in a conspicuous place in the market put up a board specifying the rate of fees chargeable per hand, head and cart-load of fish brought into the market.

XIII. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Rules for the regulation, control and sale of articles in the public market of the Kottayam Town, under the Towns conservancy and Improvement Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088, passed by His His Highness The Maha Rajah under date the 19th September 1914.

I. The market now held on survey No. 6/13 D, now used as public market, is, for the purposes of these rules, hereby declared to be the Public market of the Town of Kottayam.

II. The market shall be open on every day between 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

III. No articles shall be sold or exposed for sale in the market in any place other than that set apart for the purpose without the special sanction of the President.

IV. In storing his commodities, no person shall take up more space than is absolutely necessary, so as to cause inconvenience to the public that may resort to the market or to other dealers, nor shall he allow any refuse matter or garbage to lie about the place.

V. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the market; nor shall any person be allowed to intercept articles from the owners or act as *dallal* (go-between) between such owner and the purchaser with a view to wrongful gain.

VI. No putrid or unwholesome articles of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored therein.

VII. No person affected with loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market, nor shall articles brought by such persons be taken into the market for sale.

VIII. Begging of all kinds shall be disallowed within the precincts of the market.

IX Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water, but do not sell any article, shall be allowed access to the market free of charge.

X. Market dues at the following rates shall be levied on all loads and carts brought into the market :—

(*a*)	For one hand-load of fruits, vegetables, grains &c	...	4 cash.
(*b*)	For one head-load of Do.	...	8 chs.
(*c*)	For one loaded cart	...	4 chs.
(*d*)	For one unloaded cart	...	2 chs.

XI. The Committee shall collect the fees referred to in Rule X through their officers.

XII. The Committee shall, in a conspicuous place in the market, put up a board specifying the rates of fees chargeable per hand, head and cart load of articles brought into the market.

XIII. These rules shal come into force from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Rules regarding the introduction of house tax in the Town of Kottayam under Section 86 of Regulation III of 1067.

1. The Committee or the President may direct any officer under the Committee to prepare a list of all the buildings in the town liable to be taxed. The list so prepared shall be called the Assessment list. The following information shall be contained in the list besides any other information.

(*a*) The name of the owner ;

(*b*) The name of occupier if the owner is not occupying the building ;

(*c*) The name and survey number of the compound wherein the building stands ;

(*d*) The name of the ward or block in which the building stands ;

(*e*) The annual value of the building ; and

(*f*) The amount of tax assessed on the building.

2. The officer so directed shall take a census of all buildings liable to be taxed and enter all such buildings in the list. He shall also mark in visible characters on the door or any conspicuous part of the building the number given for that building in the list. In fixing the annual value of buildings locality and other considerations should be taken into account.

3. The tax to be fixed is at the rate of 2 per cent on the remaining annual value of the building after deducting 6 per cent for annual repairs from the gross annual rental value of the building.

4. The owner or occupier of the building should afford every facility in supplying the information sought for in respect of the building and permit the officer to inspect the building and to mark the numbers in the door or any conspicuous part of the building. The number thus marked shall not be removed, erased or any number or character added to or omitted therefrom except with the written permission of the President.

5. On the submission of the list to the President he shall examine and scrutinise the same and if it appears to him that any building has been overvalued or valued less, or that any building has been improperly included in the list or omited therefrom, he may make the necessary corrections or alterations in the list after inspecting the buildings in question. After the list has been countersigned by the President, the same shall be placed before the Committee for their approval.

6. If the Committee are of opinion that the list has to be scrutinised they may appoint a Sub-Committee for the purpose. The Sub-Committee so appointed shall scrutmise the list and make a report. The report shall be considered by the Committee and if they are of opinion that amendments have to be made in the list, the necessary amendments shall be made.

7. After all the corrections, alterations or amendments mentioned in paras 5 and 6 *supra* have been made, the Committee shall issue notices to the owners or occupiers of buildings assessed informing them of the fact that their buildings have been assessed and if they have any revision petitions to be presented the same shall be presented within 30 days after the service of notice. The notice should also say that any revision petition presented beyond the 30 days shall be rejected.

8. The revision petitions presented to the Committee should be considered and disposed of. The petitioners shall be given a reasonable opportunity to represent their cases either in person or by a duly authorised agent. The order passed on the petitions shall be communicated to the petitioners orally, if they are present, or in writing. If any alterations are made in the tax to be paid, the corresponding entries in the list shall also be altered accordingly. The President shall direct the petitioner to pay the amount fixed in revision within fifteen days.

9. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half-year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of the party, in which case, the extension granted shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension. In the case of persons who have presented revision petitions the tax shall be paid as directed in para 8 *supra*.

10. In the case of buildings the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

11. (*a*) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President, shall on request, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(*b*) Every request for a refund under this section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought for or on the following half-year, and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, give notice of such vacancy to the President. In cases of continued vacancy notice need only be given at the beginning of every year. It is to be understood that no remissions will be granted in respect of portions of building which may be vacant.

12. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever happens first. The President on receipt of the intimation shall assess or reassess as the case may be. The procedure laid down above shall be adopted in these cases also as are necessary. Provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two (2) months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

13. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to the payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half-year no tax shall, thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

14. Any person may at any time, not being less than thirty days before the end of a financial year, move the Committee by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming financial year, on the ground that the annual value of the building in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the last assessment. The revision petition should be disposed of in the manner laid down in para 8 *supra*.

15. If, at any time, it appears to the Committee that any building has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment list, the Committee may request the President to amend the said list in such manner as the Committee may deem just; provided that no such amendment shall be made unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment list should not be amended as proposed.

16. The amendment list shall be completely revised by the President at least once in five years. The procedure laid down in paras 7 & 8 shall be adopted in this case also.

17. The tax due for each half year should be paid into the President's office within the prescribed time. Receipt shall be granted by the President or any other person authorised by the President of payment of tax received.

18. In the cases of persons who fail to produce the fees in time demand notices shall be issued fixing 7 days from the date of receipt of such notice for the payment of tax due. In case of non-production of tax in spite of this notice, proceedings laid down in section 107 of the Regulation shall be taken to recover the amounts due. Amounts found irrecoverable may be written off supported by a resolution of the Committee.

19. The Committee may prescribe the necessary forms in keeping the accounts.

20. Payments of taxes received shall be remitted to the Taluk Treasury in the manner and within the time prescribed in the Account Code.

21. The Sanitary Inspector or some other out-door officer under the Committee shall submit monthly list showing all buildings newly built, enlarged, rebuilt, or completed or occupied during the month.

22. Non-compliance with any of the directions contained in these rules shall be punishable under section 82 of the Regulation.

23. Buildings numbered and assessment list prepared shall be deemed to have been numbered and prepared in accordance with these rules.

24. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication thereof in the Government Gazettee.

Alleppey Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 25th February 1904/13th Kumbhom 1079, under Sections 33, 53, 55, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The applications for licenses shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had in the Committee's office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The applications shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee, and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and preparations to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled an account of the misconduct of the license the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office, and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

14. Every license-holder shall put up his license in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is given.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st Medom 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. ft or fraction thereof for each day of occupation. No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets on occasions of religious festivals or on any other public occasion or for temporary erection made as sunshade to the public.

2. The license shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

4. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued for the following purposes :—

(*a*) To put up verandahs, balconies, thatties of all sorts and the like in front of shops, houses, etc; when not touching the grounds, 8 eight cash per square foot per six months or fraction thereof.

(*b*) To put up the structures mentioned in clause (a) when supported on the ground.

(1) One chuckram per square foot per six months or fraction thereof.

5. The following ground rent also shall be charged for the occupation of Sirkar open grounds in the Town :—

(*a*) For sheds and premises for dramatic and other purposes.

(2) two chuckrams for every hundred square feet or fraction thereof for the first fifteen days and (1) one chuckram when the period exceeds fifteen days, for every day of occupation.

(*b*) (4) four annas on every log of timber kept for sale or other purposes on Sirkar open grounds per six months or fraction thereof,

(*c*) Rs. (5) five for every boat (kettu-vallam) newly built and (2) two annas per week for every such boat repaired on Sirkar open grounds.

License form A—— (as appended below).

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Alleppey passed on the 25th February 1904/13th Kumbhom 1079 under Section 53 of Regulation III of 1076, are amended as follows :—

The amended rules shall come into effect from the 1st Chingom 1087.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Places used for any of the following, namely :—

1. Melting tallow.
2. Boiling house, offal and blood.
3. (*a*) Soap-house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house.
   (*b*) Tannery.
4. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, lime-kiln and pottery.
5. (*a*) Ginger bleaching.
   (*b*) Store house for fish, prawns, fish-oil, hides and bones.
6. Yard or depot for trade in.
   (*a*) Bamboos, arecanut trees, and cadjans,
   (*b*) Timber,
   (*c*) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton
   (*d*) Copra.
7. Store-house for explosives, such as
   (*a*) Gun-powder or blasting-powder.
   (*b*) Dynamite and other kindred explosives.
   (*c*) Petroleum.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any building used for the storage, preparation, or sale of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The license shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fee shall be charged :—

(1) Melting tallow	... Rs. 6 per annum.
(.) Boiling bones, offal and blood ...	... Rs. 6 do.
(3) (*a*) Soap-house, oil boiling house. and dyeing house	... Rs. 6 to 12 per annum.
(*b*) Tannery	... Rs. 12 per annum.
(4) Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, lime-kiln ...	... Rs. 12 per annum.

(5) Ginger bleaching ... ... Rs. 18 per annum.

Storing fish, prawns, fish oil, bones and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. (Avoir)

(*Amended scale*).

Not exceeding 10 candies a year	... Rs. 3 per annum.
Above 10 candies and not exceeding 50 candies a year	... Rs. 6 per annum.
Any quantity over 50 candies a year	... Rs. 12 per annum.

(6) Yard or depot for trade in

(*a*) Bamboos, arecanut trees and cadjans ... Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per annum.
N. B.—The maximum fees shall be paid by the dealers on the Bank roads of the Commercial canal.

(*b*) Timber Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 per annum

(*c*) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods hemp and cotton

not exceeding 50 candies a year	... Rs. 10 per annum.
Any quantity over 50 candies a year	... Rs. 20 per annum.

(*d*) Copra

Not exceeding 100 candies a year	... Rs. 3 per annum.
Any quantity over 100 candies and not exceeding 500 candies a year	... Rs. 6 per annum.
Any quantity over 500 candies a year	... Rs. 12 per annum.

(7) (*a*) Gun-powder or blasting powder

retail 25 lbs and under	... Rs. 8 per annum.
Over 25 lbs	... Rs 12 per annum.
Sulphur	... Rs. 12 per annum.
Potash	... Rs. 6 per annum.

Sulphur imported solely for the purpose of ginger bleaching will be exempted from payment of license fees. A general license may be obtained for the possession and sale of gun-powder, sulphur, potash, and other articles of arms and ammunitions on payment of a fee Rs. 24 per annum.

(*b*) Dynamite and other kindered explosives Rs. 36 per annum.

(*c*) Petroleum ;—

Not exceeding 50 gallons ...	... Rs. 2 0 0
Not exceeding 100 gallons ...	... Rs. 4 0 0
Do. 400 gallons ...	... Rs. 12 0 0
Any quantity over 400 gallons ...	... Rs. 24 0 0

N. B.—In bazaars and other crowded localities, the quantity that may be stored shall not exceed 400 gallons or 100 tins at a time. Boats used for the storage and sale of kerosine oil in the canal are liable to pay a license fee of Rs. 12 per annum.

License form B—— (as appended below)

SECTION 55.

A. SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The slaughter house shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view, and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter offal &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughter house shall be open to inspection by any Member of the Committee or the officers of the department. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C ———— (as appended below).

B. BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

1. All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

2. The license-holder shall put in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall, and the number of the license.

3. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

4. The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome

6. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

7. The shop shall always be open for inspection, by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer appointed for the purpose, and the license holder shall produce his license when demanded.

8. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C ———— (as appended below).

SECTION 60.

Private Market.

1. Private markets for the sale of fish, vegetables or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

2- The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

3. The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

4. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall by allowed to keep a stall in the market.

5. The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

6. One room in the market shall be set apart, if required, free of charge, for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspecter's staff.

7. No fish, vegetable, or other articles of food which is unfit for human comsumption shall be kept any where in the market.

8. All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed.

9. A license fee of 5 per cent on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D ———— (as appended below).

Rules regarding house-scavenging (23rd June 1905).

I. The part of the town to be brought under this system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier, with the approval of the Committee.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing the serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers, shall be prepared and kept in the Office of the Sanitary Inspector or of any other officer appointed for the purpose, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially deputed for the purpose in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A monthly fee for every occupied house shall be levied from the occupied at the following rates.

(*a*) Private houses, schools and charitable institutions—seven chakrams for every night-soil vessel for each cleaning and double the rate per vessel for twice cleaning.

(*b*) Merchants-yards Re. 1 for every fifty persons or under therein employed.

The assessment will be made by the member in charge of each block, and approved by the President with right of appeal to the Committee, within two weeks of the President's order.

VII. Scavengers will call between 4 and 8 A. M., and in case where there is a second cleaning, between 3 to 5 P. M. every day; and a house to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is done properly. The Inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be possible, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any directions given or notice issued by the President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

The fees shall be payable in advance for every quarter.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the Town of Alleppey passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under section 86 of Regulation III of 1076

Assessment.

1. A list of all the buildings in the Town except those exempted under Section 86 should be prepared. This list, called the "assessment list" shall contain the following columns in particular in respect of all buildings assessed to the tax.

(*a*) The name of the owner thereof.

(*b*) The name of the occupier thereof.

(*c*) The designation thereof, if any.

(*d*) The name of the division and street, if any in which it is situated, and any survey or other number which it bears.

(*e*) The annual value thereof.

(*f*) The amount of tax assessed thereon, etc.

2. On receipt of the assessment list, the President or one or more of the members, nominated by the President, or the Committee, shall assess the buildings and fix the rental value. Such buildings as are thus assessed, shall be given serial numbers and these shall be marked on the doors or on any conspicuous part of the building.

3. The license fees paid for the storage of articles in buildings assessed will be deducted from the gross annual rental value.

4. The tax payable shall be at the rate of 2o/o on the remaining annual rental value, subject to the deduction 1/6 for annual repairs &c.

5. The assessment made shall be confirmed by the Committee. If any party prefers a revision petition against the assessment of the rental value of his buildings the same shall be made within 30 days from the date of the final notice directing imposition of tax.

6. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owners thereof, in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalment for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of any party, in which case, the extension granted shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension.

7. In the case of buildings, the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due, and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

8. (*a*) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year, the President shall on demand, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(*b*) Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for, or in the following half year and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

9. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding, or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or re-assess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building, and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last (2) two months of a half year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

10. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier, if any, thereof may give information in writing to the President of such demolitions or destruction until information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President, payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax, shall, thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Mode of collection etc.

11. A demand register shall be maintained in the President's office prepared from the assessment list. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register with reference to the item therein, under the initials of the President.

12. Bound books of receipts in duplicate for the account of tax due on each building shall be prepared in the President's office. These receipts shall be signed by the President and issued to the Sanitary Inspector or tax collectors appointed for the purpose.

13. The tax collectors may receive the amounts of any receipts, and the same noted in the receipt as well as in the memorandum under his initials with the date of such entry. Part collections of a receipt should on no account be made. Receipts should not be detached from the book except on realisation of their amounts in full.

14. If no demand of the tax is made by any of the tax collectors, the party liable to make the payment of the tax may produce the amount to the President, who will cause the receipt to be handed over to the payer.

15. Taxes realised by the tax collectors, shall be remitted to the President with a memo of particulars of the amount under the initials of the subordinates concerned within such periods as may be prescribed from time to time by the President.

16. The registers and forms to be used shall have the approval of the Committee.

17. Non-compliance to any of the conditions of these rules shall be punishable under section 82 of Regulation III of 1076.

18. These rules shall come into operation from the date of the publication thereof.

QUILON TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Quilon, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 25th August 1906/9th Avani 1082 under sections 33, 53, 55, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.
2. The application for license shall be made in the prescribed printed form (E appended) which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.
3. The application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.
4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee and in emergent cases by the President.
5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.
6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.
7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.
8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.
9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.
10. If an application for license be not granted, the fees paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.
11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.
12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.
13. The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.
14. These rules shall come into force at once.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. feet or fraction thereof for each day of occupation.

Exception.—No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals and for decorations in public streets for religious purposes, provided that permission for the same has been sought for and obtained previously.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the sight.
3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

License form A..... .....(as appended below).

SECTION 53.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Places used for any of the following namely—

1 Melting tallow,
2. boiling bones, offal and blood,
3 (*a*) soap house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house,
(*b*) tannery,
4. brick-kiln, and lime-kiln,
5. (*a*) ginger bleaching,
(*b*) storehouse for fish, prawns, fish oil and hides,
6 yard or depot for trade in,
(*a*) straw, bamboo, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry-sticks (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells and firewood,
(*b*) timber and coal,
(*c*) coir yarn or fibre, coir-manufactured goods, hemp and cotton,
(*d*) copra,
(*e*) oil mills.
7. Storehouse for explosives such as,
(*a*) gunpowder or blasting-powder,
(*b*) dynamite or other kindred explosives,
(*c*) petroleum,
8. drama and circus which charge fees for admission when held anywhere within the limits of the town of Quilon.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any building used for the storage or preparation of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fees shall be charged,
(1) Melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum,
(2) boiling bones, offal and blood—Rs. 6 per annum,
(3) (*a*) soap-house, oil-boiling house and dying house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,
(*b*) tannery—Rs. 12 per annum,
(4) brick-kiln, tile-kiln and lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.
(5) (*a*) ginger bleeching—Rs. 12 per annum,
(*b*) strong fish, prawns, fish oil and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. (avoir.)—Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,
(6) yard or depot for trade in,
(*a*) straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry sticks (pattals). charcoal, cocoanut shells and fire wood—Rs. 3 to 6 per annum,
(*b*) timber and coal—Rs. 20 per annum,
(*c*) coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton Rs 6 to Rs. 12 per annum,
(*d*) copra—Rs 12 per annum,
(*e*) oil mills—Rs. 12 per annum,
7. (*a*) gunpowder or blasting powder, retail 25 lbs and under Rs. 6 per annum, wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum,
(*b*) dynamite and other kindred explosive—Rs. 36 per annum,
(*c*) petroleum, stored in tins
Rs. 2 per annum for 100 gallons & under
Rs. 12 per annum for over 100 gallons & below 1000 gallons
Rs. 3 per annum for every additional 1000 gallons up to 10000 gallons
Rs. 2 per annum for every addition 1000 gallons over 10000 gallons provided the oil is stored in tins (25 June 1910).

8. Drama and circus which charge fees for admission when held anywhere within the limits of the Town of Quilon—Rs 2 *per diem*.

License from B..... .....(as appended below).

SECTION 55.

A.—SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

4. The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the Department.

5. The licensee shall put up in front of the slaughterhouse a sign-board bearing his name, the number of his license and the words "slaughterhouse for such and such animals."

License form C... ....(as appended below).

B—BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

(1) All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

(2) The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall and the number of the license.

(3) There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

(4) The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughterhouse.

5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome

6. The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purposes with respect to the good condition of any meat ordered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

(7) The shop shall always be open for inspection by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

License form C... ... ...(as appended below).

SECTION.

Private Markets.

(1) Private market for the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

(2) The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

(3) The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

(4) No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(5) The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

(6) One room shall be set apart if required free of charge for the office of a member ot the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

(7) No fish, vegetable or other articles of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

(8) All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially appointed for the purpose shall at once be destroyed.

(9) A license fee of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the stall shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D.....(as appended below).

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied.	Dimensions.	Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 5 of Regulation III of 1070.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55 clause (2) of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

E. Form of application for license under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of applicant.	Place of his residence.	Trade or business for which license is applied.	The name of the owner of the place and the boundaries where the business is proposed to be done.	If the license is under section 53 for carrying on any offensive or dangerous trade, the maximum quantity of material proposed to be stored or manufactured at one time.	The period for which the license is applied.

By-Laws of the Quilon Town Improvement Committee, under Regulation II of 1069, sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th August 1894.

I. The Town Improvement Committee of Quilon shall ordinarily meet on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of every Malabar month. If that happens to be a recognised holiday the next office day shall be the day of meeting.

II. Notice of a meeting whether ordinary under the above By-law or extraordinary under clause 2, section 7 shall be given to every member at least 24 hours previously and such notice shall be in the form of a letter and shall state the subject or subjects to be brought up before the meeting.

III The meeting of the Committee shall ordinarily commence at 8 A. M.

IV. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the members, if there is a quorum, the business of the meeting may at once commence. If the President be absent, the members present may choose a Chairman under section 9 of the Regulation. If the President arrives after a Chairman has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

V. If at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to that day next week at the same time and place.

VI. If at any time during the meeting, it is found that there is not a quorum present, the President or the Chairman shall at once suspend the business of the meeting and either dissolve the meeting at once or wait 15 minutes for the formation of the quorum. If during these 15 minutes a quorum re-assemble, the business may be resumed otherwise, the meeting shall stand adjourned.

VII. The Chairman shall regulate the conduct of business at the meeting. All points of order shall be decided by the Chairman and his decision shall be final.

VIII. (a) When the Chairman has taken his seat, any member may ask any question or questions of which he shall have given at least 3 days previous notice. If the question be directed to the President or a member of the Committee who is absent from the meeting and who has not authorised any member of the Committee to reply such question shall stand over until such time as he shall be present.

(b) Notice given under the above clause (a) shall be circulated to every member of the Committee previous to the Meeting.

IX. After questions of which previous notice has been given have been put and answered, any member may in special case with the permission of the Chairman put any question of which no previous notice has been given.

X. After the disposal of the questions under By-laws VIII & IX the subject or subjects set forth in the notice convening the meeting, shall be next considered.

XI. (a). The consideration of any subject at the meeting shall be started in the form of a motion by the Chairman or any member.

(b) Such motion shall be in writing.

(c). The mover when he is not the Chairman shall, before he resumes his seat, hand over the paper containing the motion to the Chairman. The Chairman shall in such cases as well as those in which he is the mover, read the motion and ask if any member seconds.

(d). If not seconded, the motion shall be dropped.

(e). Any member desirous of seconding the motion may either make a speech and second it or reserve his right to speak at a later stage and merely say; I second the motion;

(f). After the motion is duly seconded, the Chairman shall call upon the members to hand over to him in writing any amendment or amendments in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion and then call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments;

(g). Every amendment shall be moved and seconded and if not seconded, shall be dropped

(h). Each amendment must be decided before the next one is entered upon, But after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, the member may move the amendment to be amended by the ommission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the Chairman shall thereupon ask if any other member seconds the proposal, and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall be the question before the meeting.

(i). After all the amendments have been disposed of, the original motion as amended (if amendments or any of them have been affirmed) and if no amendment is affirmed, the original motion by itself shall be put to the vote.

XII. After the consideration of subjects mentioned in the notice has been concluded, any subject of which no notice has been given may be brought up with the permission of the Chairman

XIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the previous by-laws as regards the order of business, the Chairman of the meeting may give precedence to any one subject over another.

XIV. At any meeting of the Committee, if any of the subjects mentioned in the notice has not been wholly considered, the meeting may continue its sittings from day to day till all the subjects have been disposed of or adjourn to a future day.

XV. There shall be no discussion of any motion or amendment unless it is duly seconded and every speaker shall directly speak to the question before the meeting or to an amendment which he is himself about to propose, or to a point of order.

XVI. Each member is at liberty to speak only once on every motion or amendment, except that the mover of a motion or amendment shall have a right to reply, after the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to speak, and desires, to speak and except also that any member who wishes to explain any misconception of any expression used by him may do so with the permission of the Chairman.

XVII. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to insert words therein or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevent to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be formed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XVIII. No amendment shall be made to words which, it has been already resolved, shall stand part of to be added to the original motion or amendment, except by addition of other words.

XIX. A motion on amendment which has been moved and seconded shall not be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XX. The Chairman may move or second resolutions, speak and vote, without quitting the Chair.

XXI. Any member who is present at the meeting may refrain from voting, if the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a Sub-Committee, the members of the committee may vote.

XXII. Whenever a question is put to the vote if any member so requires the Chairman shall record in the minutes of the meeting the names of the members voting for against.

XXIII. Routine resolutions such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of the select Committee may be put to the meeting by the Chairman without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding member, the presidence of business, adjournments and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XXIV. When a budget or a supplementary budget is laid before the meeting, the procedure shall be as follows. The Chairman shall read each item of the receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the budget". If any member propose to reduce or increase the item or add a fresh item and the proposal be seconded, the proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become a question before the meeting.

XXV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under section 13, Clause (d) upon the President's annual administration report shall not be in order unless three days previous notice shall have been given of such resolutions. And no administration report under Clause 5 of section 50 shall be submitted to Government until a week after such report is circulated among all the members of the Committee and formally laid before a meeting of the Committee.

XXVI. At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into a committee to consider any subject before it. In Committee a motion need not be seconded, and a member may speak more than once. The decision of the Committee shall be reported to that or subsequent meeting for confirmation.

XXVII. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at in the meeting shall be read to the meeting.

XXVIII. The minutes of the Proceedings of each meeting shall be circulated among the members within 4 days from the date of meeting. If within 3 days after the circulation, no objection is raised to their correctness, the minutes shall be recorded in the minute-book and forwarded for publication in the Government Gazette. If, however, the correctness of the minutes is impugned in any material particular by any member in writting addressed to the President, the minutes shall not be recorded and sent for publication before being passed at another meeting.

XXIX. Whenever any prosecution has to be sanctioned under Clause, 2, section 39 of the Regulation, the papers connected with the subject may be circulated to each member and his opinion obtained in

writing. If the majority of the members are in favour of the Prosecution such sanction shall be given by the President in writing.

XXX. The following books shall be kept in the Office.

(1). Register of letters received.
(2). Do. of Petitions.
(3). Letter-Book containing copies of letters despatched.
(4). Minute-Book.
(5). Account of receipts and expenditure.
(6). Register of Births.
(7). Do. of Deaths.

Sd/A. Govinda Pillai,
President.

(True extract)
President.

Rules relating to the imposition and collection of house tax in the Town of Quilon under section 86 of Regulation III of 1076.

1. The President shall cause to be made a list of all the buildings and lands in the town liable to assessment under section 86 of the T. I. C. Regulation with necessary particulars.

2 (*a*) In assessing buildings, outhouses, stables, kitchens &c., not usually used except for the greater convenience of those using a principal building should be assessed with principal building.

(*b*) Every separate building or piece of land should be separately numbered and the number clearly painted in bold characters on the front door or other prominent part of the building or land and it shall be the duty of the owner and occupier of every building or piece of land to prevent the defacement, removal, destruction or alteration of the numbers so painted.

3. The Committee or one or more of the members appointed by it for that purpose, shall fix the assessment payable on the buildings or lands in the list.

4, The President shall cause to be kept a register to be called the Assessment Register showing:—

1. The number of the house or land, in which the building is situate,
2. The name of the Ward, Street, or Survey number of the land,
3. The name, if any, of the house or land,
4. The name of the owner thereof,
5. The annual value of the building or land,
6. The amount of assessment.

5. The assessment shall be completely revised once in every three years and the assessment register shall be revised accordingly. But the Committee may amend the register at any time by inserting therein or removing therefrom any building or land or by altering the amount of

tax leviable in respect of any building or land, provided that no such amendment shall be made against any owner unless he shall have been offered a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the proposed amendment should not be made.

6. When the assessment register has been for the first time opened and whenever it has undergone a general revision, the President shall notify by beat of drum and by a notice published in the Gazette that the Committee or one or more members appointed by it for that purpose, will be prepared to consider revision petitions presented within 30 days of the latter of such notifications.

7. Any person may, at any time, not less than 30 days before the end of a financial year move the Committee by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming financial year on the ground that the annual value of the building or land in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register.

8. When a revision petition is presented, the President shall, unless the date upon which petitions will be considered has been publicly notified intimate to the petitioner the date on which his petition will be considered and no petition shall be disposed of unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear in person or by authorised agent to represent his case.

9. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition, the petitioner or his agent shall be informed orally or in writting of the orders passed thereon and the assessment register shall, if necessary, be corrected in conformity with such order.

10. The tax imposed on buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments at the office of the Committee. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year unless an extension is made at the request of any party to the President in which case the extension shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for extension.

11. (*a*) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year the President shall, on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of complete half months of fifteen days each during which such building has been vacant, provided that in making a calculation under this rule, periods short of a complete half month of fifteen days shall not be taken into account.

(*b*) Every demand for a refund under this rule shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for in the following half year and not afterwards and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time, not later than 15 days, after the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

12. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or reassess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment or re-assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision

petition which may be presented by the party, provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

13. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof may give information in writing to thePresident of such demolitions or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to payment of all taxes which have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year, shall be refunded.

14. Every person paying tax under these rules shall be entitled to a receipt showing the number and other particulars of the building or land in respect of which the tax is paid, the period for which it is paid and the amount paid.

No. G. 2689.

Rules for the introduction of House-scavenging in the Town of Quilon under Section 88 of Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 7th June 1913.

I. The parts of the Town to be brought under the operation of the private scavenging system will be notified in the Government Gazette and by beat of tom-tom locally.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so notified shall be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier with the approval of the Committee.

III. Houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and a register containing particulars, as per schedule A, shall be prepared and kept in the office of the Sanitary Inspector, a duplicate thereof being filed in the Committee's Office.

IV. The privy or privies attached to a house, building or land, shall be constructed by the owner or occupier of such house, building or land, in the manner approved by the Committee or by any other officer appointed on this behalf.

V. The owner or occupier shall provide suitable means of access to the privy in the manner required by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer deputed for the purpose and shall afford all facilities to the scavenger for the removal of filth.

VI. The scavenger shall call once a day between 6 and 10 A. M. He is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

VII. (a) A monthly fee for every privy in an occupied house shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates:—

7 chuckrams—if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem.

14 chuckrams—if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 30, but does not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem.

21 chuckrams—if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 100 per mensem.

(b) If there are more privies than one attached to any such house, building or land fees at the above rates shall be levied on each privy.

(c) The fees for privies in hotels, mercantile offices, &c., will be fixed at special rates by the President.

(d) The fees shall be payable in advance to the Committee or to any other officer appointed for the purpose, in four instalments in Chingom, Vrichigom, Kumbhom and Edavom on or before the 10th.

VIII. The amount of fees assessable on privies in each such house, building or land, shall be fixed by the Sanitary Inspector subject to the approval of the President, with right of appeal to the Committee such appeal to be preferred within two weeks of the President's order.

IX. It shall be lawful for the President either to remit the fee payable by an occupier or to order the refund of the fee levied, if any, provided it is proved, to the satisfaction of the President, that there are reasonable grounds for the same.

X. It shall be lawful for any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, and the Overseers to inspect any privy to see whether scavenging is properly done. The inspection shall be made, as far as possible, in strict conformity to the provisions contained in Section 116 of the Regulation.

XI. The owner or occupier of any house, building or land, in any portion of the Town where scavenging is not compulsory, may apply to the Committee to have the privy or privies attached to his house, building or land, cleaned every day.

XII. Such application shall be made in writing to the President and shall state:—

(*a*) The description of the house, building or land.

(*b*) The name and address of the applicant.

(*c*) The distance from the place where a privy is required to the nearst portion of the Town where house to house scavenging is made compulsory.

(*d*) The applicant's willingness to conform to the conditions laid down in Rules IV and V.

XIII. Such applications shall be disposed of by the President.

XIV. If the application is granted, the applicant shall pay in advance such fee as the President may fix.

XV. These rules will come into force from the 1st of Chingom 108 .

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 16th June 1913.

SCHEDULE A.

Name of ward or street.	Serial No.	T. I. C. No.	Name of owner.	Name of occupant.	Rate of fees.	Date of payment.				Remarks.
						Chingom.	Vrischigom.	Kumbhom.	Edavom.	

NAGERCOIL TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITEE AND CONSERVANCY

Rules regarding the introduction of license-fees in the Town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 1st February 1906 and as amended later on on different occasions under sections 33, 53, 55 and 95 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. (1) The power of disposing of applications in emergent cases lies with the President who will lay before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting a list of the licenses granted by him.

(2) All other applications to be disposed of by the Committee

III. Licenses shall be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in the license as hereinunder laid down.

IV. These rules shall come into force on the 1st Kumbhom 1081, 12th Ani 1081, 1st Edavom 1085, 28th Vrichigom 1086 and 1st Chingom 1089.

"TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF STREETS—SECTION 33—CLAUSE I."

(1) The fee for the license shall be at the rate of (2) two chuckrams for each day of occupation of (100) one hundred square feet or fraction thereof allowed under the license, provided that no fee is levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets for religious purposes.

(2) The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night put up warning lights at the sight.

SECTION 53—CLAUSE I.

Licenses for places used for any of the following purposes *viz*:—

(1) Melting tallow.
(2) Boiling bones, offal or blood.
(3) (*a*) As a soap-house, oil boiling house or dyeing house.
(*b*) Tannery.
(4) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime kiln.
(5) (*a*) Storing skins.
(*b*) Storing bones.
(6) (*a*) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass.
(*b*) Firewood or coal.
(*c*) Timber and bamboos or other dangerously inflammable materials.

(7) As a store-house for gun-powder, blasting powder, dynamite or petroleum.

Conditions.

I. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of no inflammable materials.

II. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on.

III. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 than those mentioned in the license.

IV. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation,

V. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and Officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer, and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

VI. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named

VII. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property.

VIII. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him, from time to time, by the Committee.

IX. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants.

X. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged:—

I. Melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum.

II. Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 6 per annum.

III. (*a*) Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dying house—Rs. 6 per annum.

(*b*) Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.

IV. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

V. (*a*) Storing skins—Rs. (3) three per annum up to (3) three maunds and Re. (1) one extra for every additional 3 maunds up to (27) twenty seven maunds and Rs. (12) twelve above (27) twenty seven maunds.

(*b*) Storing bones—Rs. (3) three to Rs. (12) twelve per year for quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. Avoir.

VI. (*a*) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, on thatching grass—Rs. 6 per annum.

(*b*) (1) Firewood—Rs. (12) twelve per annum for storing and selling ten cart loads and more, and Rs. (6) six per annum, if the quantity is less than ten cart loads.

(2) Coal—Rs. (12) twelve per annum.

(*c*) Timber, bamboos and other inflammable materials Rs. 3 per annum up to 4000 sq. ft. of land occupied and Re. (1) one extra for every additional 1000 sq. ft. of land occupied up to 20,000 sq. ft.

VII. Kerosine oil—

retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under-Re. 1 per annum.

retail in bottles or tins above 60, but not exceeding 200 gallons—Rs. 2½ per annum.

retail in bottles or tins above 200, but not exceeding 500 gallons—Rs. 5 per annum.

wholesale *i. e.*, above 500 gallons—Rs. 24 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form B————(as appended below.)

Conditions.

The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat shop."

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of such Officer as may be appointed from time to time by the Committee on that behalf, as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.

License form C————(as appended).

Conditions

1. The building to be used as a slaughter house shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. The slaughter house shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter, &c., shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

3. The slaughter house shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

4. The license-holder shall pay any fees that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

5. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the committee from time to time.

6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged:—

1. Private slaughter houses—Rs. 5 per annum.
2. Slaughter of cattle in public slaughter houses—Chs. 2 per head.
3. Slaughter of sheep, goats and pigs in public slaughter houses—Cash 8 per head.

A. License granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and of 1033.

Serial No.	Name and description of place of business.	Purpose for which license was granted.	Name of license-holder.	Conditions on which license has been granted.	Date of license.	Signature of license-holder.	Signature of President.	Remarks.
				1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials. 2. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on. 3. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 than those mentioned in the license. 4. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation. 5. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector. 6. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named. 7. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property. 8. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time by the Committee. 9. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants. 10. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.				

B.

License for storing and selling meat intended for sale.

SECTION 55 OF REGULATION III OF 1076 AS AMENDED BY REGULATIONS V OF 1085 AND II OF 1088.

You.....are hereby permitted to use.....for the sale and storing of meat intended for food under the conditions herein mentioned.

Conditions.

The place shall be denoted by a sigh-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat shop".

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed from time to time by the Committee on that behalf. As to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such offices.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee and its officers and an officer of the Police department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

C.

License for slaughtering animals under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

You.....within the town are hereby permitted to use..... .....for slaughtering any animal intended for food and in so doing shall conform to the conditions hereinunder mentioned.

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughter-house shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. The slaughter house shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matters &c, shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

3. The slaughter house shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, or by any of the Committees subordinate officials.

4. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

5. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

The following revised Rules are passed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for regulating the opening and control of private markets in the towns which come under the operation of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, as amended by Regulations, V of 1085 and II of 1088 :—

I. No private market for the sale of meat, fish, grain, fruit, vegetables, or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, may be opened or used within the limits of a town, except with the previous permission, in writing of the Town Improvement Committee.

II. Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets, shall be made by the owners thereof, to the President of the Town Improvement Committee, not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

III. Every application for a license to open a new private market shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of the applicant;

(*b*) the specification of the land upon which the market is proposed to be opened, by boundaries, survey number and acreage ;

(*c*) the nature and extent of the right which the applicant has over the land,

(*d*) and the articles for the sale of which the proposed site is to be used as a market.

IV. The application shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the number and disposition of the shops, stalls and open space within the market, the approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains, cesspits and the provisions for latrines and urinals, if any, contained therein.

V. On receipt of the application, the Committee shall cause a notice to be published inviting persons to put forward their objections if any, within 7 days from the date of such notice. The Committee may also authorise one or more of its members, or the Sanitary Inspector (Health Officer in the case of Trivandrum) to inspect the locality and report if the place is one in respect of which a license may be granted.

VI. On receipt of such report and after considering the objections preferred if any, the Committee shall pass such orders on the application as it deems fit. No license shall be given for a private market having an area of less than fifty cents.

VII. In every application for a license to continue the use of an existing private market the applicant shall state the period during which he has been already using the place as a licensed private market, and the alterations in the number and disposition of shops, stalls &c., if any, made after the grant of the last license.

VIII. The Committee shall dispose of all applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use existing, private markets, and communicate their orders to the applicants within thirty days after the receipt of the applications, as required by section 60 (6) of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

IX. A license fee of Rs. (15) fifteen per annum shall be levied if the area of the market is one acre or less, and Rs. (10) ten for every additional acre or fraction thereof.

X. On the applicants paying the license fee, a license shall be issued to him.

XI. Every license granted under these rules shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been granted is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

XII. The licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

(*a*) The stalls in the market shall be serially numbered.

(*b*) The market shall be swept every day and the premises shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The floors of the stalls, especially where meat and fish are sold, shall be paved with bricks or plastered with cement, so as to be

impervious, and regularly washed and kept free from bad odour. Every such market shall be provided with receptacles for spitting, and notices shall be affixed at conspicuous places on the wall, prohibiting the stall-holders and the visitors from spitting on the floor or walls. Ropes for hanging carcasses and old deal-wood boxes shall be strictly forbidden in the meat stall, and suitable iron hooks and chopping blocks provided instead. The blocks should be washed every day after use.

(*c*) No putrid matter or rubbish shall be allowed to remain in the stalls or in the market yard.

(*d*) Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Committee for an ample supply of clean water for drainage and latrine accommodation.

(*e*) Beggars and mendicants soliciting alms shall be expelled from the market.

(*f*) No person suffering from any loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market or allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(*g*) No dog shall be allowed inside the market. Any dogs found in any such markets may be destroyed by a Conservancy servant.

(*h*) No article of food unfit for human consumption shall be exposed for sale in the market.

(*i*) All such articles as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, by the Health officer, by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed and the owner shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

(*j*) Fish, meat and vegetables shall be kept for sale in such separate parts of the market as shall be assigned for the purpose by the Committee.

(*k*) One room shall be set apart in the market, free of charge, for the use, if required, of the officers of the Committee.

(*l*) The market and the stalls shall always be open to inspection by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed or deputed for the purpose.

(*m*) No part of the market nor any stalls shall be made use for the purpose of human habitation (except in the case of a watcher or any one else appointed for that purpose) or for the tethering of cattle.

(*n*) Every market shall be lime-washed within and without at least once in every six months.

(*o*) Weights and measures bearing the Government stamp shall alone be used in all markets.

(*p*) The market shall not be held before 6 A. M. or after 8 P. M.

(*q*) The license-holder shall duly and properly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under section 62 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

XIII. The license of a private market shall keep :—

(1) a register showing the number of permanent stalls in it, the names of the occupiers of each stall from time to time, and the rent of each stall ; and

(2) a register of persons who sell articles in the market outside the stalls, and the rent, if any, he gets from them.

These registers shall always be open for inspection when required by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health Officer, or the Sanitary Inspector.

XIV. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or of a commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents, lessees or servants.

XV. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Rules regarding the introduction of the house-scavenging in the town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 19th April 1905 (7th Medom 1080) under section 88 of the Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

I. The parts of the town to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and sentiment of the occupants as well as unoccupied houses shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers shall be prepared and kept in the Sanitary Inspector's office and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A quarterly fee for every occupied house not exempted under the latter part of Rule II shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates :—

1. Houses whose annual rental is below Rs. 12, 2¼ fs. per quarter.

2. All other houses whose annual rental is Rs. 12 and above and which do not pay house-tax, 3½ fs. per quarter.

3. All houses paying house-tax above Rs. 1½ and below, 5¼ fs per quarter.

4. All houses paying house tax above Rs. 1½, 7 fanams per quarter and that fees for hostels, firms, schools &c. be levied at special rates hereafter to be dcided.

The fee shall be paid within the last day of the 1st month in the quarter to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will ordinarily call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President under these Rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation

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TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, NAGERCOIL.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house-tax in the town of Nagercoil under Sections 8 and 96 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

1. A list of all the buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town shall be prepared by the Sanitary Inspector with the aid of the local Proverthicar under the instructions of the President in such form as the Committee may prescribe.

2. The house-tax registers will then be examined and revised, if need be, by the members in charge of the respective wards in the town. It will then be notified by beat of drum within the town that before a specified date objection in respect of the assessment should be preferred to the Committee and that the Committee will be prepared to hear and dispose of the objections on a specified date. After hearing and disposing of the objection, if any, the assessment registers will be passed by the Committee.

3. If at any time it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or inproperly omitted from the assessment register they may amend the said registers in such manner as they deem just, provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment register should not be amended as proposed.

Any person may at any time not being less than 30 days before the end of financial year move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the coming year on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased, since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register. Such petition shall be disposed of after giving the petitioner a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case.

4. If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards, and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time (not later than 15 days) that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

5. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged the owner shall give notice thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building whichever date happens first. The Committee shall at any time on receipt of the said notice or on their own motion assess the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner, or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

6. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the descretion of the Committee to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the 1st two months of a half year no tax, shall thereafter, be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Collection of taxes.

7. The yearly tax leviable on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town is at the rate of two per cent on the annual rental value of the property assessed and it comes into force from 1st Vrischigom 1085 (as per G. O. Nos. G. 2975 dated 18th June 1909, G. 3923 dated 4th August 1909 and the Resolution of the Committee dated 10th July 1909 notified in the Gazette of 3rd August 1909.)

8. The tax imposed upon buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalments for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year unless a revision petition has been presented to the President regarding the assessment in which case the payment may be postponed until 15 days after the disposal of such petition. The 1st instalment should be paid before the end of Avany and the 2nd instalment before the end of Mausy of each year.

9. A separate demand register shall be maintained in the form prescribed by the President. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register.

10. The tax is to be paid to the Sanitary Inspector or to any other officer whom the President may authorise in that behalf on or before the day fixed for payment and the payer shall be entitled to a receipt signed by the Sanitary Inspector or such other officer as may be authorised by the President for the payment so made.

Such receipt shall specify

(*a*) The number of the house in the assessment register.
(*b*) The date of the grant thereof.

(*c*) The name of the person to whom it is granted.

(*d*) The period for which the payment has been made.

(*e*) The amount in respect of which it is granted.

11. All taxes and fees recoverable under the Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 shall as provided in section 107 of the said Regulation be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 and be recovered as such under the provisions of that Regulation, the President exercising the powers of a Division Peishkar and the Sanitary Inspector, the powers of a Tahsildar and the Overseers the powers of a Proverthicar.

12. All orders already passed and all Notifications already issued on the subject shall be considered to have been respectively passed and issued under these rules.

13. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2453/J. 5.

Under section 41 of Regulation II of 1069 (corresponding to section 77 (1) of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088) it is hereby notified that every driver of a cart or other vehicle passing through any of the main roads in the Town of Nagercoil shall keep to the left side of the road by which he drives.

For purposes of this Notification the following shall be regarded as the main roads in the Town.

I. The main southern road.

II. The road which branches off from the main southern road at Vetturni Madam and passes through the Nagercoil Christian village and rejoins the main southern road at Ozhugenacherry.

III. The road from the Clock Tower up to Vadassery and thence up to Puthery tank.

IV. Cape road *i. e.* the road from the Clock Tower up to Anapalam (Edalakudi.)

V. Road from near the Executive Engineer's office to Kazhuvanthittai and from Kazhuvanthittai to St. Xavier's Church Kottar.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
17th June 1895.

(Sd.) SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE No. 22 31/G. 7221 DATED 19TH DECEMBER 1906.

Read Letter No. 182 dated 25th July 1906 from the President, Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil, and letter No. 5593 dated 14th November 1906 from the Sanitary Commissioner *re* draft rules for Kanakamulam Market, Nagercoil.

ORDER THEREON.

The following rules shall be observed in opening and working public markets :—

1. When a market is to be *newly* opened and not under section 57 of the Town Improvement Regulation (III of 1076) the site shall be chosen by the President in Conjunction with the Division Peishcar (if he is a different person) and on the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. For any design and construction of a market the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner should be previously obtained.

3. The market shall be open on all days of the week from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

4. The stalls shall be set by auction as frequently as may be necessary for a definite period of time. Deposit of a month's rent should be invariably received in advance and retained on hand and each month's rent collected within the 5th of the next month. On default of punctual payment, re auction shall be held and the original deposit shall be forfeited.

5. A license in writing for each stall shall be given by the President to the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed as early as possible.

6. No article shall be sold or exposed for sale in any place other than a stall set apart for the purpose.

7. No occupier or tenant of a stall shall so store his commodities as to take up more space than the stale or in convenience the public that may resort to it or shall allow any refuse or garbage to lie about his stall.

8. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the market.

9. No putrid or unwholesome articles of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored thereon.

10. Fish and meat shall be sold only in the stalls marked out for the purpose.

11. No slaughter of any animal shall be permitted within the market.

12. Carts shall be allowed to halt only in the stand reserved for the purpose.

13. No person affected with loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market.

14. Begging within the market enclosure shall be disallowed.

15. Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water but do not sell any article shall be allowed rent free.

16. No modification, addition or cancellation of the above rules shall be applied for, for sanction of Government except through the Sanitary Commissioner.

(Sd). S. GOPALACHARIYAR,
Dewan.

License form for the occupation of a stall in Public Markets.

Serial Number.	Number of the stall.	Name of the person to whom it is let.	Period for which license is granted.	Amount of rent for which the stall is let.	Signature of President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules for the conduct of elections of the Non-Official Members of the Town Improvement Committee of Nagercoil, are passed, under Clause (2) of Section 7 of Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

1. For purposes of election, a town may be either divided into wards or not so divided.

2. The town of Nagercoil is divided into the wards specified against each, in the accompanying schedule, and the number, name and boundaries of each ward, and the number of members which each ward shall elect, shall be as shown in that schedule

3. A register of persons entitled to vote at elections or to be elected as members shall be prepared and maintained according to the instructions given in the following rules, and no person shall vote or be elected whose name is not entered in the register. A separate register of voters shall be maintained for each ward and no person shall vote in any ward for which he is not registered as a voter But a person qualified to be elected may stand for election in any ward.

4. (*i*) The following persons shall be entitled to have their names registered as voters and to be eligible for election as members :—

(*a*) Persons who own buildings or lands situated within the limits of the town and who pay a tax to the Town Improvement Committee on such buildings or lands amounting, in the aggregate to Rs. 5 per annum and upwards

(*b*) Government pensioners drawing Rs. 10 per mensem and upwards.

(*c*) Persons having an income of Rs 20 per mensem and upwards.

(*d*) Persons paying house-rent of Rs. 5 per mensem and upwards.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter or as eligible for election as a member, in any year under this rule, unless he has been resident in the town for at least three months immediately preceding the commencement of that year.

(*ii*) A person shall be registered as a voter for the ward in which he has the requisite property qualification under clause (*a*) or in which he lives A person qualified to be registered in one of two or more wards may choose the ward for which he elects to be registered, and failing such election, he shall be registered in the ward in which he lives.

Note.—(1) The word "persons" in clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) above includes all companies or associations or bodies of individuals, whether incorporated or not, and all undivided families. But any such company or family, when entitled to be registered, must cause the name of a partner, member, agent or secretary to be entered in the register maintained under rule 3 supra, as their representative, and he alone shall be entitled to vote on behalf of the Company or family

Note.—(2) Public servants (including servants of the Town Improvement Committee) having the necessary qualification under clause (*a*) (*c*), or (*d*) shall be entitled to vote, but they shall not be eligible for election as members.

Note.—(3) In clause (*d*), the word "house" includes a shop and any building used for the storage of property.

Note—(4) Persons of the female sex having the necessary qualifications shall be entitled to have their names registered only as voters, but they shall not be eligible for election as members.

5. The following persons are disqualified from being registered as voters or to be elected as members :—

(*a*) Persons who are less tham 25 years of age

(*b*) Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offence.

(*c*) Persons of unsound mind and deafmutes

(*d*) Persons who have been debarred from practising as legal practitioners by order of any competent authority.

(e) Persons who have been public servants as defined in Section 15 of the Travancore Penal Code or servants of a Town Improvement Committee and have been dismissed from such service.

Provided that, in the case of a person disqualified under clause (*b*), (*d*) or (*e*), it shall be competent to the Government to remove such disqualification by a specific order in this behalf

Provided also that it shall be competent to the Government, in the public interests, to direct that any individual shall be ineligible either to vote, or to be elected as a member, and also to cancel or modify such order.

6. The register mentioned in Rule 3 shall be prepared and revised from year to year by the President, in accordance with the instructions, if any, issued to him by the Government or the Peishkar of the Division. The register shall be finally published in the month of Chingom in each year.

7. Elections shall be held as vacancies in elective seats occur. An election shall not be deferred for more than a month from the date of occurrence of the vacancy, without the special sanction of the Government. No election shall be held on Sundays or other Gazetted holidays.

Note:—A gazetted holiday means a day which has been notified as a holiday in the Travancore Government Gazette.

8. The President shall fix the day on which an election shall take place and he shall be responsible for the proper conduct of all elections. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed, the President shall publish a notice stating the number of persons to be elected, and the date, place and hour at which the votes of the electors will be taken. Such notice shall be affixed in the Committees office. Lists of persons qualified to vote at the election and of persons qualified to be elected shall also be hung up at the Committee's office. On the date fixed for the election, the voter shall be assembled, and they shall elect a member for the electoral area concerned. A female voter may however if she chooses, depute an adult male to give her vote at the election, provided that such delegation shall be recognised only if it is made in writing and attested by two witnesses. The name of the member so elected shall be reported at once to the Government by the President.

9. The total of the votes in favour of a candidate shall determine his election, proceeding from the maximum downwards, for as many places as there are vacancies. A candidate who has been duly elected may submit his withdrawal in writing to the President at any time before his appointment is gazetted under Rule 16. In such cases, the candidate who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall, subject to the provisions of Rules 10 and 11, be deemed to have been elected, unless the Government shall direct that a fresh election shall be held. No candidate who has submitted his withdrawal may subsequently cancel it.

10. In cases where there has been an equality of votes for any two or more candidates, the President shall cast lots for the purpose of deciding which of such candidates shall fill the vacancy.

11. (i) If a person be elected for more than one ward, he shall choose, within one week of the election, the ward for which he will sit as member, and in default of such decision, the President shall forthwith declare for which ward such person shall sit.

(ii) In the other ward, or in each of the other wards as the case may be, the person who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall be deemed to have been elected.

12. (1) If any person,

(*a*) not being eligible for election, is elected under these rules, or,

(*b*) having been elected, subsequently, becomes subject to any of the disqualifications stated in clause (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of Rule 5, the Government shall declare his election to be void.

(2) The Government reserve to themselves the right to cancel any election, by reason of irregularity or undue influence.

(3) When a declaration under clause (1) or a cancellation under clause (2) of this rule is made, the Government shall call upon the electorate concerned, to elect another person within a specified time. If the electorate fail to elect a person within the time fixed, or if the person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, the Government may nominate a person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

13. The validity of any election may be questioned by a petition put in before the Government by any candidate at such election, or by not less than ten persons who have voted at such election. The petition must be presented within fifteen days after the day on which the election was held. But the Government may take action on any facts affecting the validity of an election, which may come to their notice either within or after the expiry of this period.

14. (i) In investigating the validity of an election, the Government may direct any officer to do so.

(ii) The validity of an election may be questioned only on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that the result of the election was materially affected by irregularities which had occurred while carrying out the formalities prescribed by the above rules

(*b*) that the person whose election is questioned was, at the time the election was held not qualified as a candidate under the above rules;

(*c*) that fraud, intimidation, or bribery was practised at such election and materially affected the result of such election;

(*d*) that the person whose election is questioned was not elected by a majority of votes.

15. The Government may dismiss the petition, or, if the election be found invalid either order a fresh election, or declare elected candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes to the one disqualified.

16. If, within the period mentioned in Rule 13, there have been no objections raised under Rule 14, or when after enquiry under Rule 14, such objections have been disposed of, the name of any candidate duly elected shall be published in the Government Gazette, and until such publication, the candidate shall not enter on his functions as a member. But, if subsequent to the date of an election, but prior to that of notification, an elected candidate has become subject to any disqualification, which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under these rules, the Government may pronounce him disqualified for appointment and may order a fresh election.

17. These rules will supersede the Rules dated the 9th February 1912.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st September 1914.

By order,
(Sd). A J. VIEYRA
Chief Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Town.	Number and name of ward.	Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected Members for each ward.
Nagercoil ...	I. Vadassery	North.—Northern limits of the town.	One Member
		East.—The lane east of the Travellers' Bungalow up to the lane beyond the Rama Vurman Puthutheroo (northern row), thence the lane passing eastwards up to the paddy fields and the Pazhayar, thence along the eastern limits of the town northwards.	
		South.—The Main Southern road from Vettoorni Madom (Nagercoil Devaswom Vettoorni Mandapom) up to the junction with the lane east of the Travellers' Bungalow.	
		West.—The western limit of the town from the above said Vettoorni Madom northwards.	
	II. Nagercoil	North.—The Main Southern road from Vettoorni Madom up to Kanakamulam market junction.	One Member
		East.—The tap road and the lane continuing it across the Clock Tower road up to the Magistrate's Cutcherry, then along the approach from the Ashambu road, thence along the Ashambu road up to the Kanakamulam market junction.	
		South.—The southern limit of the town from the south-western corner up to the Kazhuvanthittai road junction, thence the Kazhuvanthittai and District Court road up to the junction of the top road joining it with the Clock Tower road.	
		West.—The western limit of the town from Vettoorni Madom southwards.	
	III Ozhuginasseri	North.—The southern boundary of the Vadasseri ward from the junction of the Kanakamulam market eastwards.	One Member
		East.—The eastern limit of the town from the eastern end of the southern boundary of the ward to the northern side of the Ozhuginasseri Bridge.	
		South.—The road from the Clock Tower to tha Attuvaniar Ammancoil at the junction of the Minakshipuram Road, thence the Minekshipuram Road through the Dhalava North street and the lane to the south of the Alagammankoil, thence a straight line to the eastern limit of the town along the Chinnapadithurai tank (southern bank).	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Number and name of ward.	Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected Members for each ward.
Nagercoil *contd...*	III Ozhuginassari *contd...*	West.—The Ashambu Road from the Kanakamulam market junction to the Clock Tower junction.	
	IV. Vadiveeswaram.	North.—The southern boundary of the Ozhuginasseri ward. East.—The eastern limit of the town from the south-eastern limit of the Ozhuginasseri ward up to the end of the southern boundary of the ward eastwards. South.—The Odai near the junction of the Dharmapuram road eastwards as far as the Parakayan Canal eastern bank, the eastern limit of the town. West.—The road from the Minakshipuram southwards as far as the Police Station, thence the Cape road up to the Odai near the Dharmapuram road junction.	One Member.
	V. Kottar.	North and East.—The Dharmapuram road, thence the Cape Ashambu road as far as the Magistrates Cutcherry approach. South.—The southern boundary of the town from Kazhuvanthittai Road junction up to the Dharmapuram Road. West.—The eastern boundary of the Nagercoil ward up to the Ashambu Road (via Magistrate's Cutcherry aproach.)	One Member.
	VI. Elangaday	North.—The southern boundary of the Vadiveeswaram ward. East.—The remaining eastern limits of the town. South.—The remaining southern limit of the town. West.—The Dharmapuram Road as far as the Odai near it.	One Member.

Bye-laws of the Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee, sanctioned by Government under date the 3rd January 1895 and further authorised by section 2, clause 2 of Regulation III of 1076 *as amended by Regulations V of* 1085 *and* II *of* 1088.

I. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own number, such Sub-Committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the purposes of the Regulation.

The work of the Sub-Committees will only be by way of assisting the Committee in dealing with any given matter preliminary to passing regular resolutions thereon.

II. The Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee shall ordinarily meet twice every Malabar month on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays, if these are not Gazetted holidays; but if holidays happen to fall on these Saturdays, the next office day shall be the meeting day.

III. Special meetings of the Committee shall be held as provided under the Regulation. (Section 13.)

IV. No such meeting shall be held unless, at least due notice specifying the time of such meeting and the purpose for which it is to be held, has been given by written or printed notice to be addressed by the President to each of the members.

V. Notice to the members of the Committee shall be given in the following form:--

"The meeting of the Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee will be held in (place) at (hour) on (week day) the (date .

Subject

President."

VI. The President shall regulate the conduct of business of the meetings of the Committee and preserve order and regularity in the Proceedings.

VII. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the members, if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and, if the President be not present, the members present may proceed at once to choose a presiding member under Section 14 of the Regulation. If the President arrives after a presiding member has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

VIII. If at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the next meeting day at the same time and place.

IX. If, during a meeting, the President notices that a quorum is not present or any member calls the attention of the President to the fact that a quorum is not present, the President shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of members present and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the President may either at once adjourn the meeting or may wait for a period not exceeding 15 minutes to give on opportunity for the re-assembling of a quorum. If during these 15 minutes a quorum reassemble, the business may be resumed. If, at the expiration of these 15 minutes a quorum shall not have re-assembled, the President shall adjourn the meeting.

X. All points of order shall be decided by the President alone and his decision shall be final.

XI. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements, or confirming the Proceedings of a select Committee, may be put to the meeting by the President without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding member, the precedence of certain business, adjournments and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XII. Every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President at any time before he resumes his seat. When the proposer of a motion or amendment has resumed his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any member seconds the of a motion amendment and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no member seconds the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

XIII If a member has given notice of his intention to move a resolution and if that member be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a member before the meeting or be unwilling to move the resolution of which he has given notice, any member prsent at the meeting may move the resolution of which notice has been given.

XIV. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to omit words from the original motion, to insert words therein, or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form there with an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XV. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received shall be arranged in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion, and if more proposed amendments are handed over to the President, they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposers of amendments in the order to move their amendments.

XVI. Each amendment much be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any member may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the President shall thereupon ask if any other member seconds the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

XVII. No amendment may be made to words which, it has already been resolved, shall stand part of, or be added to, the original motion or amendment except by addition of other words.

XVIII. No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion or amendment which has been negatived during that meeting.

XIX. A motion or amendment which has been moved and seconded, cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XX. The President or the Presiding member may move and second resolutions, speak and vote without quitting the chair.

XXI. A member who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or the Proceedings of a Committee, the members of that Committee may vote.

XXII. When a budget or supplement budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—

The President shall read each item of the abstract of receipts and of expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "That this item stand part of the budget." If any member propose to reduce or to increase the item and the proposal be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

XXIII. At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject before the meeting. In Committee a motion need not be seconded and a member may speak more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

XXIV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under Section 18, Clause (d) upon the President's Annual Administration Report, shall not be in order, unless 3 days' notice shall have been given of such resolutions.

XXV. The minute book of the Committee shall be open to inspection by any member.

XXVI. A Register shall be kept of petitions and letters received and despatched

XXVII. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at at that meeting, shall be read out to the meeting.

Connemara market.

Rules for the Connemara market in spersession of those dated 11th December 1891 sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 28th November 1897/ 14th Vrichigom 1073.

The market shall be open for the use of all persons of both sexes without distinction of caste or creed

The market shall be open on all days of the week, the market hours being from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

3. The stalls shall be leased or let by auction to the highest bidder by the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee. But ordinarily no more than one stall shall be given to any one person.

The Committe may let for trade "standings" in such covered places within the market enclosures as they may think fit by auction to the highest bidder, but ordinarily not more than one standing to one person.

A license in writing for the opening of each stall or standing will be given by the President to the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed. No article shall be sold or exposed for sale in any place other than a stall or standing set apart and licensed for the purpose of selling such articles. The expression "a standing" shall include in any place, space or accommodation other than a stall which may be allotted or allowed to any person resorting to the market for the purpose of sitting thereat as a seller of goods or wares or for the purpose of placing thereon any stand, bench, board tray or other like thing.

"Standings" in the open spaces may be let for the sale of petty articles to the extent the space and order allowed would permit. The letting in this case shall ordinarily be for a day only and renewable daily and the hire shall be one chuckram per basket or a cooly load of merchandise. (changed to 4 cash. Vide Government letter No. G. O. 383 dated 28-9-07, & No. 2514, dated 9-4-'08.)

4 The rent shall be payable on the first day of each Malayalam month, in advance for that month, in default of which the lease shall be liable for a penalty of one chuckram per Rupee or fraction thereof per diem till the 5th, after which the lease shall be to forfeiture and the lessee held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by a re-sale of the lease either by public auction or private contract, as well as for the arrears. He shall also be liable to ejection after the fifth day of the month forwhich no advance payment is made—his possession having ceased with the last dayof the previous month.

5. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing in the market shall bring or cause to be brought into the markets any goods, provisions or marketable commodities except such as are intended for sale in the market nor shall he for any longer time or in any other manner than shall be reasonably necessary for the con-

veyance of such goods, provisions or marketable commodities to or from such stall or standing, place or deposit or cause or allow to be deposited in any passage or place adjoining such stall or standing or elsewhere in the market or in any of the immediate approches thereto any hamper, create, basket, box barred or other receptacle for any goods brought into such market for the purpose of sale or of exposure for sale.

6. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing shall cause or allow any goods, provisions marketable commodities or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in the stall or standing so as to obstruct the passage of any person or of any goods, provisions marketble commodities, or article in or through the market or any part thereof.

7, Every tenant or occupier of a stall cause the same to be kept in a cleanly condition, and shall allow no refuse or garbage to remain about it but shall cause the same to be put in a tub, box or casket and to be carried to the proper receptacle.

8. Every tenant and occupier and every servant of a tenant or occupier of a stall shall at all times be decently and properly dressed when present in the market

9. No tenant or occupier of a stall at which meat or fish is sold shall sit in or upon his stall so as to be in contact with such meat of fish.

9. A. No stall holder shall chop muttom or beef or other animal food except on Cudappa on fairly polished granite slabs.

10. No person shall occupy or use any stall or standing except as the immediate tenant or occupier thereof from the Committee. No persan not being the immediate tenant or occupier from the Committee or on employe of such tenant or occupier shall sell or offer or expose for sale or othervise, articles in or upon any stall.

No person shall assign or sub-let or otherwise part with the possession of any stall or standing to another.

11. Every tenant of a stall or standing who shall employ another person to carry on his business at such stall or standing on his behalf and as his substitute shall register with the market sergeant and from time to time keep so registered the name of every such employ who may for the time being deputed to act for his as foresaid.

He shall forthwith cease to employ to such stall or standing as much substitute as foresaid any person whose employment in that capacity may be prohibited in writing by the President of the Commitee.

12. No person shall hold any sale by auction in the market without the written consent of the President.

13. No person who is not a tenant or occupier of a stall or standing shall sell articles by sample in the market or its approches the bulk being elsewhere or shall in the market tout for or take an order, for, any article.

14. No person whether an occupier or not shall obstruct or lay hand on persons resorting to the market in soliciting their custom.

15. No person shall hawk, carry about or cry any article whatever for sale in the market. No person for the purpose of attracting purchasers to his stall or standing shall use any bell or noisy instrument whatever.

16. No person shall bring any dog or knowledgly permit any dog to follow him in the market.

17. No person shall in the market whistle, shout or make use of any violent, obscene, abusive, disgusting or offensive language.

18. No person shall in the market smoke or spit the juice of pan supari,

19. No person shall remove any meat or offal from the market without first wrapping the same up in cloth or paper so that it shall not be exposed to the public view.

20. No persons resorting to the market as abuyer or seller or as a cooly shall at any time refuse, neglect or omit to comply with any responsable directions of the Market Sergeant for the maintenance of order and regularity.

21. No weights and measures other than those according to recognised local standared of weights and measures, and stamped by such officer as Government may appoint for the purpose shall be used or kept in the market.

22. No person shall deliver to a purchaser any goods or articles of a less weight or measure than has been represented or that have been fraudulently or deceptively packed.

23. No putrid or unwholesome article of consumption shall be sold in the market or stored therein. The market Sergeant shall under such general orders as the Committee may pass from time to time be at liberty to summarily remove or destory all such articles and the lessee shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

24. No person afflicted with leprosy or other loathsome or contageous disease will be admitted into the market either as vendor or purchaser or spectator or for the purpose of begging. All such persons shall be summarily ejected. Known depredators will likewise be excluded from the market.

25. No carriage or cart or cycle or other vehicle, or horse or other animal will be allowed to enter the enclosed area.

27. These rules will come into force from the first day of Makarom 1073.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 3rd December 1897.

SHUNGARASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Form of License to be issued.

License No:

Subject to the rules now in force on which may hereafter be brought into force in the Connemara Market is hereby licensed to sell in that market in stall No. for one year from this date in consideration of a monthly rent of Re payable in advance.

This license should be in the possession of the licensee who is required to produce it whenever required by a Government servant authorised to inspect the same. A breach of any of the rules of the market entails forfeiture of this license and summary ejection.

Trivandrum,
T. I. C. Office, 189 .

President,
Town Improvement Committee

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

CARDAMOM LAND TAX.

Rules regarding the assessment on Cardamom gardens and lands granted for wet and dry cultivation within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12*th August* 1905 / 28*th Karkadagom* 1080 *in supersession of the Rules dated* 23*rd July* 1900 *and* 12*th September* 1902 *and amendments thereto dated* 16*th February* 1901, 13*th July* 1901 *and* 17*th June* 1903.

I. Holders of land granted for Cardamom cultivation before the date on which these rules come into force shall pay a price of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and shall have permanent rights of occupancy in their holdings. This amount may be paid in ten annual instalments of Re. 1 each commencing from 16th August 1905. / 1st Chingom 1081.

II. Cardamom lands which now pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 6¼ per acre shall, from the date these rules come into force pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre.

Lands granted for cardamom cultivation on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for three years and Bh. Rs. 6¼ thereafter under the rules hereby repealed shall pay Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.

If patta is granted within six months of the beginning of any Malabar year such year shall be counted as one of the four years for which the reduced assessment of Bh. Re. 1 is leviable.

[New lands will be granted on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.]*

III †[Applications for new land for cardamom cultivation must be in the printed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2 per acre.

On receipt of application for land for cardamom cultivation the Superintendent shall satisfy himself that the land is one which can be granted for such cultivation without detriment to Government interests.

The applicant shall clear the boundaries and provide boundary stones. The land shall then be carefully surveyed, demarcated at Government expense and will be granted to the applicant without auction sale, at an average value of Bh. Rs. (25) twenty five per acre.

The purchasers of lands for cardamom cultivation are allowed to pay the said acreage of Rs. 25 per acre in four instalments as follows. Bh. Rs. 10 per acre to be paid before the point of registry and the balance of Rs. 15 to be paid in 3 successive yearly equal instalments.

IV. Should land be opened before patta is issued or without special permission of the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division, proceedings will be taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067.

V. Holders of cardamom lands may remove the undergrowth and fell such trees as it is necessary to clear in order to admit sufficient sunlight for the cultivation of cardamoms; but they shall not fell any tree exceeding 4 feet in girth at a height of 3 feet from the ground without first giving notice to the officer in charge of the Division who shall satisfy himself of the necessity to do so and then grant permission in writing. If any tree is felled in contravention of this rule, double the value of the timber as assessed by the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division shall be levied as penalty and the amount recovered as a revenue demand

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* Amended as per Notification dated 30th June 1906.

† Do. Do. 25th March 1914.

It shall also be open to the Superintendent when the felings have been extensive to recommend that the land be resumed by Government and the patta cancelled.

VI. Holders of cardamom lands may utilise the trees left for shade as supports for growing pepper, vanilla and rubber vines and with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may grow such other products as he is satisfied will not interfere with the cultivation of cardamoms.

VII. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The holder will be held responsible should such fire cause any damage to the trees left for shade in the clearing or to the surrounding forests or gardens.

VIII. Holders may collect dead trees as fuel free of charge but no trees shall be felled for firewood. With the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills any holder may fell trees, except royal trees growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of such holding, provided that such feling does not interfere with trees left for shade. The trees so felled should be used on the estate and should not be removed outside it.

IX. No land given for cardamom cultivation shall be of less extent than two acres; but only the extent that is fit for growing cardamoms will be assessed to land revenue, the remainder although shown in the survey number will be treated as unassessed waste but shall not be cultivated.

Provided that applications for land to square off a holding may be entertained for less than two acres and granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills on payment of the upset price without auction.

X. The assessment on cardamom lands is due on the first of Mausi, paid in a lump sum. It may, however, be paid in four instalments on the 1st Kartigay, Margaly, Thye and Mausi.

The assessment on wet cultivation is due at the end of Mausi and that on dry cultivation at the end of Alpasy.

XI. The assessment [and acreage value] shall be recovered under the provision of Regulation I of 1068.

XII. At the expiry of 30 years commencing from 1st Chingom 1081, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rates as they may fix.

XIII. The Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves are reserved under the Forest Regulation II of 1068; any act in contravention of that Regulation or of the rules framed thereunder will, unless permitted by these rules be dealt with under the said Regulation and rules.

Hunting and shooting in a reserved forest without a permit and the poisoning and dynamiting of fish is an offence. The use of fishing net of less than half inch mesh is strictly prohibited.

XIV. The system of passports issued by Natamakars is continued; any person entering a reserved forest without a pass will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XV. These rules do not convey any right to mines or minerals in the lands granted or to water-power.

XVI. These rules shall come into force from the 16th August 1905. / 1st Chingom 1081.

Mica and Plumbago.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamatiom dated 14th June 1881 (2nd Mithunom 1056) having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and mineral whether in Sirkar or private land is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government (30th July 1898.)

Revised Rules for the grazing of cattle in the Government Forest Reserves, Plantations and Un-reserved lands, passed under Sections 21 (last clause) and 22 (e) of the Forest Regulation II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 & IX of 1085, by the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 23rd August 1911/7th Chingom 1087, in supersession of the Rules regarding the grazing of cattle in the Reserved Forests and Plantations of the State, dated 20th May 1908/7th Edavom 1083, and the Revised Rules for the grazing of foreign cattle in the Cardamom, Peermade, Mlapara and the Anjanad Hills, dated 12th April 1909.

I. For purposes of grazing, Forest Reserves (including Reserved Forests and Reserved lands), Plantations and Un-reserved lands at the disposal of the Government, in a Forest Division, may be divided into grazing blocks.

Each grazing block may, wherever necessary, be roughly divided into compartments, so that one or more compartments may, from time to time, be entirely closed to grazing or browsing.

II. The following fees shall be levied for each grazing block.

Description of animals.	For Forest Reserves and Plantation.		For other lands at the disposal of the Government.	
	Rate per day.	For 6 months, if half-yearly permits are taken.	Rate per day.	For 6 months, if half-yearly permits are taken.
(*a*) Elephants, 1st Class ...	6 as.	Rs. 30/—	4 as.	Rs 20/—
Do. 2nd Do. ...	4 as.	Rs. 20/ -	3 as.	Rs. 15/—
Do. 3rd Do. ..	3 as.	Rs. 15/ —	2 as.	Rs. 10/. -
(*b*) Buffaloes ...	...	As. 4 per season.	...	As. 3 per season.
(*c*) Bulls, cows, horses, ponies and asses...	...	As. 3 per season.	...	As. 2 per season.
(*d*) Sheep ...	...	As. 2 per season.	...	As. 1½ per season.
(*e*) Goats { Local ..	...	As. 3 per season	...	Nil
(*e*) Goats { Foreign ...	...	As. 4 per season.	...	As 3 per season.

Exceptions:—

(1) Horned cattle, other than goats and sheep and buffaloes, the property of the subjects of Travancore, will be allowed to graze free, provided such cattle are covered for a printed free permit or permits issued by the Divisional Forest Officer or Range Officer.

(2) In the case of cows and buffaloes, calves under one year old will be exempted from payment of any fee.

(3) All domestic animals of the subjects of Travancore shall be allowed to graze free in unreserved lands.

(4) The following concessions are also granted so far as the High Range Forest Division is concerned.

(i) Cereal cultivators are permitted to graze a pair of bullocks for every five acres of land owned and actually cultivated by them, free of tax.

(ii.) Proprietors or Managers of Tea and Coffee Estates are permitted to graze 10 head of their own cattle for every 100 acres of estate, free of tax. This right is transferable from one estate to another.

(iii.) Butchers may import cattle for slaughter under a free permit provided such cattle are not kept beyond a fortnight after importation.

III. Sheep and goats will be excluded from all Reserves and Plantations except in places where they may be specially allowed to graze by order of the Conservator of Forests. In the case of foreign sheep and goats so permitted, *fees will be levied* as per rates prescribed in Rule II.

IV. In the case of animals falling under clause (b), (c), (d) or (e) of Rule II *supra*, only half the rates will be charged for returning in the same season. This rule does not apply to the High Range Forest Division.

V. Each season will be a period of six months, *i. e.* from 1st Chittrai to end of Purattasi, and from 1st Alpasi to end of Panguni. In the case of the High Range Division, the grazing period will correspond with the Malabar year and the grazing fees will be double the rates fixed in Rule II *supra*.

VI. Persons wishing to graze their cattle or other animals shall apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, or other officer authorised in this behalf, stating how many cattle they wish to graze, for what length of time and at what places, and pay the prescribed fee in advance. Such officer with then issue a permit in the printed form appended to these rules, specifying the number of cattle, the amount of fees received and the grazing locality or block, &c.

Provided that grazing shall not be permitted on areas covered with young growth as follows :—

Coppice under 10 years old,
Plantations under 10 years old,
Natural forest under 20 years old ;

And provided also that the Divisional Forest Officer may limit the number of cattle allowed to graze in any locality and withdraw the permit and exclude the cattle if he finds that the forest growth is suffering from their presence.

VII. Free passes will be granted on application to the Divisional Forest Officer or to the respective Range Officers.

VIII. Each cattle-owner must appoint a responsible herdsman who should be not less than 15 years of age and whose name will be entered in the permit. The herdsman must always accompany the cattle and carry the

permit with him in the forests and produce it on demand by a Forest or Police Officer, or by a Frontier Chowkey Officer, in the case of the High Range Division. The Police or Chowkey Officer, shall, if he finds any irregularity, immediately report the fact to the Forest Range Officer concerned. At least one herdsman is required for every 50 head of cattle or 100 of sheep. The Forest guard or watcher in guard of the block or compartment will check the cat tle as often as possible. If any cattle-owner wishes to appoint a new herdsman, he should inform the Range Officer concerned and get the necessary corrections made in the permit. Cattle owners must understand that they will be held responsible for any damage done to the forests through the negligence of their herdsmen by cattle straying, &c.

IX. Cattle found grazing in places closed to them, or in places not mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the owners will be liable to punishment under Section 21 of the rules under Section 22 or under Section 24 of the Forest Regulation, as the case may be.

X. Cattle found in the forests without a permit, or in number in excess of, or different in description from, those mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the permit may also be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer. In the case of foreign cattle, the owner or herdsman will be liable to be punished under the Forest Regulation or Rules framed thereunder, in addition to the impounding of the cattle and the cancellation of the permit, if any.

XI. When, on account of scarcity of grass or water, it is desired to move cattle from the grazing block mentioned in the permit to another grazing block, application accompanied by the permit should be made to the local officer in charge of the Range, who shall promptly grant the request if unobjectionable, and report the fact to the Divisional Forest Officer.

XII. Cattle herdsmen and permit-holders shall not carry or use fire-arms or carry any cutting weapons within the limits of any Forest Reserves or Plantations, nor shall they carry torches or kindle fire in places other than those specially set apart for cooking, or set fire within the limits of a Forest Reserve or grazing block or outside it, so as to endanger its safety from fire.

Infringement of this rule will entail cancellation of the permit or permits in addition to any other punishment that the law provides.

XIII. The Divisional Forest Officer may prohibit the grant of a permit to any person or cancel a permit for specified reasons. An appeal against such order shall lie to the Conservator of Forests within two months from the date of the Divisional Forest Officer's order and the Conservator's order thereon shall be final.

XIV. All permits shall be in triplicate, and the entries therein shall be in the current Language (Malayalam or Tamil) of the locality. The original should be given to the owner, the duplicate sent to the Range Officer who will submit it to the Divisional Forest Officer with his monthly account for check, and the triplicate retained by the issuing officer for record and check.

RULES FOR THE PENNING OF CATTLE IN GRAZING AREAS.

XV. In cases of real necessity, penning of cattle will be allowed in grazing blocks recommended by the Range Officer after *personal inspection*, provided there is not more than one pen in any compartment and subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The penning of cattle shall only be allowed in those penning localities or *tholus* which may be notified from time to time by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(2) The penning shall be done only on obtaining a printed pen-license, in the annexed form, from the Range Officer, who will issue the license only for cattle for which grazing permits have been previously obtained.

(3) The fee for a pen-license shall be one Rupee for every 20 head of cattle or fraction thereof, for penning throughout the year, or 8 As. for every grazing season.

(4) When cattle are taken from one locality, pen or *tholu* to another, a fresh license shall be obtained from the Range Officer in whose jurisdiction the latter *tholu* lies, on payment of a fresh license fee.

(5) There shall be at least one herdsman in charge of every cattle pen containing 500 cattle or less, and he shall keep the grazing permits of the cattle penned with him to be shown on demand.

(6) Herdsmen accompanying the cattle shall be allowed free use of unclassified timber, bamboos and reeds required for their huts and for firewood, in quantities to be fixed by the Divisional Forest officer.

(7) The herdsmen shall not kindle fire outside the limits of the pen, nor allow fire to spread beyond it, and they shall be bound to give information coming to their knowledge, to the nearest Forest Officer, of any forest offence, committed or damage done by others with as little delay as possible. They shall also render such reasonable assistance as may be required of them by any Forest Officer in putting out or preventing the occurrence of fires and in the detection or the prevention of the commission of any forest offence. Cattle owners will be held responsible for any damage that their herdsmen may cause to the forests besides the penalty provided by the Forest Laws.

8) The license shall not ordinarily be transferable, but when the ownership of the cattle covered by a license changes hands, the license also shall go with it.

(9) Failure to abide by any of these rules will entail cancellation of the license and the grazing permit or permits by the Divisional Forest Officer, besides rendering the license-holder or his herdsman or both as the case may be, liable to any other punishment which the law provides.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd August 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

Malayalam year 108 .
Forest Division.

No.

License for penning cattle in Forest Reserves and Plantations.

1. To whom issued and place of residence.
2. Name of herdsman.
3. Name of penning locality or tholu.
4. Description and number of cattle penned.
5. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
6. Period for which penning is allowed.
7. Numbers and dates of grazing permits.
8. Date of issue.
9. Remarks.

Station.

Forest Range Officer,
Range.

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

CONDITIONS.

1. A herdsman (or owner) must always accompany the cattle and this permit must be in his possession and must be produced whenever demanded by a Forest Officer, Police Officer or Excise Chowkey Officer.

2. Herdsmen must not carry guns, knives, or other cutting instruments.

3. The penning of cattle within the forest is forbidden except under the pen license or special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

4. Cattle are not allowed within specially protected areas or grazing blocks closed under authority or in any other blocks or compartments than the one specified in the permit.

5. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of the permit in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or the rules framed thereunder prescribe.

6. Permits will be valid from date of issue until the end of the Malabar year 109 or end of Panguni 109 (first season) or end of Purattasi 109 (second season).

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

No. Malayalam year 109 .

Permit for grazing cows, bulls, horses &c. in Forest Reserves, Plantations and unreserved lands.

1. Name of the Forest Division.
2. To whom issued and place of residence.
3. Name of grazier or herdsman.
4. Name of the Range and the grazing block.
5. Route.
6. No. and description of cattle.
7. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
8. Period of grazing allowed.
9. Date of issue.
10. Remarks.

Permits issuing station.

Signature of the Permit Issuing Officer.

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license and the grazing permits for the cattle penned shall be kept in the pen and produced when demanded by a Forest Officer.

2. There should be a grazier or herdsman in the pen for every 500 cattle or less penned therein.

3. No fire shall be kindled outside the pen nor shall any fire be allowed to spread beyond the pen-limits.

4. Every herdsman in charge of a pen shall inform the nearest Forest Officer of the occurrence of any fires and render any reasonable help required of him in putting out fires and in the prevention of the commission of any forest offence.

5. The number and description of cattle penned shall not differ or exceed those mentioned in the grazing permits.

6. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of this license and in case of condition No. 5 that of the grazing permits also in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or rules made thereunder prescribe.

Notification.

No. 9151/L. R.

As an infectious disease of a peculiar nature affecting cocoanut palms is prevailing in certain parts of Travancore, and as it is necessary to prevent the disease spreading into the neighbouring territories, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the export of living cocoanut seedlings and roots from Travancore is prohibited. (22nd July 1908).

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Under section 22 clause F, and section 33 clause 12 of Regulation II of 1068, the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.

All hunting and shooting within the teak plantation at Malayattur, Konni and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations. (3rd August 1898.)

No. 12696/L. R. & F.

Rules passed under Section 21 (*g*) *and Section* 22 (*f*) *of the Travancore Forest Regulation, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the* 11*th November* 1912/26*th Thulam* 1088.

The following Rules are enacted under Section 21, clause (g), and Section 22 clause (f), of the Travancore Forest Regulation, II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 and IX of 1085, for the Regulation of hunting, shooting, fishing and the setting of traps and snares, and to prohibit the poisoning of water, within the limits of Reserved Forests, and of lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in Reserved Forests.

2. The Rules issued under Section 21 (g) of Regulation II of 1068, and published at page 113 of the Government Gazette dated the 13th February 1906 are hereby repealed.

3. Subject to the concessions granted to hillmen by the Rules dated the 14th December 1911, it shall not be lawful for any one to hunt or shoot within any Reserved Forest, or any land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, unless he has obtained a license permitting him to do so. Provided that all officers of the Forest Department, of and above the rank of Rangers and all officers of the Revenue Department in the Devicolam Division, are exempted from these Rules within their respective jurisdictions.

4. A fee of Bh. Rs. (50) fifty shall be levied for each license to hunt or shoot in a Reserved Forest, and of Bh. Rs. (25) twenty-five in the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest, in all parts of Travancore except in the Devicolam Division. In the Devicolam Division, the fee shall be Bh. Rs. (100) one hundred in the case of Reserved Forests, and Bh. Rs. (50) fifty in the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest. A license to hunt or shoot in a Reserved Forest includes also permission to hunt or shoot in lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, but not *vice versa*.

5. Owners of packs of hounds and dogs, consisting of five or more in number and kept or used for the purpose of hunting, shall apply to the Conservator of Forests for the registration of their packs, and shall pay a fee of Bh. Rs. (100) one hundred for a license for the privilege of hunting with dogs. No two packs shall be kennelled or hunted within a radius of 12 miles of one another by the shortest road

6. Persons desirous of hunting or shooting for sport should apply to the Conservator of Forests, stating the locality where they wish to shoot and the time for which a license is required, and, if there is no objection, a license will be granted. In the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest, the Conservator of Forests shall obtain the views of the Division Peishkar or the Superintendent, Devicolam Division as the case may be, before he grants a license.

7. The Conservator of Forests may, after obtaining the sanction of the Government, issue special licenses to persons desirous of hunting or shooting for sport in Reserved Forests or in lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, *throughout the State*. The fee for such a special license shall be Bh. Rs. (200) two hundred, and the license shall be valid for one year. The Conservator of Forests shall, on receipt of applications from the proprietors of Estates adjoining Reserved Forests or lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, grant them yearly licenses on payment of the fees prescribed therefor.

8. Applications may be made, for the sake of convenience, in printed forms obtainable from the Conservator of Forests or in manuscript forms containing the following particulars:—

(1) Full name of the applicant.

(2) Residence and address.

(3) Occupation.

(4) Reasons for the application (Here state whether it is for sport or for defence of property &c.)

(5) Reserved Forests or lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, where the applicant intends to hunt or shoot.

(6) Period for which the license should run, (the date of expiry not to run beyond the last day of the Malabar year.)

(7) Signature of the applicant and date.

9. No license shall, however, be granted for hunting or shooting for sport big game within any Reserved Forests between the 31st of May and the 1st of October and feathered game and hare between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a close season.

But the Conservatrr of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, any Reserved Forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting, either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any land at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period. In special cases where the Government think it necessary, licenses may be granted for shooting big game even during the close season, subject, of course, to such precautionary measures as may seem necessary.

10. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest, or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona-fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.

11. The officer authorised to issue licenses may refuse to grant a license, if an applicant has been convicted of an offence against the Rules or for any other special reason to be stated in writing. In every case of refusal by a Divisional Forest Officer to grant a license, an appeal shall lie to the Conservator of Forests, whose decision shall be final.

12. A license shall not be transferable, and it shall run beyond the last day of Audi of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown, on demand, to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Rrvenue Department.

13. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in Rule 14, provided that such holder shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambur and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not, to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture, any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambur and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette specify at any future date:

Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away, by shooting, any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.

15. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden, except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

16. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or in lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused, or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest, or lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.

17. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.

18. The license to be issued under these Rules in respect of Reserved Forests shall be in Form I, hereto annexed. It shall be in triplicate, the original being given to the licensee, the duplicate being kept by the officer issuing it and the triplicate being sent to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned. Licenses in respect of lands at the disposal of the Government but not included in a Reserved Forest, shall be in Form II, and shall also be in triplicate, the original being given to the licensee, the duplicate being kept by the officer issuing the license, and the triplicate being sent to the Division Peishkar or the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division as the case may be. The licenses shall be numbered consecutively for each year. Separate books shall be maintained in the Conservator's Office and in the offices of the Divisional Forest Officers.

19. The Conservator of Forests shall submit to the Government annual returns of all licenses issued under Rules 6 and 7 in respect of Reserved Forests, and lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, separately. He shall also submit a similar return in respect of licenses issued under Rule 9. The names of all license holders under Rules 6, 7 and 9 shall be printed and posted at the Conservator's Office, the Division Cutcherries and the Divisional offices, and a copy of the same sent to each license-holder.

20. The duty of enforcing these Rules is laid on the Forest Department in regard to Reserved Forests, and on both the Forest and the Land Revenue Departments in regard to lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest.

21. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in the Schedule attached to these Rules.

22. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 21 or Section 22 of the Forest Regulation as the case may be.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th November 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

FORM No. I.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.)

Under Section 21, Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

1. Name and residence of applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

(To be sent to the Divisional officer concerned).

Under Section 21, Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

Under Section 21, Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

Name and residence of the applicant.	Reasons for the application.	Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.	Date of beginning and expiry of the license.	Amount of fee realised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

This license is issued subject to the Rules for hunting and shooting in Reserved Forests passed on the 11th November 1912/26th Thulam 1088 any infringement of which will render the offender liable to punishment.

Conditions under which the License to Hunt and Shoot is granted.	Do.	Do.
1. No license shall be granted for hunting or shooting big game within any Reserved Forest between the 31st May and the 1st October, and of feathered game and hares between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a close season. But the Conservator may, with the sanction of the Government, declare by notification in the Gazette, any Reserved Forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period.	Do.	Do.
2. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest, or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the Rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.		
3. A license shall not be transferable and it shall not run beyond the last day of Audi of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown on demand to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Departments.		
4. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in the next para, provided that such holder, shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambur and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.	Do.	Do.
5. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambur and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, specify at any future date: Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away by shooting any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.		
6. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.		
7. No license is required for fishing in Reserved forests, or the lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest or lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.		
8 The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.	Do.	Do.
9. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in the Schedule attached to the Game Rules.		
10. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 22 of the Forest Regulation.		

FORM No. II.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer).

No.——

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

(To be sent to the Division Peishkar concerned or to the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division.)

No.——

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

Under Section 22, Clause (f) of the Forest Regulation.

No.——

Name and residence of the applicant.	Reasons for the application.	Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.	Date of beginning and expiry of the license.	Amount of fee realised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

This license is issued subject to the Rules for hunting and shooting on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest passed on the 11th November 1912, 26th Thulam 1088 any infringement of which will render the offender liable to punishment.

Conditions under which the License to Hunt and Shoot is granted.	Do.	Do.
1. No license shall be granted for hunting or shooting big game within any Reserved Forest between the 31st May and the 1st October and of feathered game and hares between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a close season. But the Conservator may, with the sanction of the Government, declare by Notification in the Gazette, any reserved forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period.	Do.	Do.
2. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest, or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.		
3. A license shall not be transferable and it shall not run beyond the last day of Audi of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown on demand to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Departments.		
4. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in the next para, provided that such holder, shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambur and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.	Do.	Do.
5. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambur and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, specify at any future date: Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away by shooting any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.		
6. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.		
7. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or the lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest or lands at the disposal of the Government, though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.		
8. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.	Do.	Do.
9. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds, specified in the Schedule attached to the Game Rules.		
10. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 21 of the Forest Regulation.		

Schedule.

English.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Swallows ...	Thagai-vilan kuruvi, *i. e.*, bird without fatigue; commonly called Talai-illah kuruvi, *i. e.*, bird without head.	Mival pakshi and Valulla Akasa-pakshi.
Swifts ...	Swallows and swifts have the same name in Tamil.	Chela, Kunni and Mazhakunni.
Goatsuckers ...	Bakkay or Thavalai-vaye patchi, *i. e.*, frog-mouthed bird; also called Kubkadi.	Rakkili, Thavalavayan and Nilanathi.
Trogans ...	...	Olakiri pakshi.
Bee-eaters ...	Chinna pachaikuruvi, *i.e.*, small green bird, and Peria patchaikuruvi=large green bird, also called Thanthikuruvi, *i. e.*, telegraph-wire bird, as they are frequently seen perching on telegraph wires. *	Tenkili and Velitatta.
Rollers ...	Kuttukadai.	Urula pakshi, Kattukata and Puzhakkalan.
Wood-peckers ...	Shanara kuruvi. So called by bird-catchers, as they climb trees like Shanars who climb cocoanut trees to draw toddy; also called Marangkuthi, *i. e.* wood-pecker.	Marakottan.
Cuckoos ...	Koel, a general name for all the cukoos, and the different species are distinguished by a prefix, *e. g.*, Konda koel=pied-crested cuckoo; Mala koel=hill koel or red-winged crested cuckoo.	Kuyil.
Hoopoes ...	Konda-kuruvi, *i. e.*, crested bird, also called Konda lathi.	Kondalatti Kodathala pakshi and Kurunul pakshi
Shrikesand Minivets ...	Karatti, a general name for the two shrikes *e. g.*, Kichang karrati (baybacked shrike); Perungkarrati (Indian grey shrike).	Atakka pakshi (doubtful).
Drongos or King crows.	Karung-kuruman; also karuvatu valy (common drongo shrike) and Vellai karung-kuruman or Vella karuvattu valy (white-bellied drongo).	Malankakka, Thondankakka, Karatancattan and Kakkatampuran.
Fly-catchers ...	The Paradise fly-catcher is called in Tamil Nigala-Valbul-bul *i. e.*, long tailed bulbul.	Erattatalachi and Tumbela pakshi.
Ground-thrushes ...	The yellow-breasted ground thrush is called ponnanthutan	Chanokkili.
Babbling thrushes ...	...	Pappati and Tintari pakshi.
Babblers and ground-babblers...	Hunni (striated bush-babbler).	...
Ground babblers ...	Kalli kuruvi *i. e.*, hedge bird, also commonly called Panni kuruvi.	Puluranchan, Puttamkiri and Chetala.
Warblers ...	Kotta-pakka chittu, (Indian tailor bird) and Valam chittu, common wren warbler).	Ammayi pakshi.
Chats ...	...	Chavattilakili Tottamchati and Nila Atakka pakshi

* Other birds which habitually perch on telegraph wires in Southern India are all the swallows and shrikes, kestril red-headed merlin, black winged kite, Indian and blue-tailed bee-eaters, Indian roller, white breasted and pied king-fishers, pied crested and cuckoo; pied wagtail, jungle and black-headed mynas, weaver-bird, spotted and plain brown munias.

English.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Red starts, robins ...	Red starts are called Nilachittu, and robins are called Dayar, e. g., (magpie robin, and wannathi kuruvi) *i. e.*, washerman bird=Indian black robin.	Onakkili and Vannathipullu.
Wagtails and Pipits ...	Wagtails are called Valatti kuruvi or Mamula. Pipits have no Tamil name.	Mutukunni, Valatti, Kuntiyatti, Bhumikulukki and Vanampati pakshi.
Crow tits ...	...	Koyakkili.

Rules regarding the registry of Puduval Lands sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 24th September 1914/8th Kanni 1090.

1. These rules supersede all existing rules and orders on the subject of puduval registry.

2. "Puduval land" means and includes.

(1) Poromboke (surveyed and unassessed) transferred to assessed waste (തരിശ്)

(2) Assessed waste (surveyed) (തരിശ്)

(This includes lands recorded by the Settlement Department as *thanathuchitta* in some of the later settled taluks for the reason that the tharayila fixed for puduval lands had not been paid by the applicants. These are really *tharisu* lands. The term *thanathuchitta* applies strictly to lands which are occupied by Government institutions or for Government purposes for which *Irupukaram* is fixed and included in the Ayacut).

(3) Unassessed waste (unsurveyed) (കാടുതരിശ്)

3. All applications for registry of Government land falling under any of the classes mentioned in Section 2 shall be made to the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the land is situate. Every such application shall be in Form A and shall contain a full description of the land with reference to the classification in Section 2 as well as the situation, extent and boundaries of the land and shall also be accompanied by a rough sketch of the land applied for.

4. When the application relates to *poramboke* land, the Tahsildar shall register it in the register of applications for *poramboke* and inspect the land in the first instance to ascertain whether or not it is necessary in the public interests to retain it as *poramboke*. If, on inspection, the Tahsildar is satisfied that it should be retained as *poramboke*, he shall record his opinion on the application and reject it. An endorsement shall be given to the applicant to that effect.

5. When the Tahsildar finds on inspection that it is not necessary to retain the land applied for as *poramboke* he shall prepare a sketch, drawn to scale, showing the position and boundaries of the land as well as of the adjoining *poramboke* or registered land and forward the same to the Division Peishkar with a statement in the prescribed form, recommending the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu* or assessed waste.

Form C appended to the rules under the Land Conservancy Regulation.

6. On receipt of the Tahsildar's statement, the Division Peishkar shall, either himself or through his Assistant, inspect the land, and, if he is satisfied that the land applied for need not be retained as *poramboke*, he may sanction the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu* or assessed waste.

Provided that where the *poramboke* is a road, canal, river bank or tank bund, it shall be the duty of the Tahsildar and the Division Peishkar to see that due provision is made not only for the existing requirements of the public but also for possible developments in the future in the way of communications and waterways or the preservation and improvement of the existing irrigation or drainage systems. The responsible officers of the P. W. D. shall be freely consulted in such cases.

7. On receipt of the Division Peishkar's sanction for the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu* or assessed waste, the Tahsildar shall cause the necessary entries to be made in the Land Revenue Registers and transfer the application to the register of *puduval* applications.

8. Lands of the following descriptions shall not be granted as puduval:—

(1) Lands within a furlong of a railway station.

(2) Lands within a mile on either side of the proposed Railway line from Quilon to Trivandrum.

(Note.—This restriction will continue until Government otherwise direct.)

(3) Lands in the Quilon cantonment within a furlong of the proposed Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum.

(Note.—This restriction will continue until Government otherwise direct.)

(4) Lands fit for reservation as grazing grounds or for collection of leaf manure, for establishment of markets, opening of roads, or other communal purposes.

(5) Reclamations from backwaters, rivers and canals except such portions thereof as have been marked out for reclamation by the P. W. D. with due regard to the present and future requirements of the waterways.

(Note.—In all such cases, the P. W. D. should be freely consulted before disposing of the application.)

9. Every application for *puduval* registry shall be entered in the register of *puduval* applications immediately on receipt. The application shall then be forwarded to the Proverthikar who shall first examine and verify the particulars given in the application by reference to the Settlement Register and other records. The Proverthikar shall then ascertain whether the land falls under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8. If the land falls under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8, he shall simply report the fact to the Tahsildar without taking any further steps. The Tahsildar shall, after giving notice to the applicant and hearing his objections, if any, either reject the application or order the Proverthikar to prepare the *olugu*.

10. In cases referred back to the Proverthikar under Section 9 and in cases in which he finds that the land applied for does not fall under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8, the Proverthikar shall inspect the land in company with the applicant and thadasters, who shall ordinarily be owners of adjoining lands, and prepare a sketch drawn to scale, showing the extent and boundaries of the land applied for and also its position with reference to the adjoining lands, registered as well as unregistered. If the land applied for forms a portion of a survey number the necessary sub-division shall be made and the land demarcated and surveyed before the sketch is prepared. If the land applied for is unsurveyed waste (അളന്നതിരിച്ചു) it shall be demarcated and surveyed and the survey connected with the original revenue survey of the adjoining area. After preparing the sketch, the Proverthikar shall prepare an *olugu* in Form B with particulars regarding the nature of the land (wet or dry), extent, number and description of taxable trees, royal and reserved trees, standing thereon, the assessment to be fixed for the land with reference to the settlement *tharam* in cases of assessed waste and the *tharam* of adjoining lands in cases of unassessed waste, the amount of *thararila*, *thadivila* and *puduval kudichika* to be levied and the cost of demarcation and survey, if any. If there are taxable trees, they shall be also brought under assessment at the rates applicable to the trees of similar description in the nearest block of registered land.

The *olugu* shall be signed by the Proverthikar, Pakuthi Accountant, applicant and thadasters and forwarded to the Tahsildar with the Proverthikar's certificate entered on the back of the *olugu*.

11. All *puduval* lands shall be charged with *tharavila* at such rates as may be prescribed by Government from time to time for particular classes of land or for particular tracts.

The following minimum rates of *tharavila* are now prescribed for dry lands.

(1) Rs. 3 per acre except in the areas specified below.

(2) Re. 1 per cent. or 100 per acre within the limits of Towns under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

(3) Rs. 1.5 per acre in the *pakuthies* of Rani and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluk, Ezhumattur *pakuthi* in the Thiruvella taluk and Manimala *pakuthi* in the Peermade taluk.

(4) Rs. 10 per acre in the Nedumangad taluk within a distance of ten miles from the town of Trivandrum, the distance being calculated from the Eastern Fort Gate.

(5) Rs. 5 per acre in the Nedumangad taluk beyond a distance of ten miles from the town of Trivandrum.

(6) Rs. 25 per acre for reclamations from rivers, canals and backwaters other than the Vembanad backwater.

(7) Rs. 15 per acre for reclamations from the Vembanad lake.

12. As regards *puduval* lands to be registered as wet, the minimum *tharavila* is fixed at Rs. 50 per acre.

13. The whole of the *tharavila* due on a land shall be recovered before it is brought under registry, except in the following cases:—

(1) So far as the following *pakuthies* are concerned, namely, Rani and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluk, Manimala in the Peermade taluk, Ezhumattur in the Thiruvella taluk and all the *pakuthies* of the Nedumangad taluk, if the *tharavila* due by a single registry-holder exceeds Rs. 500, the *tharavila* may be allowed to be paid in ten equal yearly instalments, and where the amount is Rs. 500 or less but above Rs. 100, the same may be allowed to be paid in five equal yearly instalments.

(2) So far as the other parts of the State are concerned, if the *tharavila* due by a single registry-holder exceeds Rs. 1,000, the same may be allowed to be paid in five equal yearly instalments. This will apply also to the obsolete tank-beds under the Kodayar sold by public auction.

The above concessions are allowed only to the subjects of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

14. In every case in which the *tharavila* is allowed to be paid in instalments, the registry will be subject to the following conditions, *viz.*,

(1) that, where the registry-holder defaults to pay any instalment of the *tharavila*, the Government have the right to cancel the registry;

(2) that, till the whole amount of *tharavila* is paid, the Government will have a prior lien for the unpaid portion of the *tharavila*;

(3) that, if default is made in the payment of any one instalment, the whole of the balance of *tharavila* that is due from the registry-holder shall be recovered in a lump: and

(4) that any amount due from the registry-holder shall be recovered under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

In every case in which the *tharavila* is allowed to be paid in instalments, an agreement shall be taken from the registry-holder, embodying the above conditions.

15. *Puduval* lands registered as dry shall also be charged with *thadivila* or value of all the reserved trees standing on such lands.

The valuation shall be made according to the following calculations and rates:—

(1) The value shall be realized for *every* tree classed as "reserved" by the Forest Rules dated the 14th March 1913, and particularised in Column 2 of the Schedule appended to these rules.

(2) In making the valuation, the following calculations and rates shall be adopted:—

(a) The girth shall be taken at 1 3/4 koles height from the ground. The *vannam* is one quarter of the whole girth.

(b) From 3 to 5 3/4 *vannams*, the quantity shall be taken to be 1/4 candy per tree and the value to be As. 8.

(c) From 6 to 7 3/4 *vannams*, the quantity shall be taken to be one candy per tree and the value Rs. 2.

(d) From 8 to 9 3/4 *vannams* the quantity shall be taken to be 2 candies per tree and the value Rs. 4

(e) For trees of 10 *vannams* and above, the rates mentioned in Column 3 of the Schedule appended to these rules shall be adopted in the taluks of Parur, Alengad, Kunnatnad, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Shencotta, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Nedumangad and the rates mentioned in Column 4 shall be adopted in the remaining taluks of the State.

A seigniorage on bamboo shall be levied at Rs. 2 per clump irrespective of the number of bamboos in each clump.

(Note:—The Anjenad tract is exempted from the operation of this rule.)

In the case of lands containing royal trees (teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood) the number and description of such trees shall be entered in the *puduval olugu* and a declaration taken from the applicant that he will not tamper with them. A list of such trees shall be furnished by the Tahsildar to the Forest Department as each case is disposed of.

16. The assessment for *puduval* lands shall be fixed according to the following instructions:—

For *puduval* lands (dry) in rural areas, the assessment shall be subject to a minimum rate of 5 fanams and a maximum of 15 fanams per acre as per Schedule given below:—

Tharam	*Rate per acre.*	
	Fs.	chs.
I	15	...
II	13	...
III	11	2
IV	10	...
V	8	2
VI	7	...
VII	6	...
VIII	5	...

In the *pakuthies* of Ranni and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluk, Ezhumattur *pakuthi* in Thiruvella taluk, Manimala *pakuthi* in Peermade taluk and the whole of the Nedumangad taluk, the minimum rate of assessment shall be Re. 1 per acre (*tharam* VI.)

For *puduval* lands (dry) within the limits of municipal towns, a special rate of assessment of 35 fanams per acre shall be adopted.

If the lands contain taxable trees, they shall be also brought under assessment as per Schedule of settlement rates for trees, and allowance shall be made for the area covered by such trees, also according to the settlement scale.

For *puduval* lands registered as wet, the rate of assessment shall be fixed on the basis of the schedule of settlement rates for wet lands and on the analogy of registered wet lands in the neighbourhood.

Provided that the whole of the paddy assessment shall be commuted into money at 11 chuckrams per para.

17. In the case of registries in the names of more individuals than one, all the registry-holders shall be held jointly and severally responsible for *tharavila* as well as assessment.

18. *Puduual kudichika* or arrears as per assessment fixed under Section 16 shall be charged for the period of occupation but it shall not exceed five years' assessment.

19. On receipt of the Proverthikar's *olugu* and sketch, the Tahsildar shall either himself or through his Deputy Tahsildar inspect the land, and if satisfied that the land may be registered, he may publish a notice under his signature calling upon all persons who may have any objection to the registry, to appear before him, within 15 days of the publication of the notice, and prefer their objections.

The notice shall be published by affixing copies in the Taluk and Village offices.

If, within the time fixed, any objection is preferred, and it is found on enquiry to be valid, the Tahsildar shall reject the application recording his reasons for so doing.

No person who has preferred an objection under this Section shall be treated as an applicant for the *puduval* land, unless he has put in a separate application under these rules.

If no objections are preferred within the time fixed, or if the objections preferred are found on enquiry to be unsustainable, the Tahsildar shall, in cases in which the extent of land does not exceed 25 acres, pass an order calling upon the applicant to pay up the amount of *tharavila*, *thadivila* and cost of demarcation and survey, if any, within a time to be fixed and shall give him notice that, on his failure to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the land will be recorded as *tharisu* or assessed waste.

If the applicant pays up the amount within the time fixed, in the notice or such further time as the Tahsildar may, on the application of the party, deem fit to grant, the Tahsildar may pass a final order sanctioning the registry.

If the applicant fails to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the Tahsildar shall pass an order declaring that the land shall remain as assessed waste at the disposal of Government.

20. When the extent of the land exceeds 25 acres, the Tahsildar shall, on expiry of the date fixed in the notice under Section 19 or after the disposal of the objections, if any, preferred to him, send up a recommendation to the Division Peishkar for the registry of the land. This recommendation shall be in the form of a report on the back of the *puduval olugu* and shall be accompanied by the sketch and other records connected with the enquiry.

21. The Division Peishkar may, after examining the records, either reject or sanction the registry.

Provided that in cases of registry, a first order shall be passed calling upon the applicant to pay up the amount of *tharavila*, *thadivila* and cost of demarcation and survey, if any, within a time to be fixed and giving him notice that, on his failure to pay up the amounts within the time fixed in the notice, the land will be recorded as *tharisu* or assessed waste.

If the applicant pays up the amounts within the time fixed or such further period as the Division Peishkar may, on the application of the party, deem fit to grant, the Division Peishkar may pass a final order sanctioning the registry.

If the applicant fails to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the Division Peishkar shall pass an order declaring that the lands shall remain as assessed waste at the disposal of Government.

22. It is open to the Tahsildar or Division Peishkar to grant or reject an application for *puduval* at his discretion. When the Tahsildar or Peishkar rejects an application, he shall briefly record his reasons for doing so.

23. When the *puduval* land applied for falls under any of the following descriptions, the Tahsildar shall invariably report the case for the orders of the Division Peishkar, irrespective of the area limit:—

(1) Lands adjacent to Reserved Forests or Reserved land.

(2) Lands within port limits.

(3) Lands within the limits of Municipal Towns.

(4) Lands containing minerals, quarries, &c.

(5) Lands affected by irrigation projects ex cuted or to be executed at the cost of Government.

(6) B class lands relinquished by Railway Companies.

(7) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.

(8) Lands exceeding two acres in extent and situated within a radius of ten miles from the Town of Trivandrum, the distance being calculated from the Eastern Fort Gate.

24. In dealing with cases of the description given in Section 23, the Division Peishkar shall carefully consider the circumstances of each case and either grant or refuse the application or order the auction sale of the land at his discretion.

As a rule, lands falling under (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7) of Rule 23 *supra* shall be sold in auction, in blocks of convenient size to be determined by the Division Peishkar in each case.

Provided that, in the case of lands within town limits, the Town Improvement Committees shall be consulted before disposing of the application; similarly, the Port officer or Excise Commissioner shall be consulted in regard to lands within Port limits, and the Chief Engineer in regard to lands affected by irrigation projects.

25. In cases in which the extent of land applied for exceeds 100 acres, and in cases of lands exceeding 2 acres and situated within a distance of 10 miles from the Town of Trivandrum, the Division Peishkar shall apply for and obtain the sanction of Government for the registry.

26. In dealing with *puduval* applications, the following principles shall be observed:—

(1) Applicants for whole survey fields, not exceeding 5 acres in extent, shall have preference over those for portions only.

(2) The owners of adjoining lands shall have preference over others.

(3) When there are several applicants, the prior applicant shall have preference.

(4) Subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja shall have preference over foreigners.

The foregoing are general rules, and may be departed from in special cases when considerations of equity require it. In such cases full reasons for the decision shall be recorded by the officer disposing of the case.

27. When the puduval land applied for is claimed as an excess over a registered holding, and when it is found that the surrounding lands are all registered holdings, it should be treated as excess over the registered holding and granted to the holder subject to the payment of *thadivila*, *tharavila*, assessment and *puduval kudichika*.

28. When large areas exceeding 200 acres are available for registry they shall be parcelled out into 10 acre blocks and sold in auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Division Peishkar in each case.

29. When there are several applicants and none of them is able to establish a preferential claim under the provisions of Section 26 and in cases in which there is keen competition, the land shall be put up to auction at an upset price to be fixed by the officer competent to sanction the registry, not below the *tharavila* prescribed in Section II.

30. When a road, foot-path or channel runs through the land applied for, the extent required on account of such communications, subject to a maximum width of 44 yards and a minimum of 10 feet shall be reserved for the use of the public.

31. When a portion or portions of a large area or alone applied for, it shall be the duty of the Tahsildar and the Division Peishkar to provide convenient pathways not only in the interests of adjoining land holders but of future applicants for lands in the vicinity.

32. After an order sanctioning puduval registry has been passed or received by the Tahsildar, he shall grant a patta under his signature in the prescribed form in accordance with the decision and put the pattadar in possession of the land.

33. The assessment shall be levied for the whole of the official year in which the patta is issued, if the issue of patta takes place within the close of the third quarter, when the patta is issued in the fourth quarter, the assessment shall be levied from the year following. The year from which the assessment will be levied shall be specified in the patta itself.

34. *Nirthal* lands are included under the head of assessed waste or *tharisu* at the disposal of Government. Hence such lands are also to be dealt with as *puduval* lands under these rules.

35. Nothing in these rules shall be held to debar Government from disposing of any puduval lands otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as heretofore.

36. There shall be an appeal from all orders passed by the Tahsildar under these rules to the Division Peishkar and similarly from the orders of the Division Peishkar to the Dewan, provided that no second appeal shall lie to Government against any order passed by the Peishkar on appeal. All appeals shall be presented within two months from the date of the decision appealed against, allowance being made for the time taken for obtaining copies of records.

The appellate or revising authority shall have the power of excusing delay in the presentation of appeals and revision petitions on sufficient cause being shown.

37. It is open to the Dewan to revise any puduval decision passed by a Tahsildar or Division Peishkar on the ground of mistake, misrepresentation or fraud, provided that the application for revision is preferred within three months from the date of decision.

The Dewan shall also have the power to revise, cancel or alter any order passed by a Tahsildar or Division Peishkar in the matter of registries of *puduval* lands.

38. The decision in every *puduval* case shall be communicated to the applicant by the Tahsildar by notice as soon as the final order is passed or received by him.

39. No decision in a *puduval* case shall be given effect to until the period prescribed for appeal or revision has elapsed or the appeal or revision petition has been disposed of.

40. All officers of the Land Revenue Department should bear in mind that the prompt disposal of *puduval* applications is one of their main functions and that it is their duty to secure extension of cultivation by encouraging the ryots to take up lands and affording them facilities for doing so.

41 These rules shall come into force from 1st Thulam 1090.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th September 1914.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Schedule.

No.	Reserved trees.		Rates per cubic foot.			Rates per cubic foot.		
	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.						
1	2		3			4		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Anjili or Ayani ...	Artocarpus hirsuta.	...	12	...	...	8	...
2	Thumbagom or Kongu ...	Hopea parviflora.	...	12	...	...	8	...
3	Vengai ...	Pterocarpus Marsupium.	...	10	...	...	6	...
4	Edankorana or Pathiri ...	Stereospermum xylocarpum.	...	6	...	...	4	...
5	Thembavu or Karimaruthu ...	Terminalia tomentosa.	...	10	...	...	6	...
6	White cedar or Agil ...	Dysoxylum malabaricum.	...	12	...	...	8	...
7	Irul or Kadamaram ...	Xylia dolabriformis.	...	8	...	...	6	...
8	Venteak ...	Lagerstraemia lanceolata.	...	6	...	...	4	...
9	Punnappa ...	Calophyllum tomentosum.	...	6	...	...	4	...
10	Cheruppunna ...	Calophyllum Wightianum.	...	6	...	...	4	...
11	Red cedar or Mathagiri vempu or Thevatharam...	Cedrela Toona.	...	6	...	...	4	...
12	Vaga ...	Albizzia Lebbek.	...	4	...	...	3	...
13	Karinthagara or Velvaga...	A.—Procera.	...	4	...	...	3	...
14	Karivagai ...	A.—Odoratissima.	...	4	...	...	3	...
15	Myla ...	Vitex altissima.	...	8	...	...	6	...
16	Manjacadamboo ...	Adina cordifolia.	...	4	...	...	3	...
17	Manimaruthi ...	Lagerstraemia-Flos-Regime.	...	4	...	...	3	...
18	Puvan ...	Schleichera trijuga.	...	3	...	...	2	...
19	Mulluvangai ...	Bridelia retusa	...	3	...	..	2	...
20	Maruthu ...	Terminalia paniculata.	...	3	...	...	2	...
21	Unnam or Chadicha ...	Grewia tiliæfolia.	...	1	6	...	1	..
22	Vekkali or Marukanjiram...	Anogeissas latifolia.	...	1	6	...	1	...
23	Venkotta ...	Lophopetalum wightianum.	...	1	6	...	1	...
24	Kadukkay ...	Terminalia Chebula.	...	4	...	...	3	...
25	Nangu ...	Mesua ferrea.	...	3	...	...	2	...
26	Pine (White dammar) ...	Vateria indica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
27	Puvarassan ...	Thespesia populnea.	...	1	6	...	1	...
28	Chokkala ...	Aglaia Roxburghiana.	...	3	...	...	2	...
29	Mavu ...	Mangifera indica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
30	Puli ...	Tamarindus indica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
31	Illupei ...	Bassia longifolia.	...	1	6	...	1	...
32	Pasakotta ...	Sapindus trifolatus.	...	1	6	...	1	...
33	Thelli (Black dammer) ...	Canarium strictum.	...	1	6	...	1	...
34	Morala ...	Buchanania latifolia.	...	1	6	...	1	...
35	Kodappalei ...	Hardwickia pinnata.	...	3	...	...	2	...
36	Matipal ...	Ailanthus malabaricus.	...	1	6	...	1	...
37	Kanjiram ...	Strychnos Nux-vomica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
38	Puthangkolli ...	Poeciloneuron indicum.	...	1	6	...	1	..
39	Karanjili ...	Dipterocarpus Bourdilloni.	...	3	...	...	2	...
40	Vellaini ...	D.—indicus.	...	1	6	...	1	...
41	Mala veppu ...	Chickrassia tabularis.	...	3	...	...	2	...
42	Shenkuranthi ...	Gluta travancorica.	...	6	...	...	4	...
43	Pombathiri ...	Stereospermum Chelonoides.	...	1	6	...	1	...
44	Karuva ...	Cinnamomum zeylanicum.	...	1	6	...	1	...
45	Ila pongu ...	Hopea Wightiana.	...	3	...	...	2	...
46	Konnei ...	Cassia Fistula.	...	1	6	...	1	...
47	Nedunar ...	Polyalthia fragrans.	...	1	6	...	1	...

Schedule.

No.	Reserved trees.		Rates per cubic foot.			Rates per cubic foot.		
	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.						
1	2		3			4		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
48	Naval ...	Eugenia Jambolana. ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
49	Kari-nyarl ...	E.—Gardneri. ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
50	Chavaran ...	E.—Chavaran. ...	...	3		...	2	...
51	Karivelam ...	Acacia arabica. ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
52	Parumbe ...	Prosopis spicigera. ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
53	Kadapla or Palumoron ...	Kurimia bipartita. ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
54	Ningal or Niroli ...	Filicium decipiens. ...		3	..	...	2	...
55	Kuranjun ...	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius. ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
56	Vedapla or Karaini ...	Cullenia excelsa. ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
57	Nannal or Tirippu ...	Bischofia javanica. ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
58	Acha ...	Hardwickia Binata.	...	3	...	...	2	...
59	Vaimaram ...	Chloroxylon swietenia.	...	4	...	...	3	...
60	...	Shorea talura. ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
61	Elavu ...	Bombox Malabaricum. ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
62	Cheeni ...	Tetrameles Nudiflora.	...	2	...	...	1	6

FORM A.

Village

Application for registry of land.

Taluk.

Full name and address of applicant.	Survey No. (if surveyed.)	Boundaries.	Extent.	Nature of land (whether poramboke, assessed waste or unassessed waste).	Remarks.

Date.

Signature of Applicant.

FORM B.

Olugu for Puduval Registry.

Village.

Taluk.

Survey. No.	Survey. Sub-Division No. of letter.	Area. Acres.	Area. Cents.	Wet. Single or double crop.	Wet. Taram.	Wet. Assessment. Paddy. P.	Wet. Assessment. Paddy. E.	Wet. Assessment. Commuted value. Rs.	Wet. Assessment. Commuted value. Ch.	Wet. Assessment. Commuted value. C.	Dry. Land. Taram.	Dry. Trees. Description.	Dry. Trees. No.	Dry. Trees. Taram.	Dry. Assessment for land and trees. Rs.	Dry. Assessment for land and trees. Ch.	Dry. Assessment for land and trees. C.	Tharavila. Rs.	Tharavila. Ch.	Tharavila. C.	Thadivala. Description.	Thadivala. No.	Thadivala. Amount. Rs.	Thadivala. Amount. Ch.	Thadivala. Amount. C.	Puduval Kudichika. Rs.	Puduval Kudichika. Ch.	Puduval Kudichika. C.	Remarks.
1		2		3	4	5		6			7	8			9			10			11		12			13			14

1. Number of case in puduval register.
2. Name and signature of applicant with date.
3. Name and signature of Thadasters with date.
4. Certificate of proverthikar with date and signature.
5. Date of submission of *olugu* by proverthikar with particulars of enclosures.
6. Date of receipt in the Taluk office.
7. Particulars of enquiry by Tahsildar.
8. Date of inspection and notes thereof by Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.
9. List of enclosures.
10. Tahsildar's order sanctioning tharavila or recommendation to Division Peishkar.
11. Division Peishkar's order sanctioning tharavila.
12. Date of payment of tharavila.
13. Tahsildar's final order or recommendation to Division Peishkar.
14. Division Peishkar's final order.
15. Date of receipt of Division Peishkar's order in the Taluk office.
16. Date of issue of pattah.

RECIPROCAL SERVICE OF PROCESSES.

Under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code [Regulation II of 1065.] the following Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between Travancore and Cochin under date 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) are published for general information :—

1. All processes received from the Civil Courts of Cochin for service in this State shall be served by the local Civil Courts free of charge.

2. Processes issued by the Chief Court and the District Courts of Cochin shall be served by the local District Courts and processes issued by the Munsiff's Courts of Cochin by the local District Munsiff's Courts within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed, reside, as if such processes had been originally issued by the local courts.

3. When any process received for service from Cochin is in a language other than English or Malayalam, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English Translation of the same.

4. The Civil Court in Travancore receiving a process for service from a Civil Court of Cochin shall accept the certificate endorsed on the process by the Court issuing it as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid and shall deliver such process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the same to the Court from which it was received with a return in the form appended to the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore dated the 11th January 1890 (29th Dhanu 1065) and with the endorsement of the process-server showing in what manner service has been effected and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the process-server.

5. The return &c., referred to in the preceding rule, shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the process by Anchal "On Sirkar Service".

6. The processes of the local High Court and the District Courts for service in Cochin other than those mentioned in Sections 85 and 86 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be sent by Anchal "On Sirkar Service" to the District Courts and those of the District Munsiff's Courts to the Munsiff's Courts in Cochin within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom the processes are addressed, reside, and no remittance on account of process service fees need accompany such process; but a note shall be entered on every such process that the necessary fee has been levied; and such note shall be attested by the Registrar in the High Court and by the presiding Judge or Munsiff as the case may be, in the other Courts.

7. The processes of the local courts for service in Cochin may be drawn up in Malayalam or English.

8. On processes to be forwarded to the Cochin Courts for service, the process fees prescribed by the Rules now in force in respect to processes for service within Travancore, shall alone be levied. The present practice of levying batta at varying rates in respect of such processes shall be discontinued. As regards processes in respect of which such batta has been levied but the processes have not been issued, the process fees prescribed by the local Rules shall be credited to "Process Servic Fund" from the said batta when the processes are issued.

9. When the process issued for service in Cochin is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowances he may be entitled to under the local Rules, shall be remitted with the process either in British Postage Stamps or Currency-notes or by money order. (29th September 1902.)

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore No. 2680, dated the 18th September 1908.

Read again the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 16th August 1906.

ORDER THEREON.

The present rules enforce insurance on all public servants permanently entertained in the service on or after 1st Thye 1073. Several complaints have been received regarding the oppressive way in which the scheme is said to have been working, especially in the case of the poorer public servants. The scheme, *as a compulsory one*, has, in the opinion of Government, been tried long enough and it has been all through unpopular. His Highness' Government consider that it may be well left to each man to decide in what form he should provide for those dear to him, and they resolve to make insurance *optional* hereafter in the case of every public servant, irrespective of the date of his entertainment in the service.

2. There is no provision in the present rules for withdrawal from insurance if the person insured wishes to do so. Some provision for the purpose appears necessary, and Government direct that a provision be inserted in the rules, permitting withdrawal *at any time at the option of the person insured*, the latter being paid back the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of his withdrawal.

3. Further, the rules now in force do not insist upon medical examination for further insurance. It appears to Government desirable to prescribe such examination for further insurance also, as a person in perfectly good health when first insuring, may fall ill subsequently and his health may be so far impaired as to render him ineligible for further insurance. His Highness' Government therefore direct that, in the cases of all future proposals for further insurance, the proposers should undergo medical examination, before the proposals are taken up for consideration.

4. The State Life Insurance Rules, as now further revised, are appended to this order. They will come into force at once.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Revised State Life Insurance Rules.

In these rules :—

(*a*) "Proposer" means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

(*b*) "Insured" means the person who has insured his life under these Rules.

(c) "Policy" means the written document containing the contract for the payment under these rules of an endowment bonus in consideration of the premium paid by the Insured.

(*d*) "Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of Government, in respect of which office he may become entitled under any rules, which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a pension, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

(*e*) "Premium" means the periodical payment for any policy.

2. All public servants holding permanent appointments *may* insure their lives under these rules.

Provided that the age of the officer insuring does not exceed 45 years and his salary is not below Rs. 10.

3 Ten per cent of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as premium and credited to Government till the insured shall complete 55 years or, in the event of his dying earlier, till his death, in consideration of which a bonus (according to the table appended to these rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the insured or his representative or assignee as the case may be on his completing the age of 55 years, or at his death, if earlier. Fractions of a rupee other than half-a-rupee shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the Proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of the Insured is permanently increased, further insurance *may* be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an Insured ceases to be in the service of Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the premium due on his policy till it becomes mature, or withdraw from insurance. Provided, however, that dismissed officials, who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service, shall not have the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. † If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

8. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full premium on his Policy or discontinue payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay the bonus payable being in the latter case such portion of the original bonus as is proportionate to the premium paid

† Vide also rules 7, 20, 21 and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended.

9. The business of the State Life Insurance Scheme shall be managed by the Financial Secretary to Government, or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf. The account portion of the work shall be attended to in the Central Account and Audit Office.

10. The Financial Secretary to Government or other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, with the Dewan's sanction, frame such subsidiary rules for the transaction of business as may be found necessary.

All matters not provided for in these rules and all doubts about the construction or interpretation of the rules shall be placed before the Dewan by the Financial Secretary or other officer aforesaid, and the orders thereon of the Dewan shall be final.

11. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Life Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account, and funds belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as Government may prescribe.

12. A public servant proposing to insure his life under these rules, shall submit his proposal in Form No. 1 written in his own hand whenever possible, and signed in the presence of his immediate superior who will, in his turn, sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained the form to the Proposer, whose signature was affixed in his presence, and that the entries made therein (especially those relating to the age, the date of birth, pay and the date of first permanent appointment in service on Rs. 10 or above of the Proposer) are correct and forward the same in a sealed cover to the head of the department concerned.

13. The head of the department concerned will, after examining the Proposal, forward the same to the Medical Officer who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may, however, in any case, dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this rule and accept a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer.

14. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Durbar Physician in a sealed cover, after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

15. The Proposal and the Medical Report shall then be examined by the Durbar Physician and forwarded to the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, with his opinion, which shall be final. The Durbar Physician may, if he deems necessary, call a Medical Board to examine any Proposer before passing his final opinion. In all cases where the Medical Board is convened, the opinion of the majority shall be final. In cases of equality of votes, the Durbar Physician shall have a casting vote.

16. If the Proposer is declared to be fully eligible, the Financial Secretary or other officer aforesaid, shall issue a Policy in Form No. 3 and arrange to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a proposal is not fully eligible, the age of the Proposer shall be taken to be his age *plus* the years recommended by the Durbar Physician to be added on, and a policy in form No. 3 A, shall be issued for the amount of the bonus which the age so taken would entitle him to. The difference between the bonus thus entered in the policy and that payable if his age had been accepted without any addition shall however, be divided by the difference between his age and his 55th year, and the quotient shall be annually added to the bonus specified in the Policy until his death, if it happens before his 55th year, and paid along with the said bonus. If he lives to the age of 55, the amount of bonus payable shall be the same as

that which would have been payable if his age had been accepted without any addition.

17. The Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall forward the policy to the Head of the department in which the Proposer may be employed, or to the Officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed, for delivery to him on payment of the first premium in cash or deduction from his pay. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the policy, and shall be entered therein by the officer realising the premium before delivery.

18. When an Insured wishes to further insure his life, he shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 2. The procedure prescribed in rules 12 to 16 *supra* shall be applicable to this further insurance.

19. On an Insured completing the age of 55 years, the sum assured by his Policy less the amount (if any) on account of arrears of premia, will be paid to him or to his assignee, after the surrender of his policy and on the production of a certificate of identity; but if he dies before completing the age of 55 years, the amount due will, on production of satisfactory evidence of death and of the claim to the bonus and on the surrender of the policy, be paid to his legal representative or assignee. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus, it shall be paid after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

20. † The premia shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

21. † When an Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realised when such leave allowances are drawn. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the past premium, if not otherwise recovered, shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum, and shall be recovered as arearrs from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 10 per cent of such pay, in addition to the current premium.

22. ‡ When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is payed otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

23. Every Insured shall be supplied with a Premium Receipt-book (Form No. 4) in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer realising the same.

"If an Insured should lose his Premium Receipt-book, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, on his paying a fee of Re. one."

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† Vide also rules, 7, 20, 21 and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended.

‡ Vide also rules, 7,20,24 and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended.

The above addition was made to Article 24 to the rules under Palace sanction on 20-2-09 and published in the Gazette dated 2-3-09.

24. If an Insured should lose his policy, a duplicate thereof shall be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf on his paying a fee of one Rupee.

25. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any false evidence in connection with the insurance of his life, shall render his policy null and void, and the premia paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

26. Government reserve to themselves the right to add to, or modify or altogether cancel, these rules in regard to all *Future* applicants.

27. These rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not count towards pension under the pension rules.

28. These revised Rules shall come into force at once.

Table of Bonus payable on the completion of age 55, tabulated according to and to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.

Vide RULE 3.

Age last birthday.	Monthly premium in rupees.																		Age last birthday.
	1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10	
18	503	754·5	1006	1257·5	1509	1760·5	2012	2263·5	2515	2766·5	3018	3269·5	3521	3772·5	4024	4275·5	4527	4778·5	5030	18
19	487	730·5	974	1217·5	1461	1704·5	1948	2191·5	2435	2678·5	2922	3165·5	3409	3652·5	3896	4139·5	4383	4626·5	4870	19
20	471	706·5	942	1177·5	1413	1648·5	1884	2119·5	2355	2590·5	2826	3061·5	3297	3532·5	3768	4003·5	4239	4474·5	4710	20
21	455	682·5	910	1137·5	1365	1592·5	1820	2047·5	2275	2502·5	2730	2957·5	3185	3412·5	3640	3867·5	4095	4322·5	4550	21
22	439	658·5	878	1097·5	1317	1536·5	1756	1975·5	2195	2414·5	2634	2853·5	3073	3292·5	3512	3731·5	3951	4170·5	4390	22
23	423	634·5	846	1057·5	1269	1480·5	1692	1903·5	2115	2326·5	2538	2749·5	2961	3172·5	3384	3595·5	3807	4018·5	4230	23
24	408	612	816	1020	1224	1428	1632	1836	2040	2244	2448	2652	2856	3060	3264	3468	3672	3876	4080	24
25	393	589·5	786	982·5	1179	1375·5	1572	1768·5	1965	2161·5	2358	2554·5	2751	2947·5	3144	3340·5	3537	3733·5	3930	25
26	378	567	756	945	1134	1323	1512	1701	1890	2079	2268	2457	2646	2835	3024	3213	3402	3591	3780	26
27	363	544·5	726	907·5	1089	1270·5	1452	1633,5	1815	1996·5	2178	2359·5	2541	2722·5	2904	3085·5	3267	3448·5	3630	27
28	348	522	696	870	1044	1218	1392	1566	1740	1914	2088	2262	2436	2610	2784	2958	3132	3306	3480	28
29	333	499·5	666	832·5	999	1165·5	1332	1498·5	1665	1831·5	1998	2164·5	2331	2497·5	2664	2830·5	2997	3163·5	3330	29
30	318	477	636	795	954	1113	1272	1431	1590	1749	1908	2067	2226	2385	2544	2703	2862	3021	3180	30
31	303	454·5	606	757·5	909	1060·5	1212	1363·5	1515	1666·5	1818	1969·5	2121	2272·5	2424	2575·5	2727	2878·5	3030	31
32	289	433·5	578	722·5	867	1011·5	1156	1300·5	1445	1589·5	1734	1878 5	2023	2167·5	2312	2456·5	2601	2745·5	2890	32
33	275	412·5	550	687·5	825	962·5	1100	1237·5	1375	1512·5	1650	1787 5	1925	2062·5	2200	2337·5	2475	2612·5	2750	33
34	261	391·5	522	652·5	783	913·5	1044	1174·5	1305	1435·5	1566	1696·5	1827	1957·5	2088	2218·5	2349	2479·5	2610	34
35	247	370·5	494	617·5	741	864·5	988	1111·5	1235	1358·5	1482	1605·5	1729	1852·5	1976	2099·5	2223	2346·5	2470	35
36	233	349·5	466	582·5	699	815·5	932	1048·5	1165	1281·5	1398	1514·5	1631	1747·5	1864	1980·5	2097	2213·5	2330	36
37	219	328·5	438	547·5	657	766·5	876	985·5	1095	1204·5	1314	1423·5	1533	1642·5	1752	1861·5	1971	2080·5	2190	37
38	206	309	412	515	618	721	824	927	1030	1133	1236	1339	1442	1545	1648	1751	1854	1957	2060	38
39	193	289·5	386	482·5	579	675·5	772	868·5	965	1061·5	1158	1254·5	1351	1447·5	1544	1640·5	1737	1833·5	1930	39
40	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1080	1170	1260	1350	1440	1530	1620	1710	1800	40
41	167	250·5	334	417·5	501	584·5	668	751·5	835	918·5	1002	1085·5	1169	1252·5	1336	1419·5	1503	1586·5	1670	41
42	154	231	308	385	462	539	616	693	770	847	924	1001	1078	1155	1232	1309	1386	1463	1540	42
43	142	213	284	355	426	497	568	639	710	781	852	923	994	1065	1136	1207	1278	1349	1420	43
44	130	195	260	325	390	455	520	585	650	715	780	845	910	975	1040	1105	1170	1235	1300	44
45	118	177	236	295	354	413	472	531	590	649	708	767	826	885	944	1003	1062	1121	1180	45
Pay Rs.	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	

LIFE INS. 1.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE.

Statements to be made by the person proposing to insure his life for the first time.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (*a*) ; or	(*a*).....
Your full name and father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (*a*),(*a*1) and (*a*2).	(*a*)1.....
	(*a*)2.....
The place in which you were born should be stated on the line marked (*b*) and if born in India, also the District or Province of birth.	Declared that I was born at... (*b*).....
The day of your birth and the month and year in which you were born, should be stated on the line marked (*c*).	on the..... (*c*)...day of .... in the year..... So that I was...years of age on the last birthday.
The appointment now held by you under Government and your substantive pay exclusive of all allowances should be stated on the lines marked (*d*) and (*d*1).	I now hold the appointment of (*d*)..... My substantive pay is..... (*d*1).....
The length of your service (if you are an old employe) under Government, and the period of leave taken by you, should be stated on the line marked (*e*).	and my service under Government extends over a period of (*e*) During that period I have taken the following leave *viz* :—
Date of first permanent entertainment in service on Rs. 10 or above.	
Was your life ever before rejected in the State Life Insurance, or by any, and what Insurance Company?	

NOTE.—If the Proposer be a Christian, he must attach to this Proposal an attested copy of his baptismal certificate, or if this is impracticable, produce satisfactory evidence as to his age. If the Proposer be other than a Christian, he must forward his horoscope in original or a copy attested by a Magistrate, or, if this has not been written at his birth, he must mention below, the names and addresses of two respectable persons to whom reference can be made, if necessary, regarding his age.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer*).

Certificate by the Officer before whom the Proposal is signed.

I certify that, I have read over [and explained] the above instructions and statements to the Proposer, that the entries above made, especially those relating to the Proposer's age, date of birth, pay and date of first permanent appointment in service on rupees ten or above, are correct and the Proposer's signature was affixed in my presence.

(*N. B.* The portion of the Certificate bracketted to be attended to when the Proposer's knowledge of English is limited or nil in other cases it may be struck out.)

(*Station.*) (*Signature.*)

(*Date.*) (*Designation.*)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstances with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(*Date.*) (*Signature of the Proposer*)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that _____

$\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ suffering from disease likely to shorten life, and that he $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of _____ at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance _____ 's age is _____ years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(*Station.*) *Signature of the Medical Officer.*

(*Date.*)

LIFE INS. 2.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER INSURANCE BY THE HOLDER OF

Policy No.....dated.....

Statement to be made by the Person who is already insured, and who proposes to effect a further Insurance on his Life.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (*a*); or Your full name and your father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (*a*), (*a*^{1}) and (*a*^{2}).	(*a*)..... (*a*^{1})..... (*a*^{2})..... (*a*^{2})..... (*a*$^2

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that.....

$\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ suffering from disease likely to shorten life and that he $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of ..... at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance ..... 's age is .....years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(Station) *(Signature of the Medical Officer.)*

(Date)

LIFE INS. 3.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY NO.....

Whereas ..... holding the appointment of ....hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees ..... on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the ..... and signed by him as the basis of such contract;

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees .....being the first premium and Rupees ....in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of..... in the year 10_____, and ending with the month of_____in the year _____, or until his death, whichever shall first occur, the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said_____ of the sum of Rupees_____ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of 55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said_____

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz.*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be _____

Financial Secretary to Government.

The _____ *day of* _____

The first premium of Rs. _____ has been paid into _____ Treasury

(*Station*)

(*Date*) *Officer realising the premium.*

N. B. This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 3 A

STATE LIFE INSURANCE

POLICY NO.

Whereas _____ _____ _____ holding the appointment of _____ hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees _____ _____ _____ on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the _____ _____ _____, and signed by him as the basis of such contract *and whereas, on the recommendation of the Durbar Physician, it has been resolved to accept his application subject to an addition of* _____ *years to his age.*

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees _____ _____ being the first premium and Rupees _____ _____ in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of _____ in the year 10_____, and ending with the month of _____ in the year _____, or until his death, whichever shall first occur the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said _____ _____ _____ of the sum of Rupees _____ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of

55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said—— ——

_____

Provided that, in addition to the said amount of Rupees _____, *he shall be entitled to receive Rupees* _____

_____

for every year he lives after the date of the payment of the first premium; and provided further that on his actually attaining the age of fifty-five, the bonus payable shall be Rupees _____

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz.*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be _____

The assumed age is _____

Financial Secretary to Government.

The _____ day of _____

The first premium of Rs. _____ has been paid into _____ Treasury

(*Station*) —

)*Date*)

Officer realising the premium.

N. B.—This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 4.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Premium Receipt Book.

Policy No. _____

Issued to _____

Holder of Policy No. _____ *dated* _____ *19*

for Rs. ( )

Financial Secretary to Government.

Delivered with the above Policy to the said _____

_____

on the _____ *19* *on the receipt of the first premium.*

Signature and disignation of the Officer realising the premium.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Account of Premia paid on account of Travancore State Life Insurance Policy No.....for Rs.....

Month for which Premium is paid.	Amount of Premium paid.	Signature of Officer receiving the Premium.	Date of payment.

Subsidiary Rules.

1. The following registers shall be maintained in the Life Insurance branch, the various Treasuries and Departments :—

In the Life Insurance Branch, Huzur Cutcherry.

(1) General Register of Policies issued.
(2) Register of Policies paid.
(3) Alphabetical Index of the Insured.
(4) Register of Proposals received.

In the Central Account and Audit Office (Accounts Branch).

(1) The Personal Ledger of Premia collected.
(2) The Register of Interest and other dues.

In the Treasuries.

(1) General Register of Insured paying premium at the Treasury.
(2) Daily Register of Premia credited at the Treasury.

In the Offices of Heads of Departments.

Register of the Insured attached to the Office.

2. The Policies will be signed by the Financial Secretary or such other Officer specially authorized.

Rules regarding the Statement of Claims to the Bonus of deceased Policy-holders.

1. On the receipt of the report of the death of any Policy-holder, the Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette inviting the claimants to produce within a date to be fixed therein, satisfactory evidence of their title or representative character.

2. The following will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of title unless the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf sees grounds to require further evidence :—

(*a*) A certificate from the Head of the office in which the deceased Policy-holder was serving at the date of his death, certifying, from his personal knowledge or on the declaration of two senior subordinates serving under him possessing personal knowledge, to the relationship of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be.

(*b*) In cases where the deceased has, by a registered will bequeathed, the bonus to any particular individual, a certified copy of such will granted, under the signature and seal of the Registrar in whose office the will was deposited or registered.

(*c*) Certificate of heirship, probate or letter of administration granted by the Resident or any Court of Law in British India, although such certificate, probate or letter of administration does not expressly mention the bonus due under the State Insurance Policy.

(*d*) Decree or order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in Travancore or British India, recognizing the heirship of the claimant to the deceased although the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, did not directly embrace the claim to the bonus under the State Policy.

(*e*) Certificate from any officer of Government drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 200, or from a Tahsildar, Munsiff or Magistrate in the service of this State or a Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in Travancore, declaring from his personal knowledge the relationship of the claimants to the deceased.

(*f*) Certificate from a Tahsildar in the service of this State testifying as the result of due enquiry, to the claim of the applicant (or applicants) to the bonus assured by the Policy of the deceased.

3. Notwithstanding anything said in the previous paras, the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, in cases of conflicting and cross claims require the claimants to produce a decree of the Travancore Civil Court establishing his or their claim to the bonus as against his or their opponents.

4. In cases of bequests, a certificate of the identity of the claimant must also be produced from an officer of the rank mentioned in clause (*e*) Rule, 2.

5. The certificate granted by officers under (*a*) and (*e*) of Rule 2 should give full particulars of the relationship of the claimant to the deceased and the means of knowledge possessed by the officer granting it and state whether there are any other relations of the deceased likely to claim the bonus.

6. Any person who does not put forward his claim within three months from the date of the notice referred to in Rule 1 will be considered to have waived his claim to the bonus.

7. The bonus assured by the Policy will be paid to the person who among several claimants, seems to the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorized in this behalf to have the best claim, on his giving a good and tangible security to indemnify the Government against any loss that may accrue in the event of the Government being compelled by a decree of a court to pay the bonus over again to another claimant.

8. The Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer aforesaid may consult the Head Sirkar Vakil or Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil on any legal point connected with the settlement of claims. (30th August 1914.)

CCC

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 5176.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction Rules 7, 20 21 and 22 of the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, appended to the Proceedings of Government No. 2680, dated 18th September 1908 being modified as follows:—

7. If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be 75 o/o of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

Note—This rule will apply to all applications (for withdrawal) made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086.

20. The premia shall be payable strictly in advance and the Insured shall be responsible for seeing the same paid into the Treasury on or before the 25th of the month either by deduction from his pay bill or otherwise. If payment be not so made, the past premium shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 o/o per annum.

Note—This rule applies to all policies issued to applicants who sent proposals after 18th September 1908, the existing rules 20 and 21 being applicable in other cases.

21. Omit.

22. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured, which will be 75 o/o of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

Note—This rule will apply to all withdrawals made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086. 17th August 1910.

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospitals.

The following is the scale of charges for the treatment of animals brought to the Hospital by the public:—

A. Horses, ponies and cart-bullocks—½ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

B. Cattle (other than cart-bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs—¼ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

For horses, ponies and bullocks, subscribers (*i. e.*, who pay yearly Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 and half yearly Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 for horse and ponies a head respectively, and yearly Rs. 12 and half-yearly Rs. 7 for a pair of bullocks in advance), will be furnished with medicines and advice *gratis*. This would not, however, dispense with the stabling charges provided below, in the event of the animals being admitted into the hospital for treatment as in-patients.

2. Cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots or others unable to pay the charges for treatment will be treated *gratis*. The Veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving. This exemption refers only to animals treated as out-patients.

3. Animals will be admitted as in-patients at the hospital during treatment according to the extent of accommodation available. An additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head for groups A and B respectively will be charged for such accommodation. The feeding of the animals will be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense, under directions given by the Veterinarian.

4. No animals suffering from diseases contagious or infectious will be admitted as in-patients.

5. No animals will be admitted or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the Veterinarian.

6. The hospital will be open daily from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

N. B.—The Veterinary Inspector is allowed to charge visiting fees at the rate allowed to the Assistant Apothecaries of the Medical Department.

Rules for the constitution and management and the Caste Hindu Hostel, His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.

1. The Hostel shall be called the Caste Hindu Hostel, His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum. It is established for the use and benefit of the Caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, with the object of providing lodging and board in accordance with caste rules for such students and of subjecting them to proper disciplinary control.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

2. The general administration of the Hostel shall vest in the College Council.

3. The executive management and control of the Hostel shall vest in a Warden who shall be appointed by the Government.

4. It shall be the duty of the College Council (*a*) to regulate all general matters relating to the scope, policy, management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to inspect the Hostel either individually at any time or as a body at stated times, (*c*) to frame an annual budget of expenditure and income and submit the same to the Director of Public Instruction, and (*d*) to submit an annual report on the working of the Hostel to the Director.

5. The College Council shall have power *(a)* to frame bye-laws consistent with these Rules, for the internal management, control and discipline of the Hostel, *(b)* to frame bye-laws consistent with these Rules, for the transaction of business pertaining to the Hostel, *(c)* to appoint Resident Tutors and a Junior Warden, subject to the approval of the Director, if and when such appointments are deemed necessary, *(d)* to enquire into any matter relating to the Hostel and take such action as they may deem fit, and *(e)* to fix the periods of the year during which the Hostel shall be closed for vacations. The Council shall not however, interfere with the discretionary powers of the Warden in matters of detail or of internal management.

The Warden.

6. The Warden of the Hostel shall ordinarily be a Professor or an Assistant Professor of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, and he shall ordinarily reside in the College Professor's Bungalow adjacent to the Hostel. He shall ordinarily hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

7. In the event of the Warden being absent from Trivandrum for any period exceeding three months, if it be a vacation, or one month in term time, a substitute shall be appointed in his place, and the period of absence shall be included in three years' tenure of office.

8. It shall be the duty of the Warden (a) to manage and control the Hostel, its subordinates, servants and inmates, in accordance with these Rules and with the bye-laws which may be prescribed by the Council, (b) to conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Hostel, (c) to inform the Council of all serious breaches of discipline on the part of the inmates of the Hostel, (d) to provide facilities for the inspection of the Hostel by the Council or by any member thereof, (e) to report to the Council any serious neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or misconduct on the part of a Resident Tutor or the Junior Warden, and to make recommendations in connection with such report, and (f) to make suitable arrangements for the supervision of the Hostel in the event of his absence during College vacations.

9. The Warden of the Hostel shall have power, (a) to make recommendations to the College Council in regard to the appointment of the Junior Warden and of resident Tutors, (b) to appoint, punish, suspend or dismiss any subordinate or servant of the Hostel other than the Junior Warden and the Resident Tutors, (c) to grant leave, in accordance with the Service Regulations to any subordinate or servant of the Hostel, except the Junior Warden and the Resident Tutors, (d) to delegate in his absence any or all his powers and duties to the Junior Warden (or, if no Junior Warden be on the staff, to a Resident Tutor), with the permission of the College Council, (e) to gate, fine or temporarily suspend any inmate for breach of discipline or for any unseemly conduct, (f) to act in the absence of prescribed rules in such manner as may seem to him best fitted to ensure the physical health, moral well-being and sound discipline of the inmates of the Hostel, (g) to depart if necessary from the prescribed rules in cases of emergency, provided a report on the matter, with reasons for the action taken, is made immediately thereafter to the Council, and (h) to submit direct to the Director of Public Instruction any representation regarding any decision or action of the College Council to which he may take exception.

Hostel Subordinates.

10. The duties of all subordinates shall, subject to such bye-laws as may be passed by the Council, be prescribed from time to time by the Warden of the Hostel ; and such subordinates shall be responsible to the Warden for the proper execution of those duties.

Admission and discipline of students.

11. Admission to the Hostel shall be open to all Caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

12. Students to whom admission as inmates of the Hostel is granted shall make themselves acquainted with the rules and bye-laws of the Hostel and the admission of a student shall be held to be conclusive evidence of acquiescence in, and of his undertaking to obey the rules and bye-laws of the Hostel.

13. The arrangement for the feeding of the Hostel students shall be made on Caste Hindu lines.

14. It shall be left to the discretion of the Warden to admit occasional visitors to take their meals in the Hostel.

15. The Hostel students shall pay such charges for their room, food etc., as may be fixed by the Warden with the approval of the College Council.

16. Reasonable facilities shall be afforded for the religious observance of the Hostel students and as far as possible for the inculcation of a sound moral, physical, and intellectual training and discipline.

17. No person other than a Member of the staff, or a student or a servant of the Hostel shall be permitted to sleep or stay in the Hostel without the express permission of the Warden, or of some one authorised by him to grant such permission.

18. The Hostel shall be locked up at a certain hour every night and no Hostel student allowed out after that hour without the express permission of the Warden.

19. Hostel students not returning to the Hostel by a certain hour at night shall be held guilty of a serious breach of discipline and immediately reported to the Warden, except when special leave has been previously granted.

ANCHAL RULES.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolas, whether paid or service, shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower bhangy mail, but letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 20 tolas, may, nevertheless, be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers, and provided that words "emergent" and "and „letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c., sent through the Sirkar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each Department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorised by him in writnig for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar. On Sirkar Service only. To The Tahsildar A. B. Division Sheristadar Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter *in full* his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service lettres &c., addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed: the addressee will, in due course apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individua addressed should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c., so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchal office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below:—

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar. Service bearing. To A. B. C. D. Dewan Peishkar. Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS ANCHAL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile during day and two fanams during

Separate Rules have since been sanctioned by Government regarding service letters &c. *vide* page, 468.

night (*vide* Huzur letter No. 791 dated 7th Dhanu 1067). Letters sent by express must be registered without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

Service Expresses.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.*

Sarvadikariakar in behalf of His Highness the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

Registration of Letters.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams.* Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay half a chuckram* in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient, for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

News papers.

16. Packets of newspapers weghing under 20 tolas will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by bhangy mail.

Book and Pattern Packets.

17. Books and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be, if necessary, easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

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* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

† As modified by notice published on page 1638 of Government Gazette dated 30-3-86 / 14-11-10.

* Service expresses from Huzur will be paid for (Vide Government letter No. G. 4500 dated 4th August 1911.)

19. A book-packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding covering mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packets may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on payment of 3 chuckrams* for the former and half a chuckram* for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose, the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage of half a chuckram* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

28. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 Noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

29. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service,) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Master. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorise the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorise for that purpose.

30. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

31. Anchal peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments

* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1919.

are not at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the anchal office for the next delivery.

32. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery after which any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

33. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c. the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

34. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent are not chargeable with postage.

35. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c., immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorised messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

36. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or materials such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed), or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of the Anchal officers.

37. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the anchal station as clearly as possible.

38. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

39. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

40. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office without the special permission of the Dewan. to whom or the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same. (15th April, 1882.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANCHAL RULES.

I. From and after $\frac{\text{1st Thulam, 1064}}{\text{6th October, 1888}}$ the Anchal Stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal and fees for the transmission of express letters shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. In the case of letters and other articles intended for delivery within Travancore pre-payment of postage is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the beficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore will not be forwarded to their destinations but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. * The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of 2 chuckrams for every 20 tolas or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 8† chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words "To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sirkar service' and franked by the Head of the department the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the Book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written or printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

‡ Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class o officers.

11. § Nothing shall be written printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. If any of these conditions be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed on blue paper.

14. Anchal stamps, covers, letter cards and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5. P M. They are of thirteen denominations valued at four, three, two and one chuckrams and twelve, eight, six and four cash (vide Huzur Notification of Kanni 1065, Karkadagom 1075, 31st January 1901 and 9th Kumbhom 1081).

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* As modified by notice dated July 1904.

† As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

‡ Added by Notification dated 24th June 1895.

§ As modified by Notice dated 19th November 1903.

As modified by Notice dated 10th August, 1894.

Certificate of Posting.

In modification of Rule 16 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules the following Revised Rules relating to the grant of certificates of Posting, are passed, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 3rd January 1912 :—

To afford assurance to persons who send letters and other articles by servants or messengers to be posted in Anchal that they have done so, and for evidence in cases of enquiry into alleged loss of letters and other articles that they have been actually posted, "Certificates of posting" will be granted by the Anchal office in the following manner:—

(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any Anchal articles for which a receipt is not given by the Anchal Office, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

1. The certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to the Anchal Master along with the letter or other articles to be posted.

2. The certificate must contain an exact copy of the address on the letter or other articles to which it relates, and must have an Anchal stamp affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—

(a) In the case of unregistered letters, post cards, book packets (including registered newspapers) and pattern packets posted by the same person at one time,

½ chuckram for every three articles of any of these classes or for any less number.

(b) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value payable) and value payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time,

½ chuckram for every six articles of either or both of these classes or for any less number.

2. There must be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (a) and (b) headed with the words "Certificate of posting for letters" or "Certificate of posting for parcels" as the case may require and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written in words at the foot of the document.

3. The Anchal master will compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate and if the latter be correct, will obliterate the Anchal stamps and impress the date stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25th January 1912.

(By Order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Dead Letter Office (Anchal.)

Under section 3 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the 1st Avany, 1070.
16th August, 1894. *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date.*

1. "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination

cannot be ascertained or because the articles bear no address at all, and articles returnable to the senders under section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the persons to whom they are addressed have refused to receive or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office under sections 2 and 4 shall be disposed of as follows:—

(a) If the sender's name is on the cover, the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(b) If the sender's name is not found on the cover, it shall be opened to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender, in a Dead Letter cover ; if not it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception.—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall, as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles returnable under the foregoing section shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office, and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner as a fine imposed by any Magistrate, under section 12 of Regulation IX of 1089, and the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the with-holding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, of any article addressed to him, not being on Sirkar Service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (B).

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such as endorsements, notices &c., which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 8.

11. Cancelled by notice dated 8th December 1899.

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

13. All money including currency notes, cheques, stamps, hundies &c found enclosed in any article, falling under Section 5 (b) shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, and other valuable property found as above, shall, subject to the sanction of the Dewan, be sold by public auction by the said officer and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury ; such money or proceeds being held in deposit for the benifit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due by such person for postage and the charges connected with the auction.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

15. The employees of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase directly or indirectly anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 16.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette ; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employee of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, *i. e.*, not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employees of the Dead Letter Office who voilate the above said rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. (6th July, 1894).

TABLE I.

Revised Schedule of Anchal Rates.

Cards.							Letters.								Book and pattern packets.							Newspapers.							Parcels.							Registration.							Hundies.						
CARDS.							Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.							Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.						Fee.	Rates.						Amount.	Commission.					
	S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.			S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.		S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
Anchal Card.	...	...	4	...	...	$1\frac{13}{19}$	1 Tola.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	10 Tolas	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	6 Tolas.	...	...	6	...	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$	20 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	2	...	...	1	$1\frac{9}{19}$	On all articles.	...	3	...	...	1	$8\frac{4}{19}$	For every B. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof.	...	1	...	...	...	$6\frac{14}{19}$
Letter Card.	...	...	12	...	...	$5\frac{1}{19}$								For every additional 10 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	For every additional 6 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	6	...	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$	Maximum weight 600 Tolas.							Acknowledgment.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	Maximum amount of an order B. Rs. 500.						
							Above 1 Tola up to 10 Tolas	...	1	4	...	...	$8\frac{8}{19}$	Book packets maximum 400 Tolas.																																				
							A bo 10 Tolas up to 20 Tolas	...	2	8	...	1	$4\frac{16}{19}$	Pattern 40 Tolas																																				

NOTICE.

No. G. 2991.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to reduce the postage on letters weighing up to (1) one tola from ¾ to ½ chuckram, with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th May 1912.

(By order)
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 458

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government have sanctioned the introduction of twelve cash embossed envelopes for the use of the public. These envelopes will be available in all the Anchal Offices from 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th January 1912.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 2348.

It is hereby published for general information that from 1st Edavom 1087, a fee of (2) two chuckrams will be levied for each copy of the receipt of registered Anchal articles applied for by the public.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th April 1912.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL HUNDIS.

Rules regarding the issue and payment of Hundis by the Anchal Department.

With a view to extend the benefit of the Hundi system to the general public, the business of issuing and paying hundis or orders shall, from and after the 16th August 1901, (1st Chingom 1077) be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Anchal Office except in the case of Hundis issued on Sirkar account, and the following rules in connection therewith are published for general information.

1. The Anchal offices named in the margin, with the exception of those marked with the asterisk* where no payment will be made, shall be authorised to issue and pay hundis and shall be open, for that purpose, between the hours of 7 to 11 A. M. and 12 noon to 5 P. M. on every day except the undermentioned holidays [during which the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open from 1 to 4 P. M. and other Offices from 2 to 4 P. M.]

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Bhoothapandy.	(1) Azhakiapandipuram.
Suchindram.	(1) Kottaram. (2) Cape Comorin. (3) Mylady. (4) Thamarakulam * (5) Parakka. * (6) Mahadanapuram.
Kottar.	(1) Edalakudy.
Nagercoil.	(1) Aramboly. (2) Thovalay. (3) Thazhakudy.
Eraniel.	(1) Kolachel. (2) Aloor. (3) Rajakkamangalam.
Padmanabhapuram.	(1) Karinkal. (2) Palliyadi. (3) Mulagumudu. (4) Thiruvithancode. (5) Maycode.
Kuzhithura.	(1) Kaleekavila. (2) Kulashekaram. (3) Puthukada.

All New Moon days.
All Sundays.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.
His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday.
Chingam—Avani Pirappu 1 day.
,, Avani Avittum 1 day.
,, Gayathri Japam 1 day.
,, Thiruvonam & Avittum 2 days.
Kanni—Mahanavami & Vijayadesami 2 days.
Thulam—Deepavali 1 day.
Vrischigom—Thirukartigay 1 day.
Dhanu—Swargavadal Yekadesi 1 day.
,, Christian New Years' day 1 day.
Makaram—Thye Pongal 1 day.
Medam—Vishu 1 day.
Mithunam—Karkataka Sankranthi 1 day.
Karkadakam—Adiaruthi 1 day.

*Vide Notice dated 23rd September, 1901.

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Kuzhithura.	(4) Tiruvattar.	Kottarakara.	(1) Kundara.
	(5) Arumana.		(2) Chadayamangalam
	(6) Kollengode.*		(3) Kadakkal
	(7) Parassala.		(4) East Kallada
	(8) Onnamalakada.		(5) West Kallada
	(9) Marthandam.		(6) Kunnicode
Neyyattinkara.	(1) Balaramapuram.		(7) Pooyappalli
	(2) Poovar.		(8) Panavally.
	(3) Kattakada.	Punaloor.	(1) Pathanapuram
	(4) Neliikakuzhy*		(2) Thenmala
	(5) Amaravila.		(3) Kulathupuzha.
	(6) Oruttampalam.		(4) Anchel.
Challay.	(1) Nemom.	Shencottah.	(1) Puliyara.
	(2) Kalpalakadavu*		(2) Samburvadagara
	(3) Karamana*		(3) Elathur.
	(4) Punttura.		
		Adoor.	(1) Panthalam
Trivandrum.	(1) Kazhakoottam.		(2) Path anamthitta.
	(2) Thycaud*		(3) Koni.
	(3) Pettah*		(4) Ranni.
	(4) Perukada.		(5) Kaipattur.
			(6) Thumpaman.
			(7) Nurnad.
Nedumangad.	(1) Aryanad.		(8) Vadaserikara.
	(2) Vithura.		(9) Elauthoor.
	(3) Patcha.	Padanayarkulangara.	(1) Sasthancottah
	(4) Parappencode.		(2) Chavara
			(3) Clappana
Attingal.	(1) Chirayankil.		(4) Thevalakkara
	(2) Varkala.		
	(3) Kilimanoor.	Mavelikara.	(1) Mannar
	(4) Navaikulam.		(2) Niranom
	(5) Madavoor Pallikal		(3) Alaramapuram
	(6) Vakkom.		(4) Cherukol
	(7) Vamanapuram.	Haripad.	(1) Karthigappalli*
	(8) Varkala Town*		(2) Thrikunnapuzha
	(9) Thonnakkal.		(3) Keerikad
		Kayenkulam.	(1) Pallikkal.
Quilon.	(1) aravoor.		(2) Ochara.
	(2) Chathannoor.	Chenganoor.	(1) Kuzhikala.
	(3) Perunad.		(2) Kozhencherry
	(4) Mayyanad.		(3) Aranmula
	(5) Quilon-Piravagay.		(4) Ayroor*
		Ambalapuzha.	(1) Champakulam.
	(6) Nedugolam.		

EEE

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Thiruvella.	(1) Vennikulam.	Muvattupuzha.	(1) Koothattukulam
	(2) Eraviperoor		(2) Pampakuda*
	(3) Thalavadi		(3) Piravam
	(4) Mepral		(4) Kothamangalam
	(5) Edathua*		(5) Puthencruz
			(6) Vazhakulam
			(7) Thrikariyoor*
Kottayam.	(1) Puthupally.		
Piravaka.			(1) Kalavoor
		Shertallay.	(2) Arthungal
			(3) Kuthiathode
Kottayam	(1) Pallam		(4) Mararikulam.
	(2) Mannanam		(5) Makamma.
	(3) Pampady	Thodupuzha....	(1) Karimanoor
	(4) Olesha		
	(5) Kumaragam	Vycome.	(1) Udayamperoor
	(6) Thazhathangadi*		(2) Arukutty
			(3) Panavally
			(4) Kaduthuruthy
			5) Thaikatcherry
Ettumanur.	(1) Kuravalangad	Perumpavoor.	(1) Mannooparambu
	(2) Kidangoor		(2) Malayattur
	(3) Athirampuzha		(3) Kalady
	(4) Mattakara.	Alwaye.	(1) Edappally
Alleppey.	(1) Alleppey-Piravagay*		(2) Ankamali
Changana-cherry.	(1) Karukachal	Parur.	(1) Verapuzha
	(2) Mallappally		(2) Munambhom
	(3) Veliyanad		(3) Putheunchira.
	(4) Monkompu		(4) Putheuvelikara.
	(5) Pulinkunnu	Peermade.	(1) Kumili
	(6) Kavalam		(2) Mundakayam
	(7) Ezhumatoor		(3) Vandemmettu
Pala.	(1) Erattupettah		(4) Vandiperiyar
	(2) Bharananganam	Devikulam.	(1) Marayoor
	(3) Cherpunnal		(2) Munnar
	(4) Poonjar		(3) Santhanpara
	(5) Mutholy		(4) Odumbhanshola
	(6) Ramapuram		
Ponkunnom.	(1) Kanjirappally		
	(2) Manimala		

2. The "Hundi" is an order granted by the Anchal Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Anchal Office-

A 'Remitter' is the person who sends money by means of a Hundi.

A 'Payee' is the person named in a hundi as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

* 3. The amount for which a single hundi may be issued must not exceed Bh. Rs. 500.

4. A commission on the issue of hundies will be charged at the follwing rates:—

for every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof ... 1 ch. †

5. The remitter of a hundi must fill in, in ink, on the hundi form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Anchal Office), the necessary entries adding his signature at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the (acknowledgment) portion of the form. Entries must be legible and may be written in English, Tamil or Malayalam, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The remitter may write on the 'Coupon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance.

6. The hundi form duly filled in together with the amount of the hundi and commission must be presented at the Anchal Office window during the prescribed hours.

7. The name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and prevent the risk of wrong payment.

The occupation, trade or profession of the payee and any other particulars calculated to help in identifying him should be added. The name of only one person may be entered as the payee except in the case of Firms or Corporations whose usual designation must be given. A hundi payable to a Government official, Bank manager or an Editor of a newspaper &c., in his public capacity should contain the designation, not the name of the person to whom the Hundi is intended.

The Anchal office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a hundi caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee.

9. A receipt will be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the hundi and commission. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter ; otherwise, the Anchal Office will not be responsible.

10. The payment of a hundi will ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the hundi and acknowledgment and returning them to the Anchal peon.

11. The hundi and acknowledgement must be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in his behalf. The signature must be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. If the payee of a hundi resides at a station where there is no Hundi Anchal Office and the payment cannot be effected in the usual way, a notice of the arrival of the hundi will be sent to him service-bearing by the Anchal master, requesting him (the payee) to attend personally or send an agent duly authorised in writing to sign the hundi on his behalf to receive payment of the amount. In either case, the notice issued by the Anchal Office must be returned to the Anchal master.

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* Vide notice dated July 1904.

† Vide notice dated 4th April 1901.

12. The remitter of a hundi is entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the hundi signed by the payee. Should the remitter fail to receive an acknowledgment in due course, he should represent the matter to the Anchal master who will take the necessary steps to obtain it. If it is found after making the necessary enquiries that the acknowledgment is lost, he will obtain a certificate of payment free of charge signed by the Anchal Master of the office of payment.

13. If the payee of a hundi is illiterate, it will be necessary for him to make his mark on the hundi in the presence of two respectable witnesses whose signature must also be obtained in the hundi.

14. If a person removing from one Hundi Anchal Office to another Hundi Anchal Office leaves written instructions with the Anchal master of the former place to redirect any hundi that may become payable to him after his departure, the instructions so given will be carried out free of charge and the hundis will be made payable at the Anchal Office to which they are so redirected.

15. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the Anchal Office at which the hundi was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change will be made without additional charge on the rimitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued.

16. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the amound be paid to some person other than the payee named in the hundi. The requiret change will be made on payment of a second commission equal. to the first on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted to him for the hundi

17. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself. This will be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt. Payment can also be stopped by telegram, if the remitter pays for it and if there is a telegraph communication between the offices of issue and payment. In no case, however, will the Anchal Office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of hundi in compliance with the remitter's request.

18. If the payee of a hundi cannot be found or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the hundi will be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission will in no case be refunded.

19. If payment of a hundi to a payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the hundi will become void and its value will be credited to Government. But if the payee or remitter or their heirs subsequently apply for payment before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the hundi the amount of the hundi will be paid to him with the sanction of the Dewan.

20. The payment of a hundi may be deferred for a period not exceeding a week owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause. Such instances will, of course, be very rare. (28th May 1901).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 902.

Instances have come to the notice of the Government of Manager and clerks of Departments and offices acknowledging receipt of Anchal Hundis addressed to their official superiors in their official capacity without a proper authorisation as required by para 11 of the Anchal Hundi Rules. Heads of departments and offices are hereby required to sign all Anchal Hundis and acknowledgments themselves or to authorise in writing

their Manager or Head Clerks as the case may be, to do so on their behalf and forward such authorisation to the local Anchal master for record in his office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th April 1913.

(By Order)
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Anchal Notices.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which Anchal labels obliterated by the private seals of the senders could not be easily distinguished from used labels, it is hereby notified for general information that senders of letters, packets &c., by Anchal, are permitted to obliterate the Anchal stamps by their private seals only to the extent of a fourth portion thereof, leaving the remaining portion to be cancelled by the Anchal authorities. Letters, packets, &c., which are cancelled in contravention of this rule will be treated as 'unpaid' and dealt with as such (6th December, 1900.)

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 15th Kumbhom 1076/26th February 1901, all articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from any British Post Office within Travancore for delivery through the Anchal will be charged at prepaid rates and those posted in any British Post Office within Travancore and transferred to the Anchal with double rates (16th February 1901.)

1. In view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal Letter Cards has been reduced from one chuckram to twelve cash. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Margaly 1079.

2. On and after the 1st Dhanu 1079/16th December 1903, nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. Should any of the conditions above indicated be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram. The above restriction applies not only in respect of the cards on which are printed the words "the address only to be written on this side" in English and Malayalam and which will be issued for sale from the 1st Dhanu 1079 but also in respect of any cards on which the said words are not printed, that may be issued or used on and after the said date. (19th November 1903).

Notification.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that in order to afford additional facilities to the public for posting unregistered letters &c., the following arrangements will be carried out by the Anchal Department from the 1st Makaram 1082.

1. Any single individual, community, mercantile firm or others wishing to have a letter box at his or their place of residence or office situated within a radius of three miles from the nearest Anchal Office may be allowed to have one under the following conditions:—

(a) That an annual fee as shown below should be paid in advance.

For a distance of 1 mile	from the Anchal office	....	Rs. 6
Do. 2 miles	,,	....	,, 12
Do. 3 miles	,,	....	,, 18

Fractions of a mile will be reckoned as one mile.

(b) That the letter box will be cleared daily by an Anchal Peon at the hour appointed and notified by the Anchal Superintendent; such

hour shall be as near as possible to the time when the mail is ordinarily despatched from or to the Capital.

(c) That the cost of the box (iron or wooden) with dublicate keys and the fitting up shall be borne by the individual, community, or firm concerned.

(d) That the box should be fixed at a place where the Anchal Peon can have free access at any time.

(e) That when the box is cleared by the Anchal peon the owner or other responsible male member concerned may enter in a book which will be produced by the peon, the number of covers taken from the box and affix his initials.

2. The fee should be paid to the local Anchal master and the receipt obtained from him should accompany the application.

3. All applications for letter boxes should be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent (3rd November, 1906.

Application for Letter Box.

Name of individual or agent.	Place of residence and occupation.	Site where the letter box is to be put up.	Distance from the nearest Anchal Office.	Period for which the letter box is required.	Amount of fee paid.	Signature of applicant.	Remarks.

Rules introducing the Value Payable System in the Anchal Department.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, with a view to afford additional facilities to the public the Value Payable system will, from and after the 1st Makram 1082, be introduced in the Anchal Department.

1. Registered letters and registered and unregistered Newspapers, Book packets and parcels may be transmitted by Anchal as Value Payable articles, provided the amount to be recovered on a single article does not exceed Rs. 500.

2. Value payable articles can be posted at any Anchal Office that is a Hundi office for transmission to any other office that is also a Hundi office.

3. Every article intended to be transmitted by Anchal as a Value Payable article, must be presented at the Anchal Office with prescribed printed form (which can be obtained gratis from the Anchal Office) in which the sender must specify the sum to be recovered from the addressee filling up the required

entries and affixing his signature. The sender of the article must write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

4. The prepayment of postage on all Value Payable article is compulsory. The postage and registration fee must always be prepaid in stamps if the article is a Letter, Newspaper or Book packet, *and in cash if it is a parcel.* The prepayment of postage and registration fee is not compulsory in the case of service bearing articles. If the value payable article is sent unregistered, a fee calculated according to the rates, mentioned in Rule 7 on the amount specified for remittance to the sender must be prepaid by the sender in cash.

5. The rules regarding the packing &c., of ordinary packets and parcels and sending forbidden articles apply to Value Payable articles as well.

6. Value Payable articles should not be dropped into the letter box but should be handed over to the Anchal Master.

7. The following rates of fees will be charged for remitting the value of the article to the sender which will be recovered from the addressee:

For every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof.....ch. 1.

8. If the amount to be recovered from the addressee on a value payable article exceeds Rs. 100, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of delivery to the addressee who should either call at or send his authorised agent to the Anchal Office to take delivery of the article on signing the V. P. memorandum. The intimation received by him should also be returned to the Anchal Office.

9. The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittanee to him, plus, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered newspapers, and book packets a fee calculated on that amount according to the rates mentioned in Rule No. 7. When this amount is recovered from the addressee the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by means of a Hundi.

10. If the addressee of a value payable article cannot be found or refuses to accept it, or if after an intimation of its arrival has been sent to him, omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the intimation, it will be returned to the sender free who will be required to acknowledge the receipt of the article by signing the memorandum which will be presented by the Anchal peon. Under no circumstance, whatever, will the postage and registration fee prepaid in stamps or in cash be refunded. In the case of a service bearing V. P. article it will be returned to the sender free through the Dead Letter Office. If the sender is not found or refuses to accept it, it will be forwarded to theDead Letter Office, where it will be opened and kept for a year from the date of the posting of the article. If the article is not claimed either by the sender or by the addressee within the period mentioned above, it will be sold by auction with the sanction of the Government and the sale proceeds thereof credited to Government. If the contents of the article are found to be of a perishable nature or emmitting offensive smell, it will immediately be sold by auction with the sanction of Government and the sale proceeds thereof will be reserved for a year for payment to the sender.

11. The Anchal Master of the office of delivery may be authorised by the sender of a V. P. article with a written request to deliver such articles to the addressee free or to alter the sum originally specified for remittance to himself provided such requisitions are communicated through the office of posting before the article is delivered.

12. The Government will not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender in respect of a V. P. article unless and until that sum has been recovered from the addressee.

13. After the expiration of a year from the date of the posting of a V. P. article, no claim in respect thereof will be entertained by the Anchal Department. (No. 19334 dated 12th November 1906).

NOTIFICATION.

The Travancore and Cochin Darbars having expressed a desire to introduce a system of reciprocal issues and payments of money Orders between the Anchal Offices in the two States, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following rules, mutually agreed upon by the two Darbars, to give effect to the arrangements :

1. From any Travancore Anchal Office where the Hundi system is in force, a Hundi may be issued for payment from any Cochin Anchal Office where Hundi business is conducted, and similarly any Anchal Office of the Cochin State which does Hundi business, may issue a Hundi for payment from a similar Anchal Office in the Travancore State, the issues and payments of Hundis by the Anchal Offices of each State being governed by the rules in force for the time being in that State.

2. The Hundis sent from the Travancore Anchal Offices to the Cochin Anchal Offices shall be in forms printed on light blue paper, and those sent from the Cochin Offices to Travancore shall be on light green paper, in order to distinguish these Hundis from the ordinay Hundis issued by both the States within their respective areas.

3. The amount of Hundis issued from one State to the other will be entered in the British coinage. The maximum amount of a Hundi will be British Rs. (500) five hundred and the minimum amount one anna. Each State may levy its own rate of commission on the Hundis issued by it, and such commission shall belong to the State levying it.

4. For convenience and the proper adjustment of accounts, all Hundi transactions between the two States will be conducted through the medium of two Anchal Offices, one in each State, to be called "Central Office."

5. In Travancore, Alwaye will be the Central Office, and in Cochin it will be Ernakulam.

6. All Hundis issued from any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State, will in the first instance, go to the Alwaye Anchal Office, from which they will be sent to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Cochin State.

Similarly, all Hundis issued by any of the Anchal Offices in the Cochin State to any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State will, in the first instance, go to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, from where they will be sent to the Alwaye Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Travancore State.

7. The Central Office of each State shall send daily an account of the Hundis received from, and sent to, each State, to the Anchal Superintendents of Travancore and Cochin.

8. The Anchal Superintendents of both the States shall prepare monthly statements, on a prescribed form, of all the Hundis issued and paid by the Anchal Offices of each State, and submit them to the respective Account Offices, and they shall also exchange copies with each other.

9. At the close of every Malabar half year, the Anchal Superintendents of Travancore and Cochin shall prepare detailed statements showing the transactions of the half year, and forward the same to the respective Account Offices, which shall adjust the amounts due, if any, to the respective States by paying the same into the Bank of Madras, Cochin.

10. These rules are passed tentatively for one year and will come into force with effect from the 1st Chingom 1088.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st July 1912.

S. PADMANABHA IYER,
Officiating Dewan.

FFF

(1) Padmanabhapuram Anchal Division.

Comprising Thovala, Kalkulam, Agasteeswaram, Eraniel, and Vilavancode Taluks.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Nagercoil ...	Ozhuganacherri, Parvathipuram, Thirupathisaram, Vadasseri, Vellamadom, Catherine Booth Hospital.
Kottar ...	Vadiveeswaram, Ettambozhi.
Suchindram ...	Kulasekara Puthur, Ramapuram.
Edalakudy ...	...
Mylady ...	...
Parakka ...	...
Thamarakulam ...	...
Kottaram ...	Agasteeswaram.
Mahadanapuram ...	...
Cape Comorin ...	...
Buthapandy ...	Thersanamkoppu, Thittuvila.
Azhakiapandipuram ...	Kadukara.
Thazhakudy ...	...
Aramboly ...	...
Thovala ...	Madhavalayam, Chempakaramanputhur.
Eraniel ...	Eraniel (Town), Neyoor, Manavalakurichee, Thickanamcode.
Rajakamangalam ...	...
Karinkal ...	Udayamarthandam Perumthervoo
Aloor ...	...
Colachel ...	...
Padmanabhapuram ...	Villikiri, Arya Vayanasala, Puliakurichi, Thackala.
Thiruvithancode ...	...
Mulagumudu ...	...
Kulasekharam ...	Pechipara.
Thiruvattar ...	Attur.
Kuzhithura ...	Kattathura, Kalial, (forest guard office) Antoocode.
Marthandom ...	...
Unnamalakada ...	...
Palliyadi ...	...
Kalikkavila ...	...
Puthukada ...	Minchira, Kanjamprom, Pattanam.
Arumana ...	...
Maycode ...	...

(2) Trivandrum Anchal Division.

Comprising Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, and Nedumangad Taluks.

Trivandrum ...	Cantonment, Vazhuthakad, Nanthancode, Karakulam, Puthenchanta, Chief Engineer's Office, Pangode Line, Vattiyoorkavu Police Station, Connemara Market.
Chalai ...	Chala Gramom, Thecketheruvoo, Chala Bazaar, Kythamookku, Thevarathukoikkal, Poojapura, Government Sathrom in the 2nd Puthen Street
Karamana ...	...
Thycaud ...	...
Pettah ...	...
Poonthura ...	...
Kalpalakadavoo (Transit office)	...
Kazhakuttam ...	Kaniyapuram, Seekaryam.

(2) Trivandrum Anchal Division.—(*contd*).

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Thonnakkal ...	Kadinamkulam.
Perukada ...	...
Nedumangad ...	...
Aryanad ...	...
Vithura ...	...
Patcha ...	...
Pirappancode ...	Venjaramoodu.
Vamanapuram ...	Vempayam.
Kattakada ...	...
Parassala ...	...
Neyattinkara ...	Ottasekharamangalam, Neyattinkara Town, Avanakuzhi, Thirupuram.
Uruttambalam ...	...
Balaramapuram ...	Vizinjam Police Station.
Poovar ...	Paraniyam.
Nemom ...	...
Nellikakuzhi ...	...
Amaravila ...	...
Kollenkode ...	(Punnamuttil Market).

(3) Quilon Anchal Division.

Comprising Quilon, Chirayinkil, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, and Shencottah Taluks.

Quilon ...	Chinnakada, Mangad, Kilikolloor, Mundakal, Pattathanam, Kavanad, Tangacherry, (British Territory), Quilon English School, Quilon Railway Station.
Do. Piravaka ...	Taluk Cutcherry.
Paravur ...	...
Chathanoor ...	Kottiyam.
Mayyanad ...	...
Perunad ...	Kanjamvelimukku.
Kundara ...	Ezhukone, Kuzhimathikad, Kundara Railway Station, Perathu temple.
West Kallada ...	...
East Kallada ...	...
Kottarakara ...	Kulakada, Pattazhi, Kottarakara Railway Station, Pooyapally.
Kunnicode ...	Kunnicode Railway Station.
Oyur ...	...
Chadayamangalam ...	Ayoor.
Kadakkal ...	...
Punalur ...	Punalur Railway Station.
Pathanapuram ...	Podavoor, Kalanjoor.
Thenmala ...	Thenmala Railway Station.
Kulathupuzha ...	Madathura.
Anchel ...	Yerur Vernacular School.
Shencottah ...	Shencottah Taluk Cutcherry, Shencottah Railway Station, Aryankavu Railway Station, Edaman Railway Station.
Elathur ...	Achenputhoor.
Puliyara ...	...

Quilon Anchal Division—(*contd.*)

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Sambavarvadakara ...	Ayikudi.
Attingal ...	Alencode Market, Avanavanchery, Manamboor.
Chirayinkil ...	Anjengo, Azhur, Kadakavur.
Vakkom ...	...
Varkkala ...	Nadayara.
Do. Town ...	Kozhithottam.
Navaikulam ...	...
Kilimanur ...	...
Madavur Pallikkal ..	Ponganad.
Panavely ...	...
Nedungolam ...	...

(4) Mavelikara Anchal Division.

Comprising Karunagapally, Karthigapally, Mavelikara, Kunnathoor, and Chengannoor Taluks.

Adoor ...	Anantharamapurum, Mannady, Yanady.
Sasthancottah ...	Sooranad, Kadampanad.
Chavara ...	Chavara Police Station, Chavara School, Neendakara.
Clappana ...	...
Kayenkulam ...	Krishnapuram, Ochira, Kayankulam bazaar, Thevaikulangara, Puthupally Mission School
Pallikal ...	...
Padanayarkulangara ...	Panmana, Thazhava.
Thevalakara ...	...
Haripad ...	Mangalam, Muttom, Evoor, Karichal.
Thrikunnapuzha ...	...
Karthigapally ...	...
Mavelikara ...	Puthiyakavu Karipuzha.
Alaramapuram ...	Ala Govt. School.
Cherukol ...	Tharayamukku.
Panthalam ...	Kulanada market.
Thumpamon ...	Ramanchira.
Noornad ...	...
Chenganoor ...	Kallicherry, Chengannoor *Proverthy* Cutcherry, Puthencavu, Vanjipuzha, Chengannoor Eastern gate, Malakara.
Pathanamthitta ...	Karur.
Ranni ...	Perumbuzha.
Kaipattoor ...	...
Konni ...	...
Vadasserikara ...	...
Ochira ...	...
Mannar ...	Mepadom.
Keerikad ...	Muthukulam, Keerikad Puthiyavila.

(5) Alleppey Anchal Division.

Comprising Changanacherry, Ambalapuzha, Thiruvella, and Shertala Taluks.

Alleppey ...	Beach, Mullakal, Thondankulangara, Thumbuvally R. C. Church, Kallercode Ver. School.
Do. Piravaka ...	...

Alleppey Anchal Division—*(contd.)*

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Ambalapuzha ...	Kainakary Primary school, Nedumudi *Proverthy* Cutcherry, Purakad School, Thakazhi School.
Champakulam ...	Oorsalam Church.
Thalavady ...	Anglican Church, Karikuzhy, Cherimuttu, Cheritta, Karikuzhi.
Edathua ...	...
Mankompu ...	...
Pulinkunnu ...	...
Changanacherry ...	Vazhapally, Thiruvenkitapuram, Changanacherry market, Perumpanachy, Manchadikara (Vernacular School), Kidangara, Ramankari (Police Station), Thrikudisthanam (Ver. School).
Veliyanad ...	Muttar School.
Karukachal ...	Chelakompu.
Kavalam ...	...
Thiruvella ...	Kavumbhagom, Thiruvella (old Taluk Cutcherry).
Mepral ...	Karakal near the Chathankari Temple.
Niranom ...	Valanjavattam, Kombankari School.
Eraviperur ...	Kaviyoor, Tholiyoor Mission house, Kallupara, Wallamkulam, Puramattam.
Mallapally ...	Muttathuman, Puthenpalli School, Methrayil shop (Kizhvaipur).
Kozhencherry ...	Airur (Upper Primary School), Melukara Girl's School.
Ayiroor ...	Keekozhur, Sreemoolapuram Market.
Kuzhikkala ...	Kidanganoor.
Aranmula ...	Poovathur.
Ezhumattur ...	Kumpalathanam.
Kalavoor ...	...
Shertalai ...	Muttathangadi, Lakshmipuram, Varanam, Thannirmukkam Police Station.
Aruthungal ...	Kadakkarapally.
Kuthiathode ...	Thuravur, Mulakal, Manakkodam.
Mararikulam ...	...
Muhammel ...	...
Vennikulam ...	...
Elanthoor ...	...

(6) Kottayam Anchal Division.

Comprising Kottayam, Vycome, Meenachil and Ettumanoor Taluks.

Kottayam ...	Chalikunnu, C. M. S. College, Chunkakadavu, Kumaranalloor, Edakadu Church, Thirunakkara Market, Good Shepherd's Church, Kanjikuzhi, Veloor, Thiruvarpu Police Station Kottayam Reading Club.
Do. Piravaka ...	...
Kumarokom ...	...
Olassa ...	Parippu.
Pampadi ...	Akalakunnam, Kanam, Vazhoor Proverthy Cutcherry.
Thazhathangadi ...	...
Pallam ...	Thottakadu, Kurichi, Puthupally Proverthy Cutcherry, Chingavanom.
Vycome ...	Pallipuram, Chempil (Bazaar), Puthenthode, Vechoor, Vycome Church, Thalayolaparampu Police Station, Vycome Water Shed.

Kottayam Anchal Division—*(continued.)*

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Kaduthurithi ...	Kallara Grant-in-aid School.
Thaikautcherry ...	Ulavaipu.
Arukutty ...	Ezhupunna, Trichattukulam, Perumpalam Vernacular School.
Panavally ...	...
Udyamperoor ...	Mamala, Vettikal, Theckanparur.
Pala ...	Anthinad, Poovarani.
Bharananganom ...	...
Ramapuram ...	Kadanad.
Erattupettah ...	Kondoor (Proverthi Cutcherry), Thidanad.
Mutholi ...	...
Ettumanur ...	Sreemularangom Market, Punnathura.
Cherpunkal ...	...
Kidangoor ...	Kidangoor.
Kuravalangad ...	Vayala, Kurianad, Kattampakal Vernacular School.
Athirampuzha ...	...
Mannanam ...	Kudamaloor, Kypuzha.
Puthupally ...	...
Mattakara ...	...
Poonjar ...	...

(7) Muvattupuzha Anchal Division,

Comprising Moovattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Alengad, Parur, and Kunnathunad Taluks.

Moovattupuzha ...	Enanalloor, Kavumkara Market, Muvattupuzha Town.
Vazhakulam ...	Arakuzha, Valakam.
Koothattukulam ...	Elavur, Vadakara, Monipally.
Piravom ...	Mulakulam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Thikariyoor ...	...
Kothamangalam ...	Kottapady School.
Thodupuzha ...	Kudayathur.
Edapally ...	Edapally Railway Station.
Alwaye ...	Alwaye Railway Station, Kottapuram, Alengad Taluk Cutcherry, Kottayi Bazaar.
Ernakolam (Transit office)	
Ankamali ...	Ankamali Railway Station, Parakadavu, Karukutty (English School).
Kaladi ...	Kalady Madhom, Manjapra.
Parur ...	Puthiakavu, Chirakkal, Palliyakkal, Parur Market.
Munambom ...	...
Varapuzha ...	Kunanmavu, Varapuzha Church, Manjummel.
Puthencruz ...	Punnorcode.
Perumbavoor ...	Kuvapady, Kizhillam, Kazhukambalam, Kurupp ambody, Mazhavanur (Ver. School).
Mannooparambu ...	...
Puthenchira ...	...
Malayattoor ...	Malayattoor Government School.
Puthevalikara ...	...
Ramamangalam ...	...
Karimanoor ...	...

(8) High Range Anchal Division.

Comprising High Range Revenue Division.

Peermade ...	Peruvanthanam, Pampanar.
Mundakayam ...	Zachariah's Shop.

(8) High Range Anchal Division. *(contd.)*

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Vandenmettu ...	Mission School, Kallar.
Kumili ...	...
Devikulam ...	...
Marayoor ...	Chinnar, Thalayar, Kanthalloor.
Munnar ...	Karinkulam.
Santhanpara ...	...
Udumpanshola ...	Thevaram, Chathurangapara.
Vandiperiyar ...	Vazhipidingy.
Ponkunnam ...	Chrakadavu.
Kanjirapally ...	Kampumkal Shop, (Kuravovelli).
Manimala ...	Kangazha. (278).

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. G. 2152.

1. To avoid delay in receiving "service" letters and other "service" articles by public officers from Anchal offices, all officers having peons of their own are required to send one of them to the Anchal office and take window delivery of letters and other articles to their address.

2. This peon may be authorised to sign receipts for registered letters and articles under Anchal Rule 30.

3. Government sanction a window delivery fee of Rupee (1) one per mensem being charged by the Anchal Department to officers who may like to use *tapal* boxes with locks and duplicate keys, one of which may be left with the Anchal master, for taking window delivery of their "*tapal*". The fee may be paid from the contingent fund of the officer.

4. Persons other than public officers also may, in the same manner, use *tapal* boxes for taking window delivery of their covers on payment of a fee of one Rupee per mensem to the Anchal Department.

5. These rules will come into force from 14th May 1909/1st Vycasy 1084.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of tax-payers, who wish to avoid the trouble of going to Proverthy Cutcherries to pay their taxes, the following rules are sanctioned by Government tentatively for a year, to admit of the tax being remitted to Proverthy Cutcherries by means of Revenue Hundis, through the Anchal Department. The rules will come into force from 1st Chingom 1085.

RULES RELATING TO REVENUE HUNDIES.

1. Revenue Hundies are a special class of Anchal Hundies by means of which a landholder paying land tax to Government may remit the amount of the tax to the Proverthicar in whose Proverthy the land on which the tax is due, is situated.

2. In these rules the term "Proverthicar" will include all officers authorised to receive land-revenue and grant a receipt.

3. Revenue hundies will be used only for the remittance of land-tax cesses and any other item of land-revenue.

4. If a land-holder has lands covered by different *pattas* in the same Proverthy, he may remit the tax due on all such *pattas* by a single hundi, but the amount paid in respect of each such *patta* should be separately entered in the hundi form.

5. It must be strictly understood that the use of this system of paying land-tax is optional, no land-holder is compelled to resort to it, unless he wishes to do so.

6. Revenue hundi form is divided into three parts:—

(A) The hundi.

(B) The memorandum of particulars of remittance.

(C) The acknowledgment.

7. Revenue hundies may be issued from any Anchal Office from where ordinary hundies are issued and must be drawn on an Anchal Office within the sphere of which the Proverthy Cutcherry of the payee is situated, and will be governed by the rules of ordinary Anchal hundies.

8. The Anchal Office of issue is responsible that no revenue hundi is issued in which the memorandum of particulars of remittance (part B) and the acknowledgment (part C) are not completely filled up. But the Anchal Office is not responsible for the correctness of the particulars.

9. If the amount of the revenue hundi falls short, or is in excess, of the amount payable by the land-holder concerned or if the issue or the delivery of the revenue hundi is too late for the kist day, the Proverthicar must still receive it.

10. If the Revenue hundi form is not properly and correctly filled up and gives room for doubt as to any particular item and in cases where rival claimants transmit hundies with a view to defeat rightful claimants, such hundies may be refused by the Proverthicar. But the reasons for such refusal should be noted in the column provided for the purpose.

11. The issue of a Revenue hundi which is ultimately delivered to the Proverthicar concerned too late for the kist day, does not exempt the remitter from thepayment of demand notice fees if they have been issued in the interval.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1601.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified that the accountant in each pakuthy, who is in charge of the Nalvazhi accounts, is authorised to receive revenue Hundies in the absence of the Proverthicar from his office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
21st July 1913.

By Order.
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. S. R. 2735.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Revenue Hundi system, introduced in the Anchal offices, as an experimental measure, from the 1st Chingom 1085, under the rules dated the 29th June 1909, and continued till the end of 1088, is confirmed, with effect from the 1st Chingom 1089.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th December 1913.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 1005

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following revised rules and schedule of fees for the conveyance of transit parcels are published for general information.

SIRKAR TRANSIT AGENCY.

No. S. R. 2813.

The Sirkar Transit agency is an agency under the management of the Anchal department, for the conveyance of parcels. — Object of the Agency.

2. Parcels for transit will be received and booked at all transit stations during the hours of 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. and 12 noon to 4 P. M., on all office days. — Booking of parcels.

3. A parcel may be sent to any place in Travancore. But it will be deliverable only at the transit station nearest to that place. — Place of delivery of parcels

4 The names of the existing transit stations to and from which parcels may be sent, are given below. The names of additional stations will be published in the Government Gazette, from time to time, as such stations are established. — Transit stations.

5. The Sirkar Agent and Transit Master at Ernakulam and the Anchal Master at Quilon are not bound, in their official capacity, to take charge of and transmit private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming through, the Railway. They are however permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels. The senders and addressees of such parcels may make their own arrangements with the agents if they wish to utilize their services. Government will, in no case, be responsible for miscarriage, misdelivery, non-delivery, delay, damage or loss of such parcels. — Railway parcels.

6. No parcel should weigh more than 10,000 tolas. — Weight of parcels.

7. The rates of fees for parcels are shown in table I annexed to these rules. — Rates of fees for parcels.

In the case of the following perishable articles, the above rates are reduced by half:— — Perishable articles.

(a) Parcels containing fresh fruits, garlic, vegetables, &c.

(b) Betel and plantain leaves, butter, milk, curds and their dairy produce.

(c) Sweet-meats (native).

(d) Cut flowers.

8. Charges for parcels may be paid either at the booking station or at the station where they are to be delivered. But the charges on parcels containing perishable articles must be *prepaid*. Such parcels will be carried only at owner's risk. — Payment of parcel charges

9. Duplicate receipts for all parcels will be given by Transit Masters, to the consignor who will forward one of them to the consignee. The consignee or his agent will give this receipt duly endorsed by the consignee, to the Transit Master at the station of destination of the parcel and take delivery of it. When for any reason the transit receipt is not received and the parcel is required urgently, the consignee may take delivery of it after executing an indemnity note on a two-anna stamped paper in the form appended. — Issue of receipts for parcels.

10. Parcels will be delivered to the owners, only after payment of all charges due on them. — Non-delivery of parcels, if payment due.

Government not responsible for damage or loss of parcels.

11. The Government will not be responsible for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

Address of parcels.

12. The particulars of address on parcels should tally with those in the receipt and should be written clearly.

Packing of articles.

13. To ensure the safety of parcels, they should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials, and should be sealed.

Non-transmission of dutiable articles.

14. Parcels containing dutiable articles will not be accepted for transmission, and it must be distinctly stated below the address on the parcel, that it contains no dutiable goods.

Examination of parcels by Transit Masters.

15. Transit Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any parcel which they may reasonably suspect to contain dutiable articles.

Confiscation of contraband articles.

16. Contraband goods in any parcel will be confiscated to the Sirkar, and the party concerned will be liable to prosecution.

Dangerous parcels.

17. Parcels containing dangerous or offensive articles will not be received for transmission.

Conveyance of valuable articles.

18. Jewellery, precious stones, coins, &c., will not be conveyed by the transit boat.

Removal of parcels by consignees.

19. If a parcel is not taken delivery of by the consignee within 7 days after its arrival at the station of destination, demurrage at the rate of one chuckram per diem will be charged for the succeeding days. If the parcel is not removed within 30 days of its arrival, it will be returned to the booking station to be delivered to the consignor to whom notice will be sent by the station master. If the consignor does not take delivery of the parcel within 7 days after receipt of the notice, it will be kept in the station for 21 days more during which demurrage will be charged at the rate mentioned above. After that the parcel will be sold in auction, and from the sale proceeds all charges due to the Government will be deducted, and the balance, if any, will be held in deposit to be paid to the consignor, if claimed within a year, after which it will be forfeited to Government.

Perishable articles.

In the case of perishable articles, if the consignment is not taken delivery of within 48 hours after its arrival at the station of destination, it will be auctioned and the sale proceeds held in deposit and disposed of as shown above.

SIRKAR TRANSIT BOAT RECEIPTS SENT VALUE PAYABLE.

Transit Receipts sent Value Payable.

20. Heavy articles which cannot ordinarily be sent by Anchal may be sent through the Sirkar Transit Agency. In such cases the receipt granted by the Transit Master for the articles sent by the transit boat should be sent by Anchal as a value payable article. The article should be addressed to the *sender himself* and the transit receipt should be endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and signed by the sender.

21. The transit receipt should then be presented at the Anchal Office, in an open envelope, with the printed form prescribed for value payable articles, in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself and fill in the required entries.

22. A fee of 2 chuckrams must be paid on each transit receipt presented for transmission. The fee must be paid in Anchal stamps which must be affixed, by the sender, to the transit receipt.

23. The Anchal Office will obliterate the stamp or stamps with the date stamp of the office, and transmit the open receipt to the office of destination to be delivered, to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in the manner prescribed for the delivery of value payable articles, on his paying the amount to be recovered.

24. When the amount is recovered, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him in accordance with the ordinary rules relating to value payable articles.

25. If the value payable receipt is not taken delivery of within the time prescribed for V. P. articles, viz., seven days, the receipt and articles will be redirected to the office of despatch. The receipt will be returned to the sender on his signing a receipt for it. The article will also be returned to him after the amount, due on them under the Transit Rules, is paid, failing which they will be auctioned and the proceeds paid to the consignor after deducting the Departmental dues.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December, 1912.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

TABLE I.

PARCEL FEES.

1 to 100 tolas.	1 to 500 tolas.	501 to 1000 tolas.	1001 to 2000 tolas.	For every additional 1000 tolas up to 10000 toals.
Chs	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.
3.	6.	10.	20.	12.

List of Transit Stations.

1. Trivandrum.
2. Cherayinkil.
3. Varkala.
4. Paravur.
5. Quilon.
6. Chavara.
7. Clappana.
8. Kayankulam.
9. Ambalapuzha.
10. Alleppey.
11. Kottayam.
12. Changanacherry.
13. Vaikom.
14. Arookutty.
15. Ernakulam.
16. Parur.
17. Chengannur.
18. Thiruvella.
19. Thrikunnapuzha.

(Two annas Stamp)

Form of Indemnity Note.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Transit Station Master at this day of 108 (a) weighing tolas and valued at Rupees which despatched on or about the day of 108 to my address at from the station and entered in the Transit receipt No. dated 108 which has not been received up to date, and for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, I undertake, in consideration of such delivery as aforesaid to hold the Travancore Anchal Department, and its officers harmless and indemnified in respect of all claims to the said parcel, which is urgently required. I shall produce the Transit receipt if and when received.

(a) Here enter full description of consignment.

Full signature and address of consignee.....
Father's name in full.....
Caste.....Age.....
Profession.....
Residence.....

Witness { 1. .....
2. .....

Executed in my presence.
.....Station.
Date.....108.

Station Master.

The following Rules regarding Service Anchal Stamps are sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government.

From and after the 1st Chingom 1087, Service Anchal Stamps should be used for the transmission, by Anchal, of all official articles.

NOTE:—Service Anchal Stamps include Service Cards.

2. Service Anchal Stamps will be of the same description and value as other Anchal Stamps, but will bear the inscription "on S. S." (on Sirkar Service) printed or impressed on them. The blue card boards now used for Service Cards will however, continue to be used until the present stock is exhausted.

3. Service Anchal Stamps will be issued from the Sirkar Treasuries on payment, to all Heads of Departments and of offices, and to such others as are entitled to send articles by Anchal on Sirkar Service, no discount being allowed on such sales.

4. The "supplementary Anchal Rules" relating to Anchal Stamps and Cards will apply to Service Anchal Stamps and Service Cards.

The rates of postage for Service Anchal letters are as follow:—

Card	... ...	4 cash.
Letter weighing up to 10 tolas	...	1 chuckram.
,, above 10 tolas and up to 50 tolas		2 chs.
,, above 50 tolas 1 ch. for every 50 tolas or fraction thereof.		

The maximum weight of a Service letter which may be sent by letter mail is 50 tolas. But Service letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 50 tolas, may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided that postage is paid at the above rates and the words "Emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover.

The rates of postage for Service "Book and Pattern Packets" and "Parcels" are, up to 50 tolas weight.....1 chuckram and above 50 tolas and up to 600 tolas, 1 ch. for every 50 tolas or fraction thereof.

5. The postage chargeable on Service Anchal articles, when the postage is not prepaid, is the prepaid rate, and when it is insufficiently paid, the deficiency.

6. Service Anchal articles, whether the postage is prepaid or not must be superscribed in the manner provided by Anchal Rules 2, 3 and 6.

7. Service Stamps affixed to, or embossed on, an Anchal article, which does not bear the prescribed superscription, supported by the signature and official designation of the sender will not be recognised by the Anchal office, in payment of postage.

8. Postage due on Service Anchal articles will be recovered in the manner provided by Anchal Rules 4, 5 and 6.

9. The above rules will not affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles for the use of the Palace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th March 1911.

(By Order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 283.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, Rule 9 of the Rules regarding Service Anchal Stamps, as amended by Notification No. G. 2891 dated 22nd May 1911, is modified as follows:—

The above rules will not affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of letters and other service articles from the Palace, or from the Resident and his Office, or of articles for the use of the Palace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st August 1911.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The word Palace will include :—

1. The Palace.—(Covers addressed to the *Palace Chellam Vakay* by the *Vicharippukar* of the Padmanabhapuram Palace must be deemed to be transmitted from the Palace) vide Huzur No. S. R. 2618 dated 20th November 1912.
2. Nithiachilavu.
3. Mathilagom (Sri Padmanabhaswamy's temple).
4. Japadekshina.
5. Panivagai.
6. Royal Stables.
7. Sreepadom Palace,* (including the Valia Koil Tampuran and the Koil Tampurans).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2165.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that the last sentence in Rule 2 of the Rules regarding the Service Anchal Stamps dated 16th March 1911, is modified as follows:-

"The Service Cards will be printed in blue ink on the address side instead of in red ink as in the case of the ordinary Anchal Cards".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp, 26th September.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 197.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Government have been pleased to sanction the transmission by Anchal, at newspaper rates, of all magazines published in Travancore, which treated as newspapers under Regulation II of 1079, and also of all publications in Cochin recognised as newspapers by the Cochin Government under the Regulation in force in the State.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th Junnary 1913.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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* Also includes (1) Attingal Adhikaram (2) Edakode (3) Muttakad Kazhangium, (4) Kadiyapattanam Kazhangium (5) Avanipuram Devaswam and the nine* sub-institutions thereunder. (*Vide Huzur letter No. G. 5666 dated 22-10-12) (6) Trivandrum Peravagai (7) Chirayankil Peravagai (8) Attingal Koikal (9) Thonnaal Choultry (Vide Hu[illegible]).

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that Government have sanctioned the introduction of cream wove and cloth-lined Anchal registration envelopes priced at 3½ and 4 chs respectively, and that they will be available for sale in all the Anchal Offices from the 1st Karkadagom 1089.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th July 1914.

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. P. 1581.

It is hereby notified for general information that Government having sanctioned the introduction of new four cash Anchal cards with writing space on the address side also, the same will be sold from the Anchal Offices as soon as the stock of the old cards in each Anchal Office is *completely* exhausted. The left-hand half of the address side of cards of private manufacture may also be used as "writing space". But nothing should be written on the right-hand half of the new cards and those of private manufacture except the address of the recipient, any departmental direction etc., or instruction to the Anchal Office. This notification supersedes all previous notifications on the subject.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st August 1914.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

List of Savings Bank Anchal Offices.

1 Nagercoil.
2 Padmanabhapuram.
3 Kuzhithura.
4 Chala.
5 Trivandrum.
6 Attingal.
7 Punaloor.
8 Shencotta.
9 Quilon.
10 Adoor.
11 Padanayarkulangara.
12 Haripad.
13 Mavalikara.
14 Chengannoor.
15 Thiruvella.
16 Alleppey.
17 Vycome.
18 Kottayam.
19 Changanasery.
20 Pala.
21 Moovatupuzha.
22 Perumpavoor.
23 Parur.
24 Peermade.
25 Devikulam.
26 Kayankulam.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 701.

As Government officers, whose offices are located far off from Treasuries, find it inconvenient to send their revenue remittance to Treasuries by the existing method, the following rules are passed to admit of the revenue being remitted to the nearest Treasury, by means of hundis through the Anchal Department:—

Rules relating to Government Revenue Remittance Hundis.

(In these rules "Treasury" means "Major and Sub-Treasuries" and "Treasury Officer" means "Major and Sub-Treasury Officers".)

I. Procedure in the office of issue.

Hundis in favour of Government officers, in payment of money (other than land revenue) due to the Government, are termed "Government revenue remittance hundis". Hundis of this class can only be made payable at a station where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury.

2. When a hundi is presented for issue, it will be the duty of the hundi clerk, or Anchal Master, to see that the ordinary hundi is properly filled in, that it is complete in every respect, and that it is payable only at a station where there is a treasury or a sub-treasury. He should specially see that the coupon of the hundi form contains full particulars showing clearly the object of the remittance. If the object of the remittance is not clearly stated in the coupon, the hundi clerk or Anchal Master should not accept the hundi, until the omission is rectified and the object clearly stated. The hundi clerk or Anchal Master should give any aid that the remitter may require to fill in the coupon, and shall not demand or accept any gratification in return, on pain of dismissal.

3. Such hundis may contain any fraction of a chuckram, but not less than one cash. Remittances of amounts including fractions of cash are not allowed. The limit of the amount of a single hundi is the same of any ordinary hundi.

4. A separate hundi form must be used for each class of Government revenue remitted, or in other words, remittances on two or more accounts should not be included in one hundi form.

5. After the hundi has been properly filled in, it should be received and dealt with in the same way as any ordinary hundi. The letter "G" should be written before the number of every Government revenue remittance hundi, and this mode of distinguishing Government revenue remittance hundis should be adopted when the number is entered. Where the remittance is sent by a Government officer, the usual commission should still be recovered, as in the case of other hundi remittance, the commission being charged by the officer to his office contingencies.

6. Every remitter of a Government revenue remittance hundi shoud be informed that he will not receive the ordinary hundi acknowledgment signed by the payee, but that the usual departmental receipt will be forwarded to him direct by Anchal, and that he should address the payee regarding it, if he does not receive it in due course. He should also be advised to keep the hundi

receipt carefully, until he receives the formal departmental receipt from the payee.

II. Procedure in the Anchal Office of payment.

7. The following rules apply only to Anchal Offices at treasury or sub-treasury stations.

8. All Government revenue remittance hundis received for payment in a day, in favour of different officers, will be paid by a single treasury voucher in favour of the Treasury Officer.

9. All Government revenue remittance hundis received for payment, will be entered in detail in the register of hundis received, and if any hundi is not included on the day of its receipt in the list sent to the treasury (vide Rule 10), and note should be made, in the 1st column of the register, of the date of the list in which it is included. The hundis entered in the list sent each day to the treasury must be grouped together, and the total amount they represent, which will agree with the total of the list for that day, will be entered against the group.

10. When the Government revenue remittance hundis are in all respects ready to be handed over to the Anchal peon, a list in triplicate (I. G. R. R. H.) will be made out by the hundi clerk or Anchal Master, the entries in the money column of the list being carefully totalled. No hundi should be included in the list, unless the object of the remittance is entered in the coupon.

11. The Anchal Master should then check the entries in the list with those on the hundis and also check the total of the money column. He will then give the Anchal peon the duplicate list and the hundis and a treasury voucher representing the total value of the hundis as entered at the foot of the list.

12. The amount represented by the treasury voucher will not be charged against the letter of credit, but will be paid quite independently of the balances of any letters of credit held by the treasury in favour of the Anchal Office.

13. The Anchal peon will take the list and hundis and the treasury voucher to the Treasury Officer, and will receive back, from the Treasury Officer the hundis without the coupons and acknowledgments. The Anchal poen must be careful to see that he receives back all the hundis and that they are duly receipted by the Treasury Officer or such other officer as may be authorised to sign hundis on his behalf.

14. The original and triplicate list will be kept with the journal of hundis paid, until the next day's account of hundis paid is sent to the Superintendent's Office when the corresponding or triplicate list of Government revenue remittance hundis paid will also be sent, the paid hundis being arranged in order and attached to the list. The original list will then be filed in the Anchal Office. A separate file of original list should be kept with the appropriate journal of hundis paid, so that the dates of the journal and of the file of the Government revenue remittances hundi lists may correspond.

15. Payee of Government revenue remittance hundis should not refuse acceptance of such hundis for want of any information in the coupons. In any case of refusal of a Government revenue remittance hundi, the Treasury Officer should be referred to Rule 24 and the hundi again offered for payment.

16. The paid hundis received back from the treasury will be examined by the hundi clerk or Anchal Master in the same way as other ordinary hundis. It will not be necessary to enter in detail Government revenue remitance paid hundis, received back from the treasury, in the journal of hundis paid, since the triplicate list will contain this information. Only the total of the list should be entered in the journal of hundis paid thus:—

"As per Government Revenue remitance
hundi list No. Rs. Chs. C."

17. The amount of the treasury voucher will be entered by the Anchal Office in the cash day book and in the cash account on the receipt side opposite the items "drawn from the treasury" and will be included in the sum entered on the disbursement side under the head "amount of hundis paid", a note being made in the remarks column that it was a Government revenue remittance hundi. All these entries must be made on the same date.

18. If it should happen that a hundi is received without the object of the remittance being entered in the coupon, the hundi will, as stated in Rule 9, not be included in the day's list. The Anchal Master will retain the hundi in deposit and make a reference to the office of issue, to ascertain the object of the remittance. On the receipt of a reply, he will paste it to the coupon, and the reply will be considered as part of the coupon. The hundi will then be included in the next list sent to the treasury officer. If, notwithstanding a reference to the office of issue, the object of the hundi cannot be ascertained, the Anchal Master or the office of payment will treat the hundi as refused, and return it, under the usual procedure, to the office of issue, noting across the coupon the words "refused as the object of remittance is not stated." Every case in which a hundi is received without the object being entered in the coupon, should be reported by the office of payment to the Anchal Superintendent.

19. On the first of every month, each Anchal Master paying Government revenue remittance hundis will prepare a return (Form 3. G. R. R. H.) of all Government revenue remittance hundis received during the previous month and submit it to the Anchal Superintendent's Office. The Anchal Superintendent should forward a consolidated return in the same form to the Account Office with his monthly departmental accounts.

III. Procedure to be followed in the Treasury.

20. On receipt of the list, hundis and Treasury voucher, the Treasury Officer will check and compare the documents. If there is any error, he will return all the documents to the Anchal Office with a note of the errors. When the documents are correct, the Treasury Officer will at once cut off the strip of each hundi containing the coupon, and acknowledgment, sign and date the hundis and payee, and return them to the Anchal peon. The Treasury Officer will retain the strip (including the coupon and acknowledgment), the list of hundis (Form 1/G. R. R. H. and the treasury voucher.)

21. The Treasury officer will, be responsible that the total of amounts of the Hundi lists corresponds with the amount of the treasury vouchr received from the Anchal Office and be debited to the Anchal Department.

22. The Treasury Officer will, on the same day, adjust the amount of the treasury voucher by transfer debiting the amount to the Anchal office and crediting the amounts of the several hundis as shown in the list and on the acknowledgments to the appropriate departments. If the amount of any hundi cannot for any reason, be credited at once in the treasury accounts, the amount should be disposed of according to the standing rules and practice of the Account Department, may be made over in cash to the officer to whom it

would have been paid if payment had been made in cash instead of by hundi or if the amount had been sent as cash in an ordinary or registered letter.

23. To each Department, in favour of which hundi or hundis have been received and credited, the Treasury Officer will, on the same day, send an advice list in Form2/G. R. R. H. together with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments.

24. No hundi received from the Anchal Office may be refused. If the particulars given are not sufficient to enable the Treasury Officer to credit the amount under the proper sub-head of account, he must credit or treat a currency note received, by Post or Anchal, with a letter furnishing only the particulars given in the hundi coupon.

25. As the Anchal peons have other delivery work, they should be immediately attended to and not detained on any account.

IV. PROCEDURE IN THE OFFICES OF THE PAYEES OF THE HUNDIS.

26. On receipt of an advice list (see Rule 23) with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments the usual entries will be made in the prescribed registers, and the prescribed receipts will be sent to the remitters by Anchal, the postage being prepaid by service stamps.

27. The prescribed form of receipt should be sent to each remitter, at the latest on the first open day after the receipt of the advice list from the treasury.

28. If the amount of a hundi is more than is due from the remitter, the excess should be entered as an advance on account of the future dues, or be dealt with in such other way as the rules of the department may prescribe; if the amount is less than is due, it should be credited as a payment in part; if the period on account of which the remittance is made is specified, the amount should be credited on account of that period; and if the period is not specified the remittance should be set off against those dues which have longest out standing.

29. Hundi remittances on account of the revenue due to local Bodies, having banking account with treasuries or sub-treasuries may be received by Anchal Offices under the above rules (for Government dues remittance hundis), when the hundi is payable at the station at which the treasury or sub-treasury, with which the Local Body has a banking account is *situate*.

30. These rules will come into force from the 1st Medom 1083.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum 3rd March 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

Original.

(THIS LIST WILL BE FILED IN THE ANCHAL OFFICE.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from ..... Anchal office to the ..... Treasury on .....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of Hundi. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.

Total amount in figures and words.

of Anchal Office.

Signature of hundi clerk
or Anchal Master.

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

Duplicate.

(THIS LIST WILL BE FILED IN THE TREASURY.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from..... *Anchal office to the*..... *Treasury on*.....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of Hundi. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.

Total amount in figures and words.

Signature of hundi clerk or Anchal Master.

Date stamp of Anchal Office.

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

Triplicate.

(THIS LIST WILL BE SENT TO THE ANCHAL SUPERINTENDENT.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from.....Anchal office to the.....Treasury on.....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi. Rs.	ch.	c.	Head or sub head in the Treasury account to which amount has been credited.	Remarks.

Total amount in figures and words.

Date stamp of Anchal Office.

Signature of hundi clerk or Anchal Master.

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Form 2/G. R. R H

Advice list of.....hundis received in the.....Treasury on the .....and credited to the.....Department on the same date.

The coupons and acknowledgments are annexed.

Serial number in Anchal Office list of this date.	Anchal Office of issue.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi. Rs.	ch	c.	Head or sub-head in the Treasury account to which amount has been credited.	Remarks.

Total number of hundis... .....

Total amount of hundis in words.....

Signature of Treasury Officer.

Form 3/G. R. R. H.

Return showing the total No. and value of G. R. R. hundis received during the month of .....108 .

Particulars.	Total number.	Total value. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
1. Remaining undisposed at the close of the last month.					
2. Received during the month.					
3. Total.					
4. Paid to treasury.					
5. Treated as refused and returned to offices of issue for repayment to remitters.					
6. Remaining undisposed at the close of the month.					
7. Total of 4, 5 and 6.					

NOTE:—The entries in lines 3 and 7 should agree.

Anchal Master.

No. S. R 752.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of the Notification No. S. R. 701, dated the 5th March 1913, containing the rules relating to Government Revenue Remittance Hundis, it is hereby notified that the said Rules will come into force from the 1st Medom 1088 instead of from the 15th Meenam 1088.

(By Order)
M. RAJARAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 25th March 1913.

INLAND POST: POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

POSTAGE RATES:—(1) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS PREPAID :—

POSTCARDS.		LETTERS.			BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.	REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS. (PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.)			PARCELS—PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.		
									Not exceeding 440 tolas.	Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory.)	
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 1 tola.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 10 tolas	Every additional 10 tolas or part of that weight.	Every 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 8 tolas.	Exceeding 8 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	For every 40 tolas or part of that weight.	Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 800 tolas.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	rupees.	annas.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4

(2) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS NOT PREPAID OR IS INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID (CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY):—

On an unpaid letter, or packet ... ... double the prepaid rate.

insufficiently paid letter or packet ... ... „ the deficiency rate.

Registration Fee.

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered .... 2 annas.

Ordinary Money Order Fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5 .. .. 1 anna.
" exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10 .. .. 2 annas.
" " Rs. 10 " " Rs. 15 .. .. 3 "
" " Rs. 15 " " Rs. 25 .. .. 4 "
" Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600 ... ... 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

Telegraphic Money Order Fees.

A fee for the issue of a telegraphic Money Order will be charged at the rate of commission on an ordinary Inland Money Order for the same amount, added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rate for Inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message.

Value-Payable Fees.

These fees are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders

INSURANCE FEES		ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE.	
For every Rs. 50 of insured value	1 anna	For each article registered	1 anna

FOREIGN POST:—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

Countries and places. [For the few countries and places to which postcards cannot be sent or registration is not available, or prepayment of postage is compulsory, see the foreign letter post Schedule in Section III of the *Indian Postal Guide*]	Postcards.		Letters.		Printed papers, including books and newspapers.	Business papers.		Samples.	
			Per 1 oz.						
	Single	Reply.	For every 1 oz or part of that weight.		Per 2 oz..	Not over 10 oz.	Per 2 oz. addition.	Not over 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.
	anna	annas	anna	anna	anna.	annas	anna	anna	anna
(1) The United Kingdom and all the British possessions participating in the scheme of Imperial penny postage (see foreign directory post of the *Indian Postal Guide*) (2) Egypt including the Soudan	1	2	1	1	½	2½	½	1	½
Any other parts of the world served by the Foreign Post, except Ceylon and Portuguese India	1	2	2½	1½	½	2½	½	1	½
Ceylon and Portuguese India... ...	Indian inland rates.								

REGISTRATION FEE—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter, postcard, or postage India

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE—One anna (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon or Portuguese India and 2 annas (in stamps) in all other cases in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, postcard or packet registered.

PARCELS—not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight may be sent by post to the United Kingdom at the following rates of postage:—

	For a parcel—not over 3 lbs.	—not over 7 lbs.	—not over 11 lbs.
Via. Gibraltar	Rs. 0 12 as.	Rs. 1 8 as.	Rs. 2 4 as.
Overland	1 8	„ 2 4	3 0 „

Under an arrangement with the P. & O. S. N. Co., parcels exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may also be sent to the United Kingdom through the medium of that Company. For the rates and conditions applicable to such parcels, (*see* Foreign Post directory of the *Indian Postal Guide.*)

Parcels may also be sent by post to most British possessions and to most foreign countries and their possessions, at the rates postage and under the conditions shown in section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Prepayment of parcel postage is compulsory in all cases.

MONEY ORDERS—expressed in sterling may be drawn on the United Kingdom and most British possessions, and also on most foreign countries and their possessions at the following rates of commission :—

On any sum not exceeding £1	3 annas.	On any sum exceeding £ 3 but not exceeding £ 4	... 10 annas.
„ exceeding £ 1 but not exceeding £ 2	... 8 „	„ „ £ 4 „ £ 5	... 12 „
„ exceeding £ 2 „ „ £ 3	... 8 „	„ „ £ 5 „ £ 6	... 12 „

for each complete sum of £ 5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £ 1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £ 2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £ 3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas and if it does not exceed £ 4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

The value of a single money order drawn on the United Kingdom may not exceed £ 40.

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may be drawn at inland rates and under inland rules on the Indian Native States, the British possessions and the foreign countries and possessions named in section V under the head "Foreign Money Orders."

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS—expressed in Indian currency may also be drawn on Ceylon. Limit of value is Rs. 600. For the rates of commission applicable to such orders, [*see* clause 316 of the *Indian Postal Guide.*]

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS—of the denomination of 6 *d.*, 1 *s.*, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, and so on, increasing by 6 *d.* at each step, up to 20 *s.* and also of the denomination of 21 *s.*, are sold at post offices for their denominated value (at Rs. 15 to the £) *plus* a small commission.

The amount of commission is ½ anna in the case of an order for a sum not exceeding 2 s. 6 d., 1 anna for an order for any sum from 3 s. up to 15 s. inclusive and 1½ annas for an order for any sum exceeding 15 s.

British postal orders are payable in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and British Post Office Agencies named in clause 326 of the *Indian Postal Guide.* They are also payable in India.

INSURANCE—is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom and a number of other countries and colonies at the following rates:—

(1) To the United Kingdom and all other countries and places to which insurance is available, with the exception of those named below	... 3 annas	for every £ 5	or fraction thereof	of insured value.
(2) To Ceylon and Portuguese India	... 2 „	Rs. 100	„ „	„
(3) To Mauritius	... 4 „	Rs. 100	„ „	„
(4) *For* (*parcels only*).—To British East Africa, and British Post Office at Zanzibar	4	„	Rs. 100	

Inland Post.

ADDRESSES.

Every letter, postcard, packet or parcel should be clearly addressed. First, the name of the person should be written, then his profession, then the place where he lives, and then the post-town thus:—

A. B. Collector, Poona.	Sewalik, son of Jaganath, Teacher, Village——, Ramanagar post office.

If the post-town is a very small one or if there are other post-towns of the same name the name of the district must be added *in brackets* but if the name of the district is the same as that of the post-town, the name of the province should be added instead of the name of the district. The sender of the postal article should write his name and address on the lower left-hand side of the envelope or cover. When this is done, the Post Office will be able to return the article to the sender without opening it, and, in some cases without any delay if the person to whom it is addressed cannot be found or refuses to receive it.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.

A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not granted by the Post Office. The certificate may be written on a slip of paper, or in a book and should be presented at the post office with the articles to be posted. It should contain an exact copy of the addresses on the article to which it relates and should have a postage stamp, or stamps, affixed to it in payment of the prescribed fee which will be charged as follows :—(1) In the case of the unregistered parcels (ordinary or value-payable) and value-payable unregistered book packets – quarter anna for every six articles of either or both of these classes or for any less number. (2) In the case of unregistered letters postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers), and pattern packets,—¼ anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number. A separate certificate must be presented for each of the two classes of articles (1) and (2), headed with the words "certificate of posting for parcels" or "certificate of posting for letters," as the case may be. The post office will deface the postage stamp or stamps, impress the date stamp on the certificate and return it to the person who presented it.

POST CARDS.

Cards of private manufacture may be sent as post-cards, provided (1) that they are not larger than $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or smaller than $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches, and (2) that they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office. Nothing may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address-side, of a postcard except (*a*) the heading 'Post Card' or reply post card (*b*) the name and address of the addressee (*c*) the name and address of the sender and (*d*) the date, (but not the hour) of posting. In the case of post cards of private manufacture, however, the address side may also be used for communication, advertisements, engravings etc., provided that a space not less than half the address side, marked of vertically, is set apart on the right hand solely for the address of the addressee, the postage stamps and the official marks of the post office. Subject to the following exceptions, nothing may be affixed or attached to a post card.

Exception 1.—To any post card there may be affixed: (*a*) on either side, an address label, bearing the name and address of the sender and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ¾ of an inch in width, provided

that when the label is affixed to the address side of a post card of private manufacture, the conditions laid down in the proviso contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph are fulfilled (b) on the address side, postage stamps in prepayment of postage and the registration fee if any and an address label bearing the name and address of the addressee and not exceeding the size mentioned above; (c) on the other side (i) adhesive stamps used to denote the duty payable in respect of receipts and (ii) engravings, illustrations, drawings and photographs on very thin paper, and completely adherent to the card.

Exception 2. To post cards of private manufacture articles of the nature specified in exception 1 (c) (ii) may be affixed on the address side on the conditions laid down in the proviso contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

Note: —The sender of a reply post card may affix to the address side of the reply half an address label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width. A second post card may not be attached to a single post card as a substitute for a reply half.

A post card may not be folded cut or otherwise altered except that the impressed postage stamps (if any) may be perforated with initials.

A post card which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is treated as a letter and charged for accordingly.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITIONS.

Should a post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full, it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should either portion of a reply post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid, that portion will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should any of the other conditions laid down in the foregoing clauses be infringed, the post card will be treated as a letter and the amount of postage prepared on a single post card or on the first half only of a reply post card will be taken into account in assessing the postage to be charged on delivery. If an inland post card be addressed to a country served by the foreign post, it will be disposed of under clause 156.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

A book packet may contain books, newspapers, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, and generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed. It may also contain blank paper, parchment or card-board; manuscript papers, such as deeds, bill of lading, invoices, accounts, and manuscript for press; and old letters which have already once passed through the post and served their original purpose. No personal communication can be sent in a book packet except manuscript for the press.

A pattern packet may contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which have no saleable value. It may also contain together with such patterns or samples, anything which is allowed to be sent by book post.

There is no limit as to the weight of a book packet, but the weight of a pattern packet must not exceed 80 tolas.

The size of a book or pattern packet must not be more than 2 feet in length 1 foot in width, and 1 foot in depth.

A book or pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover, open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed for an examination of the contents.

A book or pattern packet which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers of all kinds may be sent by post at the rates for and under the conditions relating to, book packets, but the cheap rates of postage for newspapers

are available only for newspapers which have been registered as such in the office of the Postmaster-General, and are posted under the special conditions prescribed for newspapers of that kind. The definition of "newspaper," and the conditions under which such newspapers may be posted at the special rates of postage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

REGISTRATION.

Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets, and parcels may be registered.

The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Articles intended for registration must be presented at the window of the Post Office. The post office will give a receipt for each article registered. Registration is compulsory in the case of a postal article containing currency notes, and also in the case of an article which is seen or known to contain postage or other stamps, are cheque, hundi, bank note or the like. If this rule is infringed, a double registration fee is charged on the delivery of the article.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure; but the post office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may sustain during its transmission through the post, unless the article is also insured. Compensation up to Rs. 25 may, however, be granted by the Director-General of, the Post Office solely as an act of grace, for the loss of an uninsured registered letter, packet or parcel, or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in the post, subject to the conditions laid down in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

ADDRESSEE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

INSURANCE.

Registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in branch offices authorised to issue articles, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 in all other authorised post offices.

All the charges (*i. e.*, postage, registration fee, and insurance fee) on an insured article must be paid in full, by means of postage stamps affixed to it, before it can be insured.

Articles intended for insurance must be packed and sealed in the manner described in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*. The cloth lined registration envelopes sold at all post offices are recommended to be used for insured letters.

The minimum size for an insured parcel is 12 cubic inches.

Articles for insurance must be presented at the post office window with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

A receipt will be given by the post office for each article insured and the sender will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the article is delivered.

Insurance is compulsory in the case of coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, and articles of gold and silver. If this rule is infringed, the article is liable to be returned to the sender, or to be forwarded to the addressee charged with an additional fee of one rupee.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Section H of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Any person may open an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in his own name, or on behalf of minors related to him or of whom he is the guardian.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas, and no sum which includes a fraction of an anna, can be received. Not more than Rs. 1,500 may be deposited in each official year (1st April to 31st March) of which not more than Rs. 500 may remain at call-the excess above Rs. 500 being invested in Government securities. The largest sum that a person may have at his credit in cash at any time (not including interest) is Rs. 2,000 or in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor, Rs. 1,000; but the total amount at credit of an account may be raised to Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult, and Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor, by investments in Government securities. These annual and maximum limits do not apply to public, conjoint, and security deposit accounts.

No sum less than 4 annas, and no sum which includes a fraction of an anna, can be withdrawn except to close an account; Money deposited on behalf of a minor can be withdrawn, during his minority, by his guardian only.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on deposits at call.

Government securities may be bought and sold through the agency of the Post Office without any charge for the service, and if Government securities purchased through the Post Office, are kept in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, the interest thereon is exempt from income-tax. Sums in whole rupees, not being less than Rs. 10, may be tendered for investment in Government paper subject to an annual limit of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

Investment Certificates representing Government securities may be purchased over the counter of any head or sub-post office, and on application at a Branch office, may be obtained from the head office or the sub-office to which the Branch office is subordinate.

Foreign Post.

FOREIGN PARCELS.

Postal parcels may be sent to the United Kingdom and most of the British possessions and also to most foreign countries and their possessions at the rates of postage and under the condition shown in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The postage on foreign parcels must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed either to the parcels themselves or to official labels pasted on the parcels. These official labels can be obtained free of cost at any post office.

Every parcel for transmission by the foreign parcel post must be presented at the Post Office counter with a customs declarations in the prescribed form.

FOREIGN INSURANCE.

Insurance is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the *United Kingdom* and a number of other countries and colonies the names of which will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Parcels and registered letters tendered for insurance must have the amount to be insured clearly written in both words and figures on their covers, and must be packed and closed and sealed in the special manner described in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

When a parcel addressed to a *foreign* (as distinguished from a *British*) country or possession is to be insured, it must be presented with a despatch-note duly filled up, in addition to the customs declaration.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets may be sent value-payable, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article is not more than Rs. 1,000 and that it does not contain a fraction of an anna.

(Any of these postal articles, with the exception of unregistered parcels may be sent value-payable to Ceylon, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article does not exceed Rs. 600.)

Article intended to be sent by the value-payable post must be presented at the post office window with the prescribed form which can be obtained *free* at the post office, filled up. The sender must sign the declaration in the form that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

If the value payable article is sent unregistered, the sender must pay a fee, calculated according to the schedule of value payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space for this purpose.

A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the sender of a value payable registered article.

The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *Plus* in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets, a fee calculated according to the Schedule of value-payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender. When the amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by money order.

Railway or steamer receipt-notes for goods conveyed within the limits of British India may be sent open by post as value-payable articles subject to the rates relating to registered value-payable articles and to certain further conditions which will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

MONEY ORDERS—Ordinary.

The amount of a single money order must not be more than Rs. 600 and must not include any sum less than an anna.

A person wishing to have a money order issued must fill in all necessary particulars in a money order form (which can be obtained *free* at the post office), and present it with the money and commission at the post office during the hours for money order work.

A receipt will be given by the post office for the amount paid in on account of each money order, and the remitter will receive, free of charge an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the money order was paid.

MONEY ORDERS—Telegraphic.

The amount of a single telegraphic money order must not be more than Rs. 600, and must not include any sum less than a rupee. If the amount is more than Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order is obtained in the same way as an ordinary money order, but the remitter must write across the money order form the words "By telegraph express" or "By telegraph ordinary" according as to whether he wishes the telegram advising the remittance to be signalled as an urgent, or as a deferred, message.

A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the remitter of a telegraphic money order for the total amount paid by him. The remitter will also receive, through the post, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the remittance was paid.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders expressed in *sterling* may be drawn on the *United Kingdom* and most of the other countries of Europe, and also on Egypt, Canada, the United States of America, the British possessions in the West Indies, South Africa, and Australia, and most of the other British possessions in America and Africa, as well as on a number of other countries and places the names of which will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling currency is £ 40 in the case of money orders drawn on the United Kingdom and most of the other countries, possessions, and places in question ; in the remaining cases the limit is either £ 10 or £ 20. Full particulars on this point will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The amount to be paid in Indian money for a foreign sterling money order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for one pound sterling, *plus* the commission at the rates given on the first page.

Money orders expressed in *Indian currency* may be drawn *at inland rates and under inland rules* on the British and German East African Protectorates, the Somaliland Protectorates, British North Borneo, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Hongkong Macao, certain places in Corea and Formosa, Japan and the Japanese Agencies in China, Mauritius, Sarawak, the Seychelles, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Portuguese India, and certain Native States in India. The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in Indian currency is Rs. 600.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

British postal orders of the denominations shown on the first page can be obtained at the Post Office. In the case of postal orders payable in the United Kingdom or India, broken amounts up to five pence (but not including fractions of a penny) may be made up by affixing to the face of any such postal order unused *Indian* postage stamps, not exceeding *three* in number, of equivalent value – one anna being equal to a penny. The only Indian postage stamps which may be used for the purpose are those of the values of 1, 2, 3 and 4 annas. *British penny* postage stamps may be used for the purpose of making up broken amounts not exceeding three pence. Penny postage stamps which are sold by the Post Office at one anna each can be obtained at stations where there are many Europeans.

These orders are *payable* in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and British Post Office Agencies named in the Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.* They are also payable in India. The amounts to be paid in Indian money for a British postal order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for 20 s., *plus* a small commission as shown on the first page.

Square embossed envelopes impressed with ½ anna stamps, oblong embossed envelopes impressed with ½ anna stamps, registration envelopes impressed with a 2 anna stamp, and wrappers for newspapers and packets impressed with ½ anna stamp and 1 anna stamps are sold at post offices at a small charge for the stationery in addition to the value of the stamps. A small oblong embossed envelope with a ½ anna stamp is also sold at the face value of the stamp.

Stamp-booklets, containing half anna and one anna-postage stamps to the value of 1 Rupee and interleaved with waxed paper, are on sale, at 1 Rupee per booklet at all head post offices and town sub-offices and also at other important offices.

For further information see the "Indian Postal Guide," price 4 annas procurable at or through any Post Office.

I.—COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON INLAND POST CARDS.

The prepayment of postage on *inland* post cards of private manufacture is now compulsory. Any such cards posted unpaid will be destroyed.

II.—MODIFICATION OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, RULES.

With effect from the 1st January, 1911, the system of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal will be abolished. The rate of interest on deposit at call will remain at 3 per cent., but the maximum limit of annual cash deposits will be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Also, one or more investment Certificates of the nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 may be exchanged for a whole piece of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs 100.

2. In consequence of these changes the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks have been amended and will shortly be supplied to all depositors. In the meantime, further particulars regarding the revised rules can be ascertained from the local post office.

III. MODIFICATION IN THE FEES FOR INDO-CEYLON TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

The fees for Indo-Ceylon Telegraphic money orders have been revised and a private communication from the sender to the payee may be added to the Telegram advising the remittance.

INLAND TELEGRAMS TO BE POSTED AT INDIAN PORTS TO PLACES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

CLAUSE. CLAUSE.

361. By foreign post.

TELEGRAMS TO BE POSTED AT FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA POST.

362. By sea post.

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BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE.

1. Business hours.

(1) At every post office the hours during which postal business is transacted with the public, and the times at which mails are delivered and closed, are conspicuously notified. The public business hours are fixed with regard to local convenience and all work at the post office window or counter is stopped precisely at the latest hour fixed. In many large towns the business hours extend from early morning to sunset; elsewhere they are generally as follows on days which are not Post Office holidays (*see Clause 2*) :—

For references and inquiries ... { From 7 to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M.

,, registration	From 7 to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M., unless otherwise notified.
,, insurance	
posting parcels	
,, posting value-payable articles ...	
,, granting certificate of posting ...	
,, issue of money orders ...	From noon to 4 P. M., unless otherwise notified.
,, savings bank business ...	
,, sale and payment of British postal orders	
,, issue and payment of telegraphic money orders	At any time at which work is going on in the post office between the hours of 6 A. M., and 6 P. M., or such longer hours as may be notified locally.
,, receiving telegrams for despatch.	At any time when telegraphic money orders may be issued, or during telegraph business hours (*see* Section VI, *Indian Telegraph Guide*).

(2) At combined post and telegraph offices, the receipt of telegraphic money orders for issue and of telegrams for despatch is subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Telegraphic money orders and telegrams, *whether ordinary or express*, are accepted on the understanding that, if the telegraph office of despatch or the telegraph office of destination is closed at the time the telegraphic money order or telegram is accepted, the telegraphic money order or telegram will not be *transmitted by wire* until both the offices are open.

(ii) If, however, the sender of an *express* telegraphic money order or *express* telegram desires its transmission during closed telegraph hours, he must pay an extra fee of Rs. 2 if both the telegraph office of despatch and the telegraph office of destination are closed, or of Re. 1 if only one of these offices is closed, on the understanding that the actual transmission of the telegraphic money order or telegram will depend on whether the attention of the telegraph office of destination can be secured. If this is not secured, the transmission of the telegraphic money order or telegram will be delayed, but the extra fee of Re. 1 paid in respect of the office of destination will be refunded. [The working hours of telegraph offices are shown in Section VI of the *Indian Telegraph Guide*.]

Exception.—At places where there is more than one telegraph office, only one will ordinarily be available for use by the public during "closed hours." The other combined offices at such a place will not, during hours when the telegraph branch is closed, ordinarily accept telegraphic money orders or telegrams for despatch even on payment of extra fees, but will exhibit a notice outside the office directing intending remitters of telegraphic money orders to the nearest post office which is open for the purpose and intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office or, if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of extra fees.

(3) The conditions mentioned in paragraph(2) above apply also to the receipt of inland telegrams at post offices situated at Government Telegraph stations which are authorised to accept such telegrams for despatch—*See clause 354.*

2. Post office holidays.

(1) New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday, Christmans Day, and all Sundays are Post office holidays and also Telegraph holidays. In addition, the following days will be observed in 1914 as Post Office holidays:—

	Bengal and Assam.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.	United Provinces.	Bombay.	Central.	Madras.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.
Pongul ...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 13	...	...
Sri Panchami or Basant Panchami ...	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivratri ..	...	...	...	Feb. 23	Feb. 23	...	...	...
Holi or Doljatra ...	...	...	Mar. 12	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu New Year's day..	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 27	...	...
Tamil New Year's day ...	...	...	...	...	...	Apl. 13	..	...
Burmese New Year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apl. 15	...
Beginning of Buddhist Lent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July. 6	...
Janmastami or Gokul Ashtami ...	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 14	...	...	Aug. 13
Id-ul-Fitr or Ramzan (*a*) .	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	...	Aug. 24
Dasehra, Ayudha Puja or Durga Puja ...	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Sep. 28	Sep. 28	...	Sep. 29
End of Buddhist Lent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 3	...
Diwáli, Dipavali or Kali Puja ...	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	...	Oct. 19
Id-uz-zuha or Bakrid (*b*)	,, 30	,, 30	,, 30	,, 30	,, 30	...	...	,, 30
Tazaungdaing ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Oct. 31	...

(*a*) August 25th in the Madras and Punjab and N.-W. F. circles, if moon be not visible on August 23.

(*b*) October 31 in the United Provinces and Punjab and N.-W. F. circles, if moon be not visible on October 20.

(2) With the following exceptions, no business is done with the public on Post Office holidays.—

(*i*) Postage stamps and postal stationery are always sold to the public on the day on which the weekly mail for Europe is closed.

(*ii*) Telegraphic money orders (ordinary and express) are paid on every day of the year.

(*iii*) *Express* telegraphic money orders for issue and *express* telegrams for despatch are received on every day of the year subject to the conditions mentioned in clause 1 (2) (ii), and ordinary telegraphic money orders and telegram are received on Post Office holidays which are not also Telegraph holidays [*see paragraph* (1) *of this clause*].

POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POSTCARDS, AND WRAPPERS.

3. Stamps, etc., sold.

Postage stamps, envelopes, postcards and wrappers for newspapers and packets for the use of the public are sold in any quantity however small, at all post offices and telegraph offices at any time at which the office is open to the public. Quarter-anna, half-anna, one-anna, and two-anna stamps, half-anna, embossed envelopes, and inland postcards are also sold by village postmen.

NOTE.—British penny postage stamps, are sold by the Indian Post Office, at the the rate of one anna each at stations where there are many Europeans. They cannot be used for the prepayment of postage on articles posted at an Indian post office.

(1) *Postages Stamps* of the following values are issued by the Post Office :—

4. Postage stamps.

¼ anna*	2½ annas	8 annas*	3 rupees
½ „ *†	3 „	12 „	5 „ *
1 „ *†	4 „ *	1 rupee*	10 „ *
2 annas *	6 „ *	2 rupees*	15 „ *

25 rupees*

(2 *Stamp-booklets* containing half-anna, one anna, and half-anna together with one-anna postage stamps interleaved with waxed paper so as to preserve the stamps in good condition during all seasons of the year, are sold at all head post offices and town sub-offices, and also at other important offices. The half-anna booklets contain eight pages of four stamps each, or 32 stamps in all ; the one-anna booklets contain four pages of four stamps each, or 16 stamps in all ; and the half-anna together with one-anna booklets contain four pages of half-anna stamps, and two pages of one anna stamps, each page containing four stamps, or 24 stamps in all. The booklets are sold for the value of the stamps contained in them without any additional charge on account of the cost of manufacture. The sale price of each of the booklets is thus R 1, and they may be obtained at that price.

4. Postage stamps.

(1) *Embossed envelopes* bearing a half-anna stamp are of three kinds, *viz.*, oblong (4¾X2¾ inches), thick square (4¾X3¾ inches) and commercial (6X3½ inches). The oblong envelopes are sold at the value of the stamp embossed on them. The prices of the square and of the commercial envelopes are as follows :—

THICK SQUARE.

For		R	a.	p.	For		R	a.	p.
1	...	0	0	8	5	...	0	3	0
2	...	0	1	3	10	...	0	6	0
3	...	0	2	0	15	...	0	9	0
4	...	0	2	6	20	...	0	12	0

COMMERCIAL.

For		R	a.	p.	For		R	a.	p.
1	...	0	0	7	5	...	0	2	9
2	...	0	1	2	10	...	0	5	6
3	...	0	1	9	15	...	0	8	3
4	...	0	2	3	20	...	0	11	0

It will be observed that it is advantageous to buy the thick square and the commercial envelopes in quantities of 5 or of multiples of this number.

(2) *Registration envelopes* bearing a two and-a-half-anna embossed stamp, to denote the registration fee and the initial rate of letter postage, are of two sizes, and are sold at the following prices :—

Size 5¼+3¼ inches	...	R 0-2-8 each, or R 2-10-6 per packet of 16.
„ 10+4¼ „	...	R 0-3-2 „ „ R 1-9-3 „ „ „ 8.

6 Postcards and wrappers.

(1) *Postcards*, single and reply, are of two kinds, *viz.*, Inland and International postcards. Inland postcards measure 5½X3½ inches and bear a quarter-anna impressed stamp, or, in the case of a reply card, a quarter-anna impressed stamp on each half. International single postcards measure 5½X3½ inches and bear a one-anna impressed stamp and the reply cards measure 4¾X3½ inches and bear a one-anna impressed stamp on each

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* Also issued for *official* correspondence with the letters "On H. M. S." or "SERVICE." impressed in black ink. Stamps issued for official correspondence are called *service stamps*.

† May be utilised either for postal purposes or for the payment of stamp duty in all cases in which one anna adhesive stamps are required under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

half. Postcards, both inland and International, are sold at the values of the stamps impressed on them.

NOTE.—A quarter-anna single postcard is also issued for inland *official* correspondence with the words "On Service" printed above the impresed stamp. This card is called a *service postcard*.

(2) *Wrappers* for newspapers and packets are sold at the following prices :—

Bearing half-anna stamp.								*Bearing one-anna stamp.*							
For		*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	For		*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	For		*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	For		*R.*	*a.*	*p.*
1	, ,	0	0	7	4	, ,	0	2	4	1	, ,	0	1	1	4	, ,	0	4	4
2	, ,	0	1	2	5	, ,	0	2	11	2	, ,	0	2	2	5	, ,	0	5	5
3	, ,	0	1	9	6	, ,	0	3	6	3	, ,	0	3	3	6	, ,	0	6	6

The wrappers can only be used for the transmission of newspapers and packets by either the inland or foreign post, and additional adhesive stamps can be affixed to them when the weight is not covered by the stamp printed upon them.

7. Service Stamps, etc.

Service stamps and postcards are not sold at post offices ; they can be obtained by Government officials at Government treasuries. Service stamps are also sold to the public, by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India, Calcutta, provided that the value of the stamps sold to any person at one time shall not be less than Rs. 25 and that an extra charge of two annas in the rupee calculated on the face value, shall be made to cover incidental expenses. These stamps cannot be used for the prepayment of postage on private correspondence (*see* clause 339).

8. Soldiers and seamen's envelopes.

The envelopes embossed with a nine-pies stamp (surcharged one anna) for the use of soldiers and seamen are not sold at post offices. They can be obtained, for the surcharged value of the stamp, through the Officers Commanding Regiments or His Majesty's Ships, or from other officers specially authorised in this behalf.

9. Spoilt or defaced stamps.

(1) Postage stamps (whether adhesive, embossed, or impressed) which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any word, letter, figure, or design written, printed or impressed upon them otherwise than by the authority of Government before posting, or which have been cut or otherwise separated from embossed envelopes, postcards or wrappers, cannot be recognised in payment of postage. The special registration envelopes provided by the Post Office, bearing embossed stamps denoting the registration fee and the initial rate of letter postage, cannot be used for the transmission of unregistered postal articles (*see* clause 113).

NOTE.—The perforation of postage stamps with initials, or other identifying marks, treated in minute holes is not prohibited.

(2) The using for the payment of postage or postal fees, with intent to cause loss to the Government, of a stamp that has already been used for that or any other purpose, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both.

10. Reply-coupon.

The sender of a letter to any of the countries mentioned below can prepay a reply by enclosing in his letter a reply-coupon in exchange for which the addressee, on presenting it at any post office in the country of destination, will be entitled to receive a postage stamp, or stamps, of the value of 25 centimes (2½ annas) or the equivalent of that value in the currency of the country concerned. Reply-coupons, at the price of 3 annas each, can be purchased at any head post office or at any important sub or branch post office. Any other sub or branch office at which application is made for reply-coupons will obtain them for the applicant.

The holder of a reply-coupon received from another country is entitled, on presenting it at any Indian post office, to receive in exchange for it a postage stamp, or stamps (as may be desired), of the value of 2½ annas.

List of countries referred to above.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
AUSTRIA.
  Austrian officers in Levant.
BELGIUM.
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.
BRAZIL.
BULGARIA.
CHILI.
COREA.
COSTA RICA.
CRETE.
CUBA.
DENMARK (including Greenland, Faróe Isles and, Iceland).
Danish West Indies.
EGYPT.
FRANCE.
  French Colonies :—
    Algeria.
    Dahomey.
    Guadaloupe and its Dependencies.
    Guiana.
    Guiena.
    Indo-China.
    Ivory-coast.
    Madagascar and Dependencies.
    Matrinique.
    Mauritania.
    New Caledonia and Dependencies.
    Oceania.
    Réunion.
    Senegal, Haut Senegal and Niger.
    Somali Coast.
    St. Pierre and Miquelon.
    French Establishments in India.
  French offices in China.
  French offices in Morocco.
  French offices in Turkey.
GERMANY.
  German offices in China.
  German offices in Morocco.
  German offices in Turkey.
  German Protectorates :—
    Cameroons.
    Caroline and Palaos (or Pelew) Islands.
    German East Africa.
    German New Guinea.
    (German South-West Africa.
    Kiaochow or Kiautschou.
    Marine Islands (except Guam).
    Marshall Islands.
    Samoa.
    Togo.
GREAT BRITAIN.
  British Colonies and Possessions :—
    Bahamas.
    Bechuanaland Protectrate.
    British East Africa (including Uganda).
    British Guiana.
    British Honduras.
    Canada.
    Ceylon.
    Gibraltar.
    Gold Coast.
    Hong Kong and its agencies in China.
    Malta.
    Mauritius and Dependencies.
    Newfoundland.
    Now South Wales.
    New Zealand (including Cook Islands).
    Nigeria. Southern
    Papua (British New Guinea).
    Queensland.
    Rhodesia (Southern).
    Seychelles.
    Sierra Leone.
    Somaliland.
    South Africa, Union of (Provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal).
    South Australia.
    Straits Settlements and Labuan.
    Tasmania.
    Trinidad and Tobago.
    Victoria.
    West Australia.
  British Post offices in Turkey.
  British Post offices in Morocco.
GREECE.
HAYTI.
HONDURAS (Republic).
HUNGARY.
ITALY.
  Italian Colonies :—
    Benadir.
    Erithrea.
    Libia.
  Italian post offices in foreign countries :—
    Canea.
    Constantinople (Galata, Pera, Stamboul).
    Durazzo.
    Janina.
    Jerusalem.
    Salonica.
    Scutari d'Albanie.
    Smyrna.
    Valona.
JAPAN (including Formosa and Japanese Sagalien).
  Japanese offices in China (including Manchuria)
LIBERIA.
LUXEMBURG.
MEXICO.
NETHERLAND.
  Netherland Colonies :—
    Dutch East Indies.
    Dutch Guiana.
NORWAY (including Norwegian office in Spitzburgen).
PANAMA (Republic).
PORTUGAL (including the Azores and Madeira).
PORTUGUESE East Africa.
ROUMANIA.
SALVADOR.
SIAM.
SPAIN.
SWEDEN.
SWITZERLAND.
TUNIS.
TURKEY.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
  United States Colonies and Possessions :—
    Guam (Marianne Islands).
    Porto Rico.

GENERAL RULES AS TO POSTING.

11. Services which cannot be claimed.

Post Office officials are absolutely forbidden to affix stamps to letters, or other articles brought to the Post Office. They are not bound to give change or to weigh for the public letters or other articles, except registered articles and parcels which are weighed before being accepted.

12. Articles requiring special treatment.

Letters or other articles intended to be registered or insured, articles intended to be sent as "value-payable," or with regard to which "certificates of posting" are required, must be presented at the post office at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of any particular mail, if it is intended that they should be forwarded by that mail.

13. Late letters.

(1) At any post office authorised to levy a late letter fee, an article of the letter post will be received at the Post Office window after the mail has been closed for despatch by that mail if presented in the prescribed time, and if stamped with both the postage due and the amount of the late fee. In the case of official articles the late fee should be paid by service stamps.

(2) Except in the Presidency towns, where the amount of the late letter fee is locally notified, the late fee is ordinarily half an anna for unregistered articles other than parcels, and two annas for registered articles of the letter mail, and, unless the Postmaster-General otherwise directs, the "prescribed time" extends to within 15 minutes of the actual despatch of the mail.

14. Train letter-boxes.

(1) Letters, postcards, and small packets may be posted in the letter-boxes provided in the Post Office mail vans attached to trains, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) No article may be posted in a train letter-box at the railway stations in the Presidency towns of Calcutta (including Howrah), Bombay, and Madras.

(*b*) At other railway stations, (1) if there is a letter-box on the platform, an article posted in the train letter-box must bear an *extra* half-anna postage stamp by way of late letter fee; (2) if there is no letter-box on the platform, but if there is one within a mile of the railway station, the extra fee is leviable only on articles posted in the train letter-box between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.; and (3) if there is no letter-box on the platform or within a mile of the railway station, articles may be posted in the train letter-box without the extra fee.

(*c*) In cases in which the extra fee is payable under paragraph (*b*), the postage also must be fully prepaid.

(*d*) Inland articles may not be posted in the postal special trains carrying the inward foreign mails, but articles addressed to foreign countries may be posted in a special train conveying outward foreign mails.

(2) Articles posted in a train letter-box which do not fulfil the above conditions are liable to be detained.

15. Posting in letter-boxes.

When letter-boxes are marked "For letters only," nothing except letters and postcards should be posted in them. If other articles are posted in them, they are liable to delay in being forwarded.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.

16. Object of certificates.

The object in granting certificates of posting is to afford the public an assurance that letters and other articles entrusted to servants and messengers for posting have actually been posted.

17. Manner of obtaining.

(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the Post Office, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) the certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to an officer on duty at the Post Office along with the articles to be posted, during the hours fixed for the grant of such certificates;

(*b*) the certificate must contain an exact copy of the addresses on the articles, to which it relates, and must have a postage stamp, or stamps, affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—

(i) In the case of unregistered letterrs, postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers, and pattern packets, posted by the same person at one time.	½ anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number.
(ii) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or valuepayable, and value-payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time.	½ anna for every six articles of either, or both, of these classes, or for any less number.

(2) There must be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (i) and (ii), headed with the words "Certificate of posting" and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written *in words* at the foot of the document.

(3) The officer on duty will compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate and, if the latter be correct, will obliterate the postage stamps and impress the date-stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

NOTE.—Printed forms of certificate of posting are obtainable at all post offices free of charge, and the use of these forms is recommended. Books containing 50 forms are also procurable at all principal post offices at a cost of half-an-anna per book.

RECALL OF ARTICLES POSTED.

18. Recall of articles posted

(1) Inland letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels, and foreign registered articles of the letter mail and foreign registered parcels which have not been despatched from India may be recalled when in course of transmission by post, without reference to the consent of the addressee, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) No such postal article as aforesaid shall be re-delivered to the sender except under the orders of—

(i) the chief postal authority in a postal circle:

(ii) the Director-General:

(iii) the Local Government; or

(IV) the Governor-General in Council.

(*b*) A fee of one rupee shall be paid in respect of each postal article for the re-delivery of which to the sender an application is made.

(*c*) An application for the re-delivery to the sender of a postal article may be presented in writing to any of the authorities aforesaid, either direct or through any officer in charge of a post office.

(*d*) An application shall be received only from the sender of the postal article, or from some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.

(*e*) Every application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the authority to which the application is presented, or, where such authority is a Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, by a Secretary to the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be.

(*f*) Upon receiving such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid, the officer in charge of the post office shall immediately send the same to the chief postal arthority in the postal circle in which he is serving.

(*g*) If the postal article, of which re-delivery is sou ht, is in his possession, the said officer shall, instead of forwarding it to the addressee, keep it in deposit, and send the application to the authority

(h) If the postal article is not in his possession, the said officer shall require the officer in charge of the post office of address in the case of an inland postal article, and of the office of foreign exchange in the case of a foreign registered postal article, to abstain from delivering it to the addressee or from sending it to its address, and to keep it in deposit. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission shall be borne by the applicant.

(i) When the application reaches such an authority as is named in condition (a) that authority may order the re-delivery to the sender of the postal article upon being satisfied thatt he applicant is the sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise the postal article shall be sent at once to its address.

(j) A Letter or postcard in course of transmission by post shall not be re-delivered to any one but the sender, or some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.

(2) These rules apply to all letters and articles, official as well as non-official. But in the case of official letters and articles no fee is taken, the cost whereof would be debited as public expenditure.

DELIVERY.

19 "Delivery" defined.

The delivery of a postal article at the house or office of the addressee, or to the addressee of his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorised to receive the article according to the usual manner of delivering postal articles to the addressee is deemed to be delivery to the addressee under the Post office Act.

20. Delivery of insured and V. P. articles.

Articles insured for more than Rs. 250 and value-payable registered articles on which the sum to be recovered exceeds Rs. 25, are delivered only at the post office window.

21. Duties of postmen.

Postmen are forbidden to deliver any article on which any sum of money is due to the Post Office, whether on account of postage, Customs duty, or on any other account, without receiving immediate payment of the amount due, or to deliver any registered or insured letter or parcel without obtaining the signature of the addressee on the receipt and acknowledgment. Postmen are also forbidden to deviate from their prescribed beats, and cannot therefore be required to call again to receive payment of sums due. They are not bound to give change.

22. Refusal of articles.

The addressee of an article is not bound to pay the amount due on it to the Post Office if he forthwith returns it to the postman unopened. In this case he should write the word "Refused" across the cover.

23. Acceptance of articles.

When a person takes delivery of an article on which any sum is due to the Post Office, he must pay the amount marked upon it. Any complaint of overcharge should be made to the postmaster of the office of delivery, to whom the article should be taken before being opened.

24. Remedy of post office for recovery of charges due.

If a person, after taking delivery of an article on which any postage or other sum or Customs duty is payable, refuses to pay the amount marked as due, it will be recovered from him in the same way as a fine imposed under the Post Office Act, and the Post Office has further the power of withholding from him, until such charge be paid or recovered, any article addressed to him not being on His Majesty's Service.

25. Articles maliciously sent unpaid.

If the Postmaster-General is satisfied that any article has been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, he may remit the amount of postage charge upon it.

26. Articles addressed indefinitely or fictitiously.

(1) No article will be delivered by the Post Office unless it bears a definite address. Articles addressed in a general way, *i. e.*, addressed to a class of persons in contradistinction to a particular person or firm, are regarded as not bearing a definite address unless they are to the care of some definite person or firm, or unless the address specifies some definite place for delivery, such as a particular house, or a particular post-box, or a particuiar No. in a street. Articles addressed to initials or to clearly fictitious names, even though the address specifies a definate place for delivery, are regarded as not bearing a definite address unless they are to the care of a particular person or firm. Articles directed in a general way or to initials or clearly fictitious names will not be delivered if addressed merely to a post office or "Poste Restante," or to the care of a postmaster.

(2) The following are examples of definite and indefinite adresses:—

Definite and therefore *deliverable*.	Indefinite and therefore *undeliverable*.
(*a*) The Resident, May Lodge, Simla.	(*a*) The European Residents, Simla.
(*b*) The Occupant, No. 10, Park Street, Calcultta.	(*b*) The Non-Commissioned Officers, Peshawar.
(*c*) The President of the Officers' Mess, Muttra. (This would be a definite address as there is only one Officers' Mess at Muttra.	(*c*) The President of the Officers, Mess Rawalpindi. (This address would be in definite as Rawalpindi has several Officers, Messes.)
(*d*) A. B., c/o the Bank of Bengal, Lahore.	(*d*) B. C., No. 10, Park Street, Calcultta.
(*e*) Shareholder, c/o Messrs, Brown & Smith No. 1, Civil Street Calcultta.	(*e*) A. B., Post Office, Lahore.
(*f*) E.-97, Pioneer Press, Allahabad.	(*f*) Investor, No. 2, Meadows Street, Bombay.

(3) Parcels or other articles tendered at a post office for transmission under the Registration, Insurance, or value-payable systems, as also Money Orders, will not be accepted unless they are definitely addressed to a particular person or firm.

27. Regimental correspondence.

Articles addressed to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of British Regiments, and to the Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of Native Regiments, will be delivered to an orderly or other fit person, deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive them. Articles, however, on which postage is due will not be delivered unless the postage be first paid. (*But* see clause 31.)

28. Window Delivery.

(1) Except at the three Presidency towns of Calcultta, Bombay, and Madras and at Rangoon, any person residing within the ordinary delivery beat of the postmen can have all letters and other postal articles received to his address delivered, to him regularly, during business hours, at the window of a post office, free of any charge on this account, provided that the articles are taken over loose and that the addressee makes a written application to the post office asking that his letters and other articles may be retained in the post office till called for, instead of being sent out in the ordinary course by the postmen.

(2) Any person residing within the lordinary delivery beat of the postmen may also, on application, obtain delivery, during business hours, from the window of a post office, *in a locked bag*, of all *fully prepaid unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, and packets* that may be received to his address, provided that the bag is furnished with a lock and duplicate keys and is supplied at the applicant's own expense, and provided also that the applicant pays to the post office in advance a fee calculated as follows for a window delivery ticket which will entitle him to the service at any post office. The fee will be at the rate of one rupee a month for the number of months from the month of issue of the ticket to the following March, both inclusive. Thus the fee for a ticket issued on any date in April will be Rs. 12, while that for a ticket issued on any date in December will be Rs. 1. The ticket which will also entitle the holder to use his bag for the conveyance to the post office of articles to be posted will be personal to the holder, that is to

say, it will not be transferable from one holder to another; and it will remain in force up to the 31st March following the date of issue, but may at the end of that period be renewed up to the 31st March of the next year on payment of a fee of rupees twelve in advance. No refunds will be allowed.

NOTE 1.—The special conditions under which a person may obtain delivery of articles to his address from the window of the post office in the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and in Rangoon may be ascertained, on application, from the postmasters. An alphabetical list of post-box holders is given at the end of this book.

NOTE 2.—Registered and insured articles will be delivered to *messengers* and money orders paid to them only on the conditions laid down in clause 30. Value-payable articles will be delivered only in accordance with the provisions of clause 137.

29. Delivery of articles to messengers sent from places not served daily by postmen.

(1) Any person, residing at a place which is not served *daily* by the postmen, who sends his own messenger regularly to the post office to take delivery of correspondence received to his address or to the address of members of his family can have his letters and other unregistered articles delivered to the messengers, who must pay the postage due on the unpaid articles, unless the addressee deposits money in advance to pay the postage, in which case an account will be kept with him and adjusted at regular intervals.

(2) Registered and insured articles will be delivered and money orders paid to the messenger only on the conditions laid down in clause 30. Value-payable articles will be delivered only in accordance with the provisions of clause 137.

(3) The Post Office will, if desired, provide, at the addressee's expense, a bag furnished with a lock, in which all articles, cash, receipts, acknowledgments, notices and coupons to be conveyed by the messenger will be placed by the post office together with a memo. of the contents. One key of the bag will be kept by the postmaster and the other by the addressee. The same bag may be used for the conveyance by the messenger to the post office of articles to be posted. No fee will be charged for this bag.

30. Delivery of registered articles, etc., to messengers.

(1) If the addressee specially authorises the postmaster to do so in writing (in the following form), the postmaster will also deliver to the messenger all registered and insured articles and pay him the value of all money orders (*see* clause 261) which may arrive for the addressee or his family; provided that no value-payable articles will be delivered otherwise than as prescribed in clause 137.

"I authorise the postmaster of—to deliver registered and insured articles and parcels, and pay money orders to my messenger named—, and on the postmaster delivering such articles and paying such money orders to the messenger, and obtaining the latter's receipt, I free the Post Office from all responsibility in respect of such articles and money orders."

(2) If the addressee does not authorise his messenger to sign, on his behalf, the receipts and acknowledgments in the case of registered and insured articles and notices with acknowledgments and coupons, in the case of money orders (*see* clause 262) will be handed under receipt to the messenger for delivery to the addressee. When the receipts and acknowledgments are returned to the post office duly signed, and the notices endorsed with receipts of payment, the articles and the amounts of the money orders will be made over to the messenger.

(3) It is not necessary that the authority granted to the postmaster should apply to all classes of articles: it may be restricted to uninsured registered articles, in which case insured articles will be delivered, and money orders paid, only on the return of the receipts, acknowledgments and notices signed by the addressee.

31. Accounts with planters, etc.

In the case of planters and others living at a distance from the post office regiments, officials, and mercantile firms who are in the habit of receiving unpaid correspondence, the post office will arrange, if desired for the delivery of articles to their messengers or orderlies or at their offices, without requiring a daily settlement of its claim for the postage due on their unpaid articles, provided that a sufficient sum to pay the postage is deposited in advance by the addressees. In such cases the post office will keep an account with each addressee, adjusting the account at regular intervals, and giving the addressee due notice when the amount deposited by him in advance to cover postage is nearly expended.

TREATMENT OF UNDELIVERABLE ARTICLES.

The following rules govern the treatment of undeliverable articles in post offices :—

32. Period of detention of undeliverable articles in post offices.

(*a*) Articles, the addressees of which are so illegible or incomplete as to render delivery impossible, are sent at once to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

(*b*) Articles, the addressees of which are not known or have left the station of address without intimating their fresh address to the post office, are ordinarily kept in deposit in the head, sub, or branch post office to which they are addressed, for a period of seven days after all enquiries to find the addressee have proved unsuccessful. Insured articles are then returned to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders, while other articles are forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for disposal. If an article has been re-directed to the post office at which it is found to be undeliverable, it is not kept in deposit, after it has been ascertained that the addressee cannot be found.

(*c*) Undelivered telegrams, which are in course of transmission by post, are kept in the post office to which they are addressed for a period of three days from the date on which they reach that office, and are then returned to the telegraph office by which they were posted.

(*d*) An undelivered postal article, of which the addressee—

(i) has refused or omitted to take delivery after due notice has been given to him by the post office,

(ii) is known to have gone away from India without leaving instructions at the post office as to the re-direction of his correspondence, or

(iii) is dead, and there is no person to whom the article could properly be delivered.

is not detained in the post office to which it is addressed, but is sent at once to the Dead Letter Office, with the following exceptions :—

(1) Refused unregistered articles which bear *clearly* on the outside the name and address of the sender are returned at once by *head offices* direct to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.

(2) Unclaimed and refused insured articles and refused uninsured registered articles (including v. p. articles) are returned at once direct to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.

If the senders of articles so returned to the office of posting cannot be found, the articles are then sent to the Dead Letter Office.

33. Disposal of articles sent to the Dead Letter Office.

(1) In the Dead Letter Office, further endeavours are made to find the addressees of articles other than refused articles or articles addressed to deceased persons. If the addressees cannot be found, those articles which bear the name of the sender on the cover are returned to the office of posting for delivery to the sender. Those which do not bear the name of the sender on the cover are opened, for the purpose of ascertaining the name and address of the sender ; if the necessary information is found, the articles are returned to the sender ; if it cannot be found, they are disposed of in the Dead Letter office after being detained for a certain fixed period.

(2) Refused articles and articles addressed to deceased persons are treated in the Dead Letter Office, in the same manner as articles the addressees of which cannot be found.

34. Sender to pay postage, etc.

The sender is bound to pay any postage or other sum due on an undelivered or refused article returned to him by the Post Office. In the case of refusal to pay the amount due, the Post Office has the remedy described in clause 24.

POSTE RESTANTE.

35. Poste Restante articles.

All articles superscribed "To be kept till called for," "To await arrival," or in any similar was, and also articles addressed "Post Office" are held to fall under the head "Poste Restante."

36. Treatment.

An article of the Poste Restante is kept in the post office to which it is addressed—

(*a*) for a period of four months from the date on which it reaches that post office in the case of the undermentioned towns and some other sea-ports—

Bombay,	Chittagong,	Madras,
Calcutta,	Karachi,	Rangoon,

(ii) for a period of one month in all other cases.

Exception.—As soon as it is ascertained that the payee of a telegraphic money order addressed "Post Office" cannot be found, a reference is made to the office of issue, and the telegraphic money order if still undeliverable, is then re-issued without delay by telegraph, free of any further charge, for payment to the remitter.

37. Responsibility of Post Office.

In cases in which articles are superscribed "To await arrival," or "To be kept till called for," and the address gives no further indications of the intention of the sender, the responsibility of the Post Office is limited to retaining such articles in deposit for the prescribed period.

NOTES FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION.

38. Restrictions and limitations.

Whenever restrictions or limitations exist as regards any particular class of work in any post office, such restrictions or limitations are mentioned in foot-notes in the list of post offices at the end of this book.

39. Legal responsibility of Post Office.

The Indian Post Office is exempted by law from all responsibility in the case of loss, misdelivery or delay of, or damage to, any postal article in course of transmission by post. In the case of insured letters and parcels, however the Indian Post Office is responsible for their safe transmission under the conditions which will be found in the rules regarding insurance.

40. Posting of coin, etc.

Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, and articles of gold or silver may only be sent, by the Inland post, insured. They may not be sent at all by the Foreign letter post, but may be sent by the Foreign parcel post. Currency notes or any portion thereof may only be sent insured. By sending articles of value in unregistered letters or unregistered parcels, the senders not only run the risk of losing their property but also expose to temptation every person through whose hands the articles pass.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods. The expression "Currency Notes" does not include defaced notes (*i. e.*, notes from which the signature has been cut off after cancellation), remitted on behalf of the Currency Department.

41. Packing.

(1) Every letter, packet, or parcel has to be stamped with the date-stamps of at least two post offices, and is liable to a great deal of pressure and friction in the mail bags and during transit. All articles, therefore, which are likely to suffer from stamping or pressure should be packed in strong covers. The Post Office cannot take any special precautions to secure the safety of fragile articles. When wax-cloth is used for the protection of a parcel, packet, or letter, it should be used as an *inside* cover, or there should at least be sufficient strong paper securely fastened outside the wax-cloth to receive the impression of the Post Office date-stamps, and any postage stamps which have to be affixed to the article,

(2) Special rules regarding the packing of particular classes of articles are given in the clauses of the *Guide* relating to insured articles and book and pattern packets, under the Inland post, and in the clauses relating to printed papers, samples, and insured parcels, under the Foreign post. These rules are absolute rules, for the breach of which a penalty is prescribed in each case.

NOTE.—Paper used as wrappers for packets of printed matter intended for the Foreign post should be specially strong and tough. As an additional precaution against the tearing of paper wrappers, it is recommended that thick magazines or pamphlets which are folded for the post be tied with string or tape before the wrapper is applied.

42. Sealing.

The public are advised not to use sealing-wax for seals outside unregistered letters and packets, except when such seals are necessary for the protection of the articles to which they are applied. When sealing-wax is used for seals outside letters and packets, a piece of tissue or other thin paper should be laid on the wax before the seal is applied, as otherwise both the articles themselves and those with which they come in contact intransit are liable to injury from the sealing-wax adhering to other articles. The precaution recommended is specially necessary in the case of articles for the United Kingdom and foreign countries, which have for several days to pass through very hot climates.

43. Addition of sender's address.

Every article should bear on the lower left-hand corner the name and address of the sender, in order that the Post Office may be able, in case of non-delivery, to return it unopened and without delay. This is specially desirable in the case of registered articles (whether letters or parcels) and unregistered parcels. A large number of undelivered articles are destroyed every year at the various Dead Letter Office, because they contain no clue, outside or inside, to the whereabouts of the senders, and it is suggested that in the case of photographs sent by packet post, the name and address of the sender should always be written on the back of the photograph.

44. Intimation of address to correspondents abroad.

The public are advised, when furnishing their address to their correspondents abroad, to mention the name of the Province in India in which they reside.

45. Advantage of prepayment of postage.

(1) It is the accepted policy of the Indian Post Office to forward by the earliest mails, and to deliver, as expeditiously as possible, all letters on which the postage has been fully prepaid. Articles on which the postage has not been prepaid, or has not been fully prepaid, represent money that has to be realised by the Post Office, and are therefore forwarded and delivered under special arrangements, which necessarily involve delay.

(2) With respect to prepayment of correspondence addressed to foreign countries, the attention of the pub'ic is invited to the importance of prepaying postage in full especially on newspapers and packets, as insuficient prepayment, besides involving delay, renders these articles liable to refusal by the addresses.

46. Complaints against Post Office.

(1) Letters containing complaints against the Post Office may be transmitted by the Inland post free of postage, provided that they are addressed to a postmaster or other officer of the Post Office, and provided that it is certified on the cover, with the full signature of the complainant, that they are complaints against the Post Office.

NOTE.—A person wishing to register a letter containing a complaint the Post Office must comply with the ordinary registration rules, which require that the postage, as well as the registration-fee, should be prepaid. Also, if a certificate of posting is required in respect of a letter containing a complaint against the Post Office, the prescribed fee for such a certificate must be prepaid.

(2) Complaints should, in the first instance, be addressed to the postmaster of the office concerned unless the matter complained of is of sufficient importance to call for an independent investigation. If the complainant is not satisfied with the action taken by the postmaster or, for other reasons, desires an independent investigation, he should address the superintendent* of post offices or the Postmaster-General concerned (*see* page 450 of the *Post Office Guide*). Complaints on matters of special importance should always be addressed direct to the Postmaster-General.

* The address of the Superintendent of post offices can always be ascertained from the nearest post office. A complaint if addressed in the following manner will be duly delivered.

Complaint against the Post Office.

The Superintendent of Post Offices.

LOCAL.

Signature of complainant.

NOTE.—*See* clause 140 regarding complaints concerning value-payable articles.

(3) Complaints made by the senders of registered, insured, or value-payable articles or by the remitters of money orders should be accompanied by copies of the receipts granted by the Post Office, and complaints from the senders of unregistered articles of the loss of the articles should furnish such information as may be available to establish the actual posting of the articles such as (i) the date and hour of posting, (ii) the locality of the letter-box in which posted, (iii) the full address on the article, and (iv) the person by whom posted. In a large proportion of complaints it is found that articles entrusted to messengers or servants are never posted, or are not posted at the time believed or that the posting is uncertain.

(4) In all cases of loss of the contents of an article, the cover or wrapper should accompany the complaint of a full description of the missing contents should be given: if the missing contents are currency notes, the serial letters and numbers and general numbers of the notes should be given.

(5) Complaints of delay in the delivery of articles should be accompanied by

the original covers or wrappers. In a complaint regarding the Savings Bank, the number of the *account* should always be given.

(6) Complaints of overcharge on articles, the delivery of which has been accepted, should be addressed to the postmaster of the office of delivery to whom the article should be taken or sent before it is opened.

(7) Complaints regarding the wrong payment or non-payment of a money order cannot be attended to unless preferred within twelve months of the date of issue of the money order. Other complaints cannot be attended to unless preferred within six months of the date of the occurrence to which they relate; or, if they include claims for compensation for loss or damage to postal articles, within the time mentioned in CLAUSES 111 (*b*), 126 (*d*), 204 and 212 (*d*).

NOTE.—Applications for the refund of telegraphic charges on telegraphic money orders must be sent direct to the *Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, within two months from the date on which the telegraphic money order was issued.

47
Complaints on telegraph matters.

(1) Letters containing complaints on telegraph matters may be transmitted by Inland Post, free of charge, provided that they are addresseed to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta*, or to a telegraph master, or other Telegraph officer, and provided that it is certified on the cover, with the full signature of the complainant, that they are complaints on telegraph matters.

(2) Complaints relating to telegrams received or despatched should be addressed to the *Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta*. Complaints against any Telegraph official or on telegraph matters in general, should, in the first instance, be addressed to the officer in charge of the telegraph office concerned, unless the matter complained of is of sufficient importance to call for an independent investigation. If the complainant is not satisfied with the action taken by that officer, or for other reasons desires an independent investigation, he should address the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch. Complaints on matters of special importance should be addresseed to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (address Calcutta from November to March, and Simla from April to Ocober). The address of the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, can always be ascertained from the nearest telegraph office.

(3) Complaints made to the *Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta*, regarding telegrams should be accompained by documentary evidences, namely:—

(*a*) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from destination, or from the addressee;

(*b*) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram deli vered to the addressee;

(*c*) in case of an unused reply telegram form by the reply telegram form, delivered to the addressee;

(*d*) in case of Paid Service Advices, by the receipt for the repetition message and the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the telegraph office of delivery; and

(*e*) in case of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender, or stamped and can celled before transmission has begun, by the receipt granted for the telegram.

(4) Complaints regarding Inland telegrams cannot be attended to unless preferred within two months of the date of the telegram, and regarding Foreign telegrams within five months of the date of the telegaam.

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INTRODUCTORY.

48 Definition of "Inland Post".

Subject to such exceptions as may be notified by the Government of India, the term, "Inland Post" means the post maintained by the Government of India, either by land or by sea—

(1) between any places in British India;

(2) between any places in British Inaia and places beyond the limits of British India at which there are Indian post offices; and

(3) between any places beyond the limits of British India at which there are Indian post offices.

Exceptions.—Union rates of postage add conditions* apply to private (unofficial) correspondence (*i. e.*, letters, postcards, newspapers, and book and pattern packets) posted in British India for the places noted on the margin or posted at the Indian post offices at those places for any other of those places or for any place in British India.

Bagdad.	Henjam.
Bandarabas.	Jask.
Basrah.	Linga.
Bushire.	Mohammerah.
Chahbar.	

*By "union rates of postage and conditions" are meant the rates and conditions given in Section III which are applicable to countries other than (*a*) those mentioned in CLAUSE 155 (1) and (*b*) Ceylon and Portuguese India.

NOTE.—*Parcels* addressed *to* the Indian post offices at Bandarabas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, and Mohammerah may, at the option of the sender, be posted at the Indian *inland* rates or at the *foreign* rates given in the Foreign Post Directory under the head Persia.

49. Definition of "Postal articles."

The term "Postal Articles" is used to describe, for the purposes of the Inland post, the following five classes, for each of which a distinctive rate of postage is prescribed:—

Letters.	Registered newspapers.
Postcards.	Parcels.

Book and pattern packets.

LETTERS.

50. Postage.

The rates of postage on letters are as follows:—

For a letter not exceeding one tola in weight	Half an anna
For a letter exceeding one tola but not exceeding ten tolas in weight	One anna.
For every additional ten tolas or part of that weight ...	One anna.

51. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters.

(1) A letter posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

(2) Unpaid letters, with or without covers, must be securely closed by the senders, and any such letter posted without having been securely closed will be forwarded to the Dead letter Office to be destroyed forthwith.

Note.—See exception 2 below CLAUSE 337 (*a*).

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Sowerby— Coo., Post Master General and Traffic, Madras Circle.

J. G. Morgan Esq., Engineering Superintendent, Trichinopoly Division Head-quarters, Trichinopoly.

C. Oro	..	Telegraph Master, Trivandrum,
F. H. Gomez		Telegraphist, Trivandrum,
J. D. Frederick	..	.. Do. Do.
T. Chellappa Pilla	...	... Do. Do.
A. Shunmugam Pillay	...	.. Telegraph Master, Quilon,

The classification of offices into 1st, 2nd & 3rd classes has been done away with,

Trivandrum and Quilon are departmental offices open on week days from 7 to 21 hours and on Sundays and holidays (Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and H. M. the King's birthday) from 8 to 10 and 16 to 18 hours.

The following is a list of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and their working hours are marked against them.

Names of Offices.	Working hours—Standard time. Ordinary days.	Sundays and Holidays.
Alleppey ..	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18
Alwaye ...	10 — 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30
Anjengo ...	7 to 9 & 12 to 17	Do.
Attungal ...	10 — 17	Do.
Changanacherry ...	10 — 17	Do.
Colachel ...	10 — 17	Do.
Kayanculam ...	10 — 17	Do.
Kottayam ..	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18
Kumili ...	10 — 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30
Marthandam ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.
Mavelikara ...	10 — 17	Do.
Mundakayam ...	10 — 17	Do.
Muvattupuzha ...	10 — 17	Do
Nagercoil ...	7 — 20	8— 9 & 16—18
Neyyattinkara ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30
Neyyoor ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.
Surianallee ...	10 — 17	Do.
Parur ...	10 — 17	Do.
Peermade ...	10 — 17	Do.
Shencottah ...	10 — 17	Do.
Shertallay ...	10 — 17	Do.
Thuckalay ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.
Tiruvalla ...	10 — 17	Do.
Trivandrum Bazaar ...	7 — 20	Closed.
Vandiperiyar ...	10 — 17	Do.

Note.—An urgent telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained on the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fees shall be two rupees but if only one of them is closed, one rupee.

The following Railway Telegraph offices in the Travancore branch of the S. I. R. also receive and despatch paid messages during the hours they are open for Railway work.

Kundara S. I., Kottarakarai S. I., Auvaneeswaram S. I., Punalur S. I., Edamon S. I., Tenmalai S. I., Ariyankavu S. I., Shencottah S. I., & Quilon S. I.

Places within Free-delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office— Vallacadavoo, Valiathurai, Karamanai, Oolloor, Chakkay, Manacaud, Poojapuray, Poonduray, Perkaday.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office— Kottar, Oolaganacherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Suchindrum, Thayrapoothur, Tripatisaram, Vellamadam, Vadiveeswaram.

Quilon Telegraph Office— Ayetheel, Eravipuram, Kandachira, Kiliyelloor, Kolloovela, Oomayalloor, South Mookattoo, Tangacherry, Theroovillarum, South Neendakara.

Fixed express charges for boat to be paid by the sender :—

Place (Telegraph office at)	Rs.	A
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon	...	12
Trivandrum	1	8

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional word.		Address.*
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	12	1	0	0	2	Charged for.
Ordinary	12	0	6	0	½	Ditto.

* For definition of address, see Rule 23.

Additional charges—	Rs.	As.
Reply-paid telegrams, Rule 92—		
Minimum	0	6
Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 107)	0	6
Collation (Rule 104)	0	4
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Rule 128) per telegram ..	0	8
Boat hire [see Rule 84]	...	...
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 140) ..	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six words.		Address.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	48	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	48	0	8	0	1	Free.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rule 129 to 136. For definition of address, see Rule 24.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.	Address.
		R. as.	Rs. as.	
Express ...	48	1 0	0 2	Free.
Ordinary ...	48	0 8	0 1	Ditto.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rules 129 to 136.

CHARGES.

Tables of Charges for Inland Telegrams.

CHARGEABLE WORDS.	ORDINARY Address charged for.	EXPRESS Address charged for.	CHARGEABLE WORDS.	ORDINARY Address charged for.	EXPRES Address charged for.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Rs. As
12 ...	0 6	1 0	57 ...	1 12½	6 10
13 ...	0 6½	1 2	58 ...	1 13	6 12
14 ...	0 7	1 4	59 ...	1 13½	6 14
15 ...	0 7½	1 6	60 ...	1 14	7 0
16 ...	0 8	1 8	61 ...	1 14½	7 2
17 ...	0 8½	1 10	62 ...	1 15	7 4
18 ...	0 9	1 12	63 ...	1 15½	7 6
19 ...	0 9½	1 14	64 ...	2 0	7 8
20 ...	0 10	2 0	65 ...	2 0½	7 10
21 ...	0 10½	2 2	66 ...	2 1	7 12
22 ...	0 11	2 4	67 ...	2 1½	7 14
23 ...	0 11½	2 6	68 ...	2 2	8 0
24 ...	0 12	2 8	69 ...	2 2½	8 2
25 ...	0 12½	2 10	70 ...	2 3	8 4
26 ...	0 13	2 12	71 ...	2 3½	8 6
27 ...	0 13½	2 14	72 ...	2 4	8 8
28 ...	0 14	3 0	73 ...	2 4½	8 10
29 ...	0 14½	3 2	74 ...	2 5	8 12
30 ...	0 15	3 4	75 ...	2 5½	8 14
31 ...	0 15½	3 6	76 ...	2 6	9 0
32 ...	1 0	3 8	77 ...	2 6½	9 2
33 ...	1 0½	3 10	78 ...	2 7	9 4
34 ...	1 1	3 12	79 ...	2 7½	9 6
35 ...	1 1½	3 14	80 ...	2 8	9 8
36 ...	1 2	4 0	81 ...	2 8½	9 10
37 ...	1 2½	4 2	82 ...	2 9	9 12
38 ...	1 3	4 4	83 ...	2 9½	9 14
39 ...	1 3½	4 6	84 ...	2 10	10 0
40 ...	1 4	4 8	85 ...	2 10½	10 2
41 ...	1 4½	4 10	86 ...	2 11	10 4
42 ...	1 5	4 12	87 ...	2 11½	10 6
43 ...	1 5½	4 14	88 ...	2 12	10 8
44 ...	1 6	5 0	89 ...	2 12½	10 10
45 ...	1 6½	5 2	90 ...	2 13	10 12
46 ...	1 7	5 4	91 ...	2 13½	10 14
47 ...	1 7½	5 6	92 ...	2 14	11 0
48 ...	1 8	5 8	93 ...	2 14½	11 2
49 ...	1 8½	5 10	94 ...	2 15	11 4
50 ...	1 9	5 12	95 ...	2 15½	11 6
51 ...	1 9½	5 14	96 ...	3 0	11 8
52 ...	1 10	6 02	97 ...	3 0½	11 10
53 ...	1 10½	6 4	98 ...	3 1	11 12
54 ...	1 11	6 6	99 ...	3 1½	11 14
55 ...	1 11½	6 8	100 ...	3 2	12 0
56 ...	1 12	6			

CHARGES.

able of Charges for Foreign Private Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Eastern or Indo.

Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words	Charges.	Words.	Charges.
	Rs. As.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.
1 ...	1 4	26 ...	32 8	51 ...	63 12	76 ...	95 0
2 ...	2 8	27 ...	33 12	52 ...	65 0	77 ...	96 4
3 ...	3 12	28 ...	35 0	53 ...	66 4	78 ...	97 8
4 ...	5 0	29 ..	36 4	54 ...	67 8	79 ..	98 12
5 ...	6 4	30 ...	37 8	55 ...	68 12	80 ...	100 0
6 ...	7 8	31 ...	38 12	56 ...	70 0	81 ...	101 4
7 ...	8 12	32 ...	40 0	57 ...	71 4	82 ...	102 8
8 ...	10 0	33 ...	41 4	58 ...	72 8	83 ...	103 12
9 ...	11 4	34 ...	42 8	59 ...	73 12	84 ..	105 0
10 ...	12 8	35 ...	43 12	60 ...	75 0	85 ...	106 4
11 ...	13 12	36 ...	45 0	61	76 4	86 ...	107 8
12 ...	15 0	37 ...	46 4	62 ...	77 8	87 ...	108 12
13 ...	16 4	38 ...	47 8	63 ...	78 12	88 ...	110 0
14 ...	17 8	39 ...	48 12	64 ...	80 0	89 ..	111 4
15 ...	18 12	40 ...	50 0	65 ...	81 4	90 ...	112 8
16 ...	20 0	41 ...	51 4	66 ...	82 8	91 ...	113 12
17 ...	21 4	42 ...	52 8	67 ...	83 12	92 ...	115 0
18 ...	22 8	43 ...	53 12	68 ...	85 0	93 ...	116 4
19 ...	23 12	44 ...	55 0	69 ...	86 4	94 ...	117 8
20 ...	25 0	45 ...	56 4	70 ...	87 8	95 ..	118 12
21 ...	26 4	46 ...	57 8	71 ...	88 12	96 ..	120 0
22 ...	27 8	47 ...	58 12	72 ...	90 0	97 ..	121 4
23 ...	28 12	48 ...	60 0	73 ...	91 4	98 ..	122 8
24 ...	30 0	49 ...	61 4	74 ...	92 8	99 ...	123 12
25 ...	31 4	50 ...	62 8	75 ...	93 12	100 ...	125 0

Radio-telegrams.

Radio-telegrams are accepted at any office in India or Burma for transmission to ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus from the radio-telegraph offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Diamond Island, Karachi, Sandheads, Table Island and Victoria Point at the rates noted on page 6. Radio-telegrams should be written on the yellow telegram forms used for Foreign telegrams. The address of radio-telegrams must be as complete as possible and should include :—

(*a*) The name or title of the addressee with any other particulars necessary.

(*b*) The name of the ship.

(*c*) The name of the coast station from which the telegram is to be transmitted.

If, however the name of the ship is not known, the sender of a radio-telegram may substitute, at his own risk, particulars of the voyage on which the ship is engaged as determined by the names of the ports of origin and destination or any other equivalent particulars, *e. g.*, "Mail Steamer Rangoon to Calcutta." The dates of departure from and arrival at Indian ports of all mail steamers are given in the "Mail Steamer Calendar" published in the *Post Office Guide*, and the following is a list of

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—contd.

the ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus touching at Indian ports with which radio-telegrams may be exchanged, together with the approximate number of hours after departure or before arrival during which the ships can be reached:—

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
Africa ‡ ...	Bombay.	20	City of Naples ...	Bombay.	20
Alert* ...			City of Norwich ...		
Arabia ...			City of paris ...		
Arcadia ...			City of Poona ...		
Armand Bèhic ...			City of York ...		
Arsterturm† ...			Cleopatra‡ ...		
Assaye ...			Cordillere ...		
Australien ...			Crofton Hall ...		
Austria‡ ...			Delhi ...		
Axenfels† ...			Delta ...		
Birkenfels† ...			Devenha ...		
Bohemia‡ ...			Dongola ...		
Caledonia ...			Dufferin ...		
Calédonien ...			Dumbea ...		
Castalia ...			E. F. Ferdinand‡ ...		
Chili ...			Egypt ...		
China§ ...			Elysia ...		
Circassia ...			Eqateur ...		
City of Benares ...			Espiegle* ...		
City of Birmingham ...			Fox* ...		
City or Bristol ...			Freienfels† ...		
City of Calcutta ...			Gablonz‡ ...		
City of Corinth ...			Gange ...		
City of Dunkirk ...			Goldenfels† ...		
City of Durham ...			Gutenfels † ...		
City of Exeter ...			Habsburg‡ ...		
City of Glasgow ...			Hardinge ...		
City of Karachi ...			Highflyer* ...		
City of Lahore ...			Himalaya ...		
City of Lincoln ...			Huberfels† ...		
City of London ...			India ...		
City of Marseilles ...			Isis ...		

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0, *plus* four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 *plus* four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected:— For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, *plus* four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—contd.

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
Kandlefels† ...	Bombay.	20	Philomel* ...	Bombay.	20
Karnak ...			Plassy ...		
Koerber‡ ...			Polynesien ...		
Lauterfels† ...			Proserpine ...		
Lidenfels† ...			Rappenfels† ...		
Lotus ...			Rewa ...		
Macedonja ...			Rohilla ...		
Maloja ...			Saghalien ...		
Malwa ...			Salsette ...		
Mantua ...			Sandon Hall ...		
Marmora ...			Sardegna ...		
Marienbad‡ ...			Semiramis‡ ...		
Medina ...			Sicilia ...		
Melford Hall ...			Silesia‡ ...		
Minto ...			Solfels† ...		
Moldavia ...			Sontay ...		
Moltkefels† ...			Soudan ...		
Mongolia ...			Sphinx* ...		
Mooltan ...			Spitzfels† ...		
Morea ...			Steinturm† ...		
Nankin ...			Sturmfels† ...		
Natal ...			Sydney ...		
Neidenfels† ...			Trautenfels† ...		
Nera ...			Trieste‡ ...		
Neuenfels† ...			Ville de la Ciotat ...		
Nippon‡ ...			Vorwaerts‡ ...		
Nore ...			Wachtfels† ...		
Oceanien ...			Walton Hall ...		
Odin* ...			Warturm† ...		
O J. D. Ahlers† ...			Yarra ...		
Oénoque ...	Rangoon.	30	Angora ...	Rangoon.	30
Oiental ...			Arankola ...		
Osiris ...			Aronda ...		
Pacifique ...			Arsterturm† ...		
Paul Lecat ...			Axenfels† ...		
Perseus* ...			Birkenfels† ...		
Persia§ ...			Chilka ...		

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0, *plus* four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 *plus* four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected:—For a message of ten words or under a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, *plus* four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—contd.

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
Cleveland† ...	Rangoon.		Arankola ...	Calcutta.	
Coconada ...			Aronda ...		
Derbyshire ...			Arsterturm† ...		
Edavana ...			Austria‡ ...		
Egra ...			Axenfels† ...		
Ekma ...			Birkenfels† ...		
Elephanta ...			Bohemia‡ ...		
Ellenga ...			Borneo ...		
Ellora ...			Caledonia ...		
Erinpura ...			China§ ...		
Freienfels† ...			City of Benares ...		
Gloucestershire ...			City of Birmingham.		
Goldenfels† ...			City of Bristol ...		
Gutenfels† ...			City of Calcutta ...		
Herefordshire ...			City of Corinth ...		
Huberfels† ...			City of Dunkirk ...		
Kandelfels† ...			City of Durham ...		
Lauterfels† ...		30	City of Exeter ...		
Leicestershire ...			City of Glasgow ...		30
Lidenfels† ...			City of Karachi ...		
Moltkefels† ...			City of Lahore ...		
Neidenfels† ...			City of Lincoln ...		
Neuenfels† ...			City of London ..		
O. J. D. Ahlers† ...			City of Marseilles ...		
Oxfordshire ...			City of Naples ...		
Rappenfels† ...			City of Norwich ...		
Solfels† ...			City of Paris ...		
Spitzfels† ...			City of Poona ...		
Steinturm† ...			City of York ...		
Sturmfels† ...			Cleveland† ...		
Trautenfels† ...			Crofton Hall ...		
Wachtfels† ...			Derbyshire ...		
Warturm† ...			E. F. Ferdinand‡ ...		
Warwickshire ...			Egra ...		
Worcestershire ...			Ellenga ...		
Africa‡ ...	Calcutta.		Ellora ...		
Angora ...		30	Erinpura ...		

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0, *plus* four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, *plus* four annas per word. for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected:—For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, *plus* four annas per word; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

CHARGES.

Radio-telegrams—contd.

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
Freienfels† ...	Calcutta.	30	Simla ...	Calcutta.	30
Glowcestershire ...			Solfels† ...		
Holdenfels† ...			Somali ...		
Gutenfels† ...			Spitzfels† ...		
Herefordshire ...			Steinturm† ...		
Himalaya ...			Sturmfels† ...		
Humberfels† ...			Samatra ...		
Kandelfels† ...			Sunda ...		
Kumeric ...			Syria ...		
Lauterfels† ...			Thongwa ...		
Leicestershire ...			Trautenfels† ...		
Lidenfels† ...			Trieste‡ ...		
Malta ...			Vorwaerts‡ ...		
Melford Hall ...			Wachtfels† ...		
Moltkefels† ...			Walton Hall ...		
Nagoya ...			Warturm† ...		
Namur ...			Warwickshire ...		
Neidenfels† ...			Woreestershirc ...		
Newenfels† ...			Arsterturm † ...	Karachi.	36
Neuralia ...			Austria‡ ...		
Nile ...			Axenfels† ...		
Nippon‡ ...			Birkenfels† ...		
Novara ...			China§ ...		
Nubia ...			City of Benares ...		
Nyanza ...			City of Birmingham.		
O. J. D. Ahlers† ...			City of Bristol ...		
Oxfordshire ...			City of Calcutta ...		
Palawan ...			City of Corinth ...		
Persia§ ...			City of Dunkirk ...		
Rappenfels† ...			City of Durham ...		
Rewa ...			City of Exeter ...		
Rohilla ...			City of Glasgow ...		
Salamis ...			City of Karachi ...		
Sandon Hall ...			City of Lahore ...		
Sardinia ...			City of Lincoln ...		
Sicilic ...			City of London ...		
Silesia‡ ...			City of Marseilles ...		

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0, *plus* four annas per word ; for a message of more than ten words eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 *plus* four annas per word ; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected;—For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0, *plus* four annas per word ; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

CHARGES,

Radio-telegrams—concld.

Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.	Name of ship.	Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours.
City of Naples ...	Karachi.	36	Moltkefels† ...	Karachi.	36
Ctty of Norwich ...			Neidenfels† ...		
City of Paris ...			Neuenfes† ...		
City of Poona ...			Niqpon‡ ...		
City of York ...			O. J. D. Ahlers† ...		
Cleopatra‡ ...			Persia§ ...		
Crofton Hall ...			Rappenfels† ...		
Dongola ...			Rewa ...		
Dufferin ...			Sandon Hall ...		
E. F. Ferdinand‡ ...			Semiramis‡ ...		
Freienfels † ...			Silesia‡ ...		
Gablonz ‡ ...			Solfels† ...		
Goldenfels† ...			Spitzfels† ...		
Gutenfels † ...			Steinturm† ...		
Habsburg‡ ...			Sturmfels† ...		
Hardinge ...			Trautenfels† ...		
Huberfels† ...			Trieste‡ ...		
Kandelfels† ...			Vorwaerts‡ ...		
Lauterfels† ...			Wachtfels† ...		
Lidenfels† ...			Walton Hall ...		
Marienbad‡ ...			Warturm† ...		
Melford Hall ...					

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

† For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 2-8-0 *plus* four annas per word ; for a message of more than ten words, eight annas per word.

‡ For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 *plus* four annas per word ; for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

§ British vessel for telegrams to which the charge is eight annas per word. In the case of Austrian vessel of the same name the following charges should be collected :—For a message of ten words or under, a fixed charge of Rs. 1-14-0 *plus* four annas per word : for a message of more than ten words, seven annas per word.

Rates for Radio-telegrams.

	Per word. Rs.	as.
(1) British, Indian or Colonial Government telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war or Indian Transports	0	2
(2) Private telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war	0	4
(3) All other Government or Private telegrams ...	0	8

CHARGES.

Table of Coast Stations abroad with their charges.

In computing the charges for a radio-telegram intended for transmission *via* any, of the undermentioned coast stations *the wire and ship charges must be added.*

The total charge for a radio-telegram to be sent to a ship through any coast station abroad is made up of :—

(i The coast station charge given in the following table ;

(ii) The charge for transmission to the coast station given in the table at pages 58 to 109 ;

(iii) The ship charge, which is 4 annas per word unless otherwise notified. For radio-telegrams to Austrian vessels the ship charge should be at the rate of 3 annas instead of 4 annas per word, with a minimum charge of ten words per telegram. For radio-telegrams to German vessels the minimum charge of ten words per telegram should be collected.

The names of the coast stations as printed below are chargeable as one word in the address, and the addition of the name of a country is unnecessary.

	Coast charge only.			Coast charge only.	
	Each word.	Minimum.		Each word.	Minimum.
	R. a.	R. a.		R. a.	R. a.
Aden :—			**East Africa (Zanzibar) :—**		
Aden Radio ...	(*b*) 0 6	...	Zanzibar ...	0 2	1 0
Ceylon :—			**Egypt :—**		
Colombo Radio ...	(*a*) 0 3½	...	Port Said ...	(*c*) 0 6	...
Cochin China :—			**Persian Gulf :—**		
Cape Saint Jacques.	0 2½	1 4	Jask ...	(*b*) 0 4	...
Cocos :—			**Somaliland, British :—**		
Cocos ...	(*b*) 0 6	...	Berbera Radio ...	(*b*) 0 6	...
Dutch East Indies :—					
Sabang ...	0 4	2 8			

(*a*) In the case of British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged between the Colombo radio station and His Britannic Majesty's ships of war the coast charge is reduced to two annas six pies per word.

(*b*) The British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged with British ships of war are charged for at half the usual rates. There is no ship charge for such telegrams.

(*c*) In the case of British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged with British ships of war no coast station or ship charges are made.

31. Abbreviated Addresses.—

The addressee's name and address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated addresses may be registered under the following conditions:—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph-stations, well-known states and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegram Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) The fee for registration of an abbreviated address, which should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected, is Rs. 10 yearly, or Rs. 5 half-yearly, payable in advance. When, however, a number of abbreviated addresses are registered by a single firm either at the same Telegraph Office or at different Telegraph Offices, * the fee for registration is:—

For the first ten abbreviated addresses . .	Rs. 10 each
For the second ten abbreviated addresses .	Rs. 5 ,,
For each subsequent abbreviated address .	Rs. 3 ,,

*When more than ten addresses are required to be registered at the same Telegraph Office or at *different* Telegraph Offices application should be made to the Assistant Accountant General, Telegraph Check Officer.

(12) An additional fee, equal to the half the registration fee, is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraphi Office within the period of registration, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the indentity is the same (see condition, 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of transfer the full fees are charged.†

(13) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

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† An Abbreviated Address, registered by a firm for "all time" under the rules in force prior to 1st July 1904, cannot be transferred to any other firm as an "all time" address if it is transferred it will have to be registered yearly and paid for as laid down in Condition 11. The fee for changing the word or words selected for an abbreviated address registered for "all time" is Rs. 5.

THE FIVE DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND THE TALUKS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Taluks comprised in the Division.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Area in square miles.	Station of the Tahsildar of the Taluk.
Padmanabhapuram.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ...	34,503	129·97	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram ...	104,910	94·00	Yedalakudi.
		Eraniel ...	123,783	98·00	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ...	76,211	169·00	Padmanabhapuram.
		Vilavankod ...	90,680	137·00	Kuzhittura.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara...	178,703	233·35	Neyyattinkara.
		Trivandrum ...	155,138	97·26	Trivandrum.
		Nedumangad ...	88,147	365·97	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil ...	135,877	146·57	Attungal.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ..	163,798	147·41	Quilon.
		Kunnattur ...	91,390	171·49	Adur.
		Karunagapalli...	137,420	88·99	Patanayarkulan-
		Kartigapalli ...	111,570	74·26	Haripad [gara.
		Mavelikara ..	130,728	111·43	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur ...	126,439	925·97	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla ...	173,768	172·18	Tiruvalla.
		Ambalapuzha ...	112,867	115·74	Ambalapuzha.
		Kottarakara ...	90,309	202·03	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram...	56,769	425·67	Punalur.
		Shencottah ...	38,302	129·14	Shencottah.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	156,580	118·03	Shertallay.
		Vaikam ...	119,824	139·55	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur ...	90,591	105·89	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam ...	112,139	172·84	Kottayam.
		Changanachery .	96,241	134·29	Changanachery.
		Minachil ...	78,871	138·46	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha..	138,392	472·34	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha ...	38,426	560·85	Thodupuhza.
		Kunnatnad ...	118,693	293·88	Perumpavur.
		Alangad ...	108,836	127·34	Tiruvalur.
		Parur ...	80,508	53·87	Parur.
Devikulam.	Devikulam.	Devikulam ...	23,458	625·53	Devikulam
		Peermade ...	45,104	628·00	Peermade.
		Total.....	3,428,975	7606·30	7606·30

LIST OF VILLAGES IN TRAVANCORE.

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

Tovala Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles
			4·79
Azhagiapandipuram ...	10	Azhagiapandipuram	4.92
Anandapuram	11	Anandapuram	2·67
Melpidaka	7	Cheramadam	2·10
	6	Isanyamangalam	1·14
	5	Bhuthappandi	2·67
Naduvapidaka	9	Arumanallur	6·60
	8	Darisanamkoppu	3·56
Tazhakkudi... ...	4	Tazhakkudi...	2·40
	3	Tiruppadisaram	5·91
Tovala	2	Chembagaramanpudur ...	19·33
	1	Tovala	61·88
Hills circuit surveyed		... ...	12·00
Hills not surveyed		... ...	
		Total.....	129·97.

Agastisvaram Taluk.

Agastisvaram	2	Agastisvaram	8·14
	1	Kanniyakumari	11·8
	4	Kulasekarapuram	5·43
	3	Tamarakulam	6·21
Kottar	13	Nagercoil	4·80
	12	Vadivisvaram	4·12
Padappattu	15	Erachakulam	2·91
	14	Vadaseri	7·16
Parakka	11	Dharmapuram	4·15
	9	Parakka	1·70
	10	Temgampudur	0·99
Suchindram	7	Eravipudur	3·03
	8	Suchindram	2·08
Terur	5	Marunkur	8·73
	6	Terur	8·33
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	4·79
		Total.....	94·00

Eraniel Taluk.

Eraniel	3	Eraniel	4·72
	4	Talakkulam	8·24
Kadiapattanam	5	Kadiapattanam	7·43
	6	Manavalakurichi	4·72
Kolachel	7	Kolachel	11·39
Killiyur	11	Kilkulam	4·03
	12	Killiyur ... .. —	8·09
Midalam	9	Kilmidalam...	3·65
	10	Midalam	6·17
Nattalam	13	Nattalam	6·24
Nindakara	2	Allur	8·21
	1	Nindakara	18·90
Tiruvankodu	8	Tiruvankodu	4·59
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	1·62
		Total.....	98·00

Kalkulam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attur	3	Attur	8·55
Kalkulam	5	Kalkulam	6·55
	4	Thuckalai	5·09
Kappiyara	1	Kappiyara	4·12
	2	Valvatchatottam	5·58
Kothanallur...	6	Kothanallur...	12·50
Mekkodu	7	Mekkodu	7·01
Ponmana	11	Ponmana	14·33
	8	Aruvikara	4·13
Tiruvattar	9	Tiruvattar	6·06
	10	Triparappu	11·10
Hills circuit surveyed... ...		... ...	46·23
Hills not surveyed		... ...	37·75
		Total.....	169·00

Vilavankod Taluk.

Arumana	12	Arumana	11·61
Arudesapattu	4	Arudesapattu	3 35
	5	Medukummal	7·46
Ezhudesapattu	2	Ezhudesappattu	4·54
	1	Kollankodu	4·91
Kalial	13	Kalial	27·09
Kunnattur	6	Kunnattur	3·72
	7	Nallur	3·60
Pakodu	11	Idakkodu	8·75
	8	Pakodu	5·40
Painkulam	3	Painkulam	3·53
Vilavankod	10	Palukal	4·13
	9	Vilavankod	5·03
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	43·88
		Total.....	137 00

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

Neyyattinkara Taluk.

Kottukal	11	Karunkulam	4·90
	12	Kottukal	11·31
	13	Tiruvallam	11 36
Koll	4	Kolla	5·35
	2	Chenkal	7·83
Kulattur	1	Kulattur	10·38
Kunnattukal	5	Kunnattukal	31·79
Marukil	18	Maranallur	9·71
	17	Marukil	6·31
Nemam	14	Nemam	11·39
	15	Pallichal	6·37
	9	Adiyannur	7·00
Neyyattinkara	8	Neyyattinkara	9·71
	10	Tiruvattur	6·12
Parassala	3	Parassala	7·72
Perunkadavila	6	Ottasekaramangalam	50·15
	7	Perunkadavila	15·22
Vilappil	16	Vilappil	12·15
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	8·00
		Total.....	233·35

Trivandrum Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kulattur	16	Attapura	6·20
	15	Cheruvikkal	3·85
	17	Menamkulam	3·10
Kazhakuttam	19	Irurpara	4·78
	18	Kazhakuttam	3·37
Nellaman	4	Iranimuttam	2·88
	3	Muttattara	3·48
Pattam	10	Chittivilagom	3·27
	11	Madattuvilagom	3·72
Pallipuram	22	Kadinumkulam	4·33
	21	Pallipuram	3·58
	20	Andurkonam	3·53
Palkulangara	1	Kadakampalli	4·56
	2	Palkulangara	2.49
Kilattonnakkal	25	Kilattonakkal	3·69
	24	Meltonnakkal	4·74
	23	Veillur	5·06
Oollur	14	Pangappara	3·42
	13	Vulliyalattura	5·75
	12	Oollur	3·15
Vanchiyur	6	Chengalacheri	2·13
	5	Vanchiyur	2·38
Vattiyurkavu	8	Anjamada	5·40
	7	Aramada	3·67
	9	Randamada...	4·73
		Total..... ..	97·26

Nedumangad Taluk.

Arianadu	2	Arianadu	14.32
	1	Mannurkara ...	6.07
Karakulam	10	Karakulam	12.09
Kulattummel	12	Kulattummel	8·65
Nedumangad	5	Anadu	42·37
	4	Nedumangad	12·74
Perumkulam	11	Perumkulam	15·20
Vamanapuram	7	Nallanadu	20·82
	6	Vamanapuram	29.65
Vembayam	8	Manikal	12·88
	9	Vembayam	11·76
Uzhamalakkal	3	Uzhamalakkal	29·27
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	150·15
		Total.....	365·97

Chirayinkil Taluk.

Attangal	14	Attangal	1·98
	19	Kila-Attangal	2·97
	12	Alamkodu	4·14
	13	Avanamcheri	2·81
Idaikkodu	3	Idakodu	3·38
	4	Ilamba	2·04
	5	Mudakkal	4·51
Kadakkavur	18	Kadaikkavur	4·04
Kilimanur	9	Kilimanur	7·35
	8	Palayakunnumel	9·63
Kundalur	15	Kundalur	1·47
	2	Kilavallam	4·67
Madavur	23	Madavur	7·24
	24	Pallikkal	6·25
	10	Vellalur	4·39

Chirayinkil Taluk—(contd.)

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manambur	31	Cheruniyur...	4·20
	20	Manambur	5·94
	21	Ottur	3·66
Nagarur	6	Koduvalanur	3·14
	11	Nagarur	4·64
	7	Pulimattu	7·32
Navaikkulam	22	Karivarom	5·16
	25	Navaikulam...	10·93
Chirayinkil...	1	Alur	4·81
	16	Charkkara	2·45
	17	Chirayinkil	1·74
Varkala	26	Chemmarudi	6·77
	27	Airur	6 87
	30	Vettur	2·62
	29	Varkala	5·03
	28	Edava	3·52
		Total.....	146·57

QUILON DIVISION.

Quilon Taluk.

Adichanallur	3	Adichanallur	6·53
	4	Nedumpana	10·90
Iravipuram...	6	Iravipuram	11·23
	5	Tirukonavattam	8·63
	7	Vadakkevila	3·81
Eastern Kallada	13	Eastern Kallada	9·59
Kilikollur	10	Kilikollur	4·33
	11	Kottangara	9·80
Paravur	2	Minadu	27·12
	1	Paravur	12·72
Perunadu	9	Trikadavur...	12·83
	12	Perunadu	20·71
Quilon	8	Quilon	9·21
		Total...	147·41

Karunagapalli Taluk.

Chavara	2	Chavara	4·62
	1	Tekkumbagam	7·82
Karunagapalli	7	Karunagapalli	8 20
Krishnapuram	10	Krishnapuram	9·61
Kulasekarapuram	8	Kulasekarapuram	7·31
Panmana	3	Ponmana	6·57
Pudupalli	12	Pudupalli	7·78
	11	Perunadu	6·06
Tazhava	9	Tazhava	9·18
	6	Todi	8·00
Tevalakkara	4	Tevalakkara	6·23
	5	Minagapalli	7·61
		Total.....	88·09

Kartigapalli Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Haripad	14	Haripad	1·47
	13	Cherutana	5·42
Cheppadu	7	Cheppadu	1·94
	8	Valiakuzhi	2·97
Kartigapalli	15	Kartigapalli	3·37
	6	Singoli	2·81
Kizhakkekkara	11	Kizhakkekkara	2·21
	12	Viyapuram	5·38
Kirikkadu	2	Kirikkadu	3·39
	3	Kandalur	3·77
Kumarapuram	17	Kumarapuram	5·60
	18	Karivatta	5·58
Mudukulam	5	Mudukulam	4·49
	4	Arattupuzha	8·79
Pathiyur	1	Pattiyur	5·83
Pallippadu	10	Pallippadu	4·75
	9	Nanjarkulangara	1·79
Trikunnapuzha	16	Trikunnapuzha	4·70
		Total.....	74·26

Kunnattur Taluk.

Churanadu	1	Churanadu	15·41
Poruvazhi	3	Poruvazhi	16·94
Kunnattur	4	Kunnattur	17·44
Pallikal	5	Pallikkal	17·52
Adur ...	6	Adur	14·88
Enadimangalam	7	Enadimangalam	49·09
Koduman	8	Koduman	13·99
Vallikkadu	9	Vallikkadu	21·03
Western Kallada ...	2	Western Kallada	5·19
		Total.....	171·49

Kottarakara Taluk.

Ezhukone	5	Ezhukone	24·70
Kottarakara	3	Kottarakara	15·48
Veliyam	6	Veliyam	20·26
Ummannur	7	Ummannur	13·29
	8	Velunallur	22·16
Chadayamangalam	9	Chadayamangalam	32·69
Kulakkada	4	Kulakkada	11·28
Kummil	10	Kummil	41·07
Vettikkavala	2	Vettikkavala	13·95
	1	Melila	7·15
		Total.....	202·03

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

Talavadi ...	1	Talavadi	6·06
Kozhimukku	2	Kozhimukku	10·42
Takazhi	3	Takazhi	12 33
Purakkadu	4	Purakkadu	8·86
Ambalapuzha	5	Ambalapuzha	9·05
Nedumudi	6	Nedumudi	8·51
Chambakkulam	7	Chambakkulam	5·50
Pulinkunnu	8	Pulinkunnu	19·22
Kainagari	9	Kainagari	16·38
Alleppey	10	Alleppey	19·41
		Total	115·74

Mavelikara Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Tamarakulam	1	Vallikunnam	8·30
	2	Tamarakulam	8·07
Pallikkal	3	Bharanikavu	9·06
	10	Chunakkara	6·54
Tekkekkara	4	Perungala	4·96
	9	Thekkekkara	8·37
Kannamangalam	5	Kannamangalam	5·58
Mavelikara	8	Mavelikara	2·59
	11	Tazhakkara	9·96
Nuranadu	12	Nuranadu	8·14
	13	Palamel	9·89
Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	14	Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	9·75
	15	Tonnallur	11·54
Chennithala	7	Chennithala	2·44
	6	Tirupperunatera	6·24
		Total.....	111·43

Tiruvalla Taluk.

Kadapira	3	Kizhakkebagam	4·31
	4	Kadappira	6·50
Nedumpuram	5	Nedumpuram	3·31
	6	Perungur	4·87
Tiruvalla	7	Kavumbagam	4·23
	8	Tiruvalla	9·62
Kaviyur	9	Iraviperur	10·92
	10	Kaviyur	11·72
	12	Ezhamattur	12·91
Aranmula	14	Koippuram	8·63
	16	Araumula	9·33
	15	Tottappuzhacheri	5·62
Ayirur	17	Mallappuzhacheri	7·35
	18	Cherukol	14·68
	13	Ayirur	9·96
Kalluppara	11	Kalluppara	34·48
Mannaru	1	Mannaru	3·03
	2	Kuratticheri	3·71
		Total.....	172·18

Chengannur Taluk.

Vadakkekkara	1	Tiruvammandur	3·51
	8	Puttenkavu	11·45
	7	Vadakkekkara	5·22
	2	Pandanadu	4·09
Omallur	12	Omallur	13·36
Chengannur	3	Chengannur	5.16
	4	Puliyur	4·59
Ranni	14	Ranni	87·66
Kumbazha	11	Ilanthur	6·83
	15	Kumbazha	32·94
	13	Pattanamtitta	5·54
Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	9	Venmini	7·17
	10	Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	11·66
Ala	5	Cherianadu	5·63
	6	Ala	4·18
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	717·00
		Total.....	925·97

Pattanapuram Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	ncluded Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Mailam	2	Mailam	10·71
Pattazhi	1	Pattazhi	15·34
Talavur	3	Talavur	8·78
Anjal	7	Anjal	203·54
Vallakkudi	6	Idamalakkal	14·93
	4	Vallakudi	8·29
	5	Punalur	22·50
Pattanapuram	8	Pattanapuram	141·58
		Total.....	425 67

Shencottah Taluk.

Shencottah	1	Shencottah	9·25
Karkkudi	2	Karkkudi	2·18
Puliyara	3	Puliyara	4·20
	4	Pudur	1·93
Sivanallur	5	Mekkara	3·25
	6	Achenpudur	5·43
Ilattur	7	Ilattur	5·36
Kilangadu	8	Kilangadu	2·14
Ayikkudi	9	Ayikkudi	5·88
Sambur Vadakara	10	Sambur Vadakara	7·06
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	82·46
		Total.....	129·14

KOTTAYAM DIVISION.

Changanachery Taluk.

Muttaru	2	Muttaru	4·58
	1	Ramankari	4·39
Velianadu	3	Velianadu	7·52
Nilemperur	5	Nilamperur	4.23
	4	Chanankari	4·46
Manjadikara	7	Kurichi	6·02
	6	Vazhappalli Padinjarabagam ...	5·66
	8	Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbagam ...	5·92
Changanachery	9	Changanachery	6·61
	10	Madappalli	17·25
Puduppalli	11	Puduppalli	18·88
	12	Nedunkunnam	17·99
Kanjirappalli	13	Valur	21·61
	14	Vellavur	9·17
		Total.....	134·29

Kottayam Taluk.

Kottayam	1	Tirnvarppu	18·46
	2	Kottayam	4·87
Nattagam	3	Nattagam	9·42
	4	Panichakkadu	8·73
Vijayapuram	5	Vijayapuram	25·77
Pambadi	6	Pambadi	26·59
Agalakkunnam	7	Agalakkunnam	37·66
Aimmanam	8	Aimmanam	13·45
Kumaragam	9	Kummanam	3·53
	10	Kumaragam	25·86
		Total.....	173·84

Shertallay Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Arur	14	Arur	10·59
Turavur	13	Turavur North	7·78
	12	Turavur South	7 02
Vayalaru	10	Vayalaru East	5·12
	11	Vayalaru West	9·37
Shertallay	7	Kothamangalom	4·97
	8	Shertallay South	6·25
	9	Shertallay North	5·25
Tannirmukkam	5	Tannirmukkam South ...	15·28
	6	Tannirmukkam North ...	8·04
Mararikkulam	3	Mararikkulam South	7·17
	4	Mararikkulam North	6·62
Ariyadu	1	Ariyadu South	9·98
	2	Ariyadu North	14·59
		Total ..	118·03

Vaikam Taluk.

Vaikam	1	Vaikam	11·55
	3	Nuduvila	5·12
Pallipuram	2	Pallippuram	7 38
	5	Tykkaduchery	5·46
Kulasekaramangalam... ...	10	Kulasekaramangalam... ...	4·40
	4	Vadakemuri	3·08
	12	Padinjarakkara	3·09
Panavalli	6	Panavalli	6·26
	7	Vadutalamattattilbagam ...	9·28
	8	Manakkunnam	11·45
Manakkunnam	9	Chembumuri	8·04
	11	Maravantturuthu	2·41
Vadayaru	13	Vadayaru	16·93
Mulakkulam	14	Mulakkulam	13·94
Vetchur	15	Talayalam	17·64
	16	Vetchur	13·62
		Total.. ...	139·55

Ettumanur Taluk.

Ettumanur	1	Ettumanur	18·54
	2	Kynagary	17·81
Manjur	3	Manjur	11·19
	4	Onanturuttu	4·95
Kaipizha	5	Parambekuddu	2·39
	6	Kodumalur	0·81
	7	Kaipizha	14·51
Kadutturuttu	8	Kadutturuttu	24·21
Kidangur	9	Kidangur	11·48
		Total.....	105·89

Minachil Taluk.

Minachil	5	Minachil	20·53
Ramapuram	2	Ramapuram	36·43
Lalam	3	Lalam	10·01
Bharananganam	4	Bharananganam	12·15
Puliannur	1	Puliannur	16·54
Kondur	6	Kondur	42·80
		Total	138·46

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

Ilakkadu	1	Ilakkadu	17·70
	2	Vulavur	17·17
Kuthattukulam	3	Kuthattukulam ...	17·68
	4	Tirumaradi	19·88
Piravam	5	Piravam	18·35
Ramamangalam	6	Ramamangalam	24·47
Muvattupuzha	8	Muvattupuzha	8·33
	7	Arakkulam	18·78
Enanallur	13	Enanallur	22·11
	14	Varappatti	17·71
Iramallur	10	Iramallur	10·65
	9	Mulavur	24·39
Kothamangalam	11	Kothamangalam	36·79
	12	Kuttamangalam	33·33
Hills unsurveyed	...	... ...	185·00
		Total.....	24731.

Kunnatnad Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Cheranallur	12	Vengoor	29·60
	13	Cheranallur	14·11
Perumbavur	11	Perumbavur	10·78
	10	Vengola	13·78
Asamannur	3	Asamannur	8·24
	14	Rayamangalam	11·53
Malavannur	7	Malavannur	18·98
Aikaranadu	6	Aikaranadu	19·67
	5	Semmannadu	21·67
Kunnatnad	8	Kunnatnad	11·48
	4	Kalukkambalam	11 12
Vazhakkulam	9	Vazhakulam	7·61
	1	Manikkamangalam	3·04
Manjappira	2	Manjappira	28·27
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	79·00
		Total.....	293·88

Todupuzha Taluk.

Manakkadu	3	Manakkadu	18·46
Kumaramangalam	4	Kumaramangalam	27·68
Todupuzha	2	Todupuzha	17·44
Karikkodu	1	Karikkodu	75·13
Karumannur	5	Karumanur	41·10
		Kaune Elam Forest	214·11
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	166·84
		Total.. ..	560·85

Alangad Taluk.

Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	10	Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	4 11
Idappalli Vadakumbagam ...	9	Idappalli Vadakkumbagam ...	2·23
Alangad	2	Alangad	8·12
	3	Kodungallur	7·31
Ayirur	1	Aiyrur	13·35
Chengamanad	4	Chengamanad	14·32
Kothakulangara	6	Kothakulangara	27·69
Parakkadavu	5	Parakkadavu	9·56
Alwaye	7	Alwaye	19·04
Trikkakkara	8	Trikkakkara	21·05
		Total.....	127·34

Parur Taluk.

Varappuzha	1	Varapuzha	8·09
Ezhikkara	2	Ezhikkara	2·54
Kottuvalli	3	Kottuvalli	8·86
Parur	4	Parur	7·54
Puthenvelikkara	6	Puthenvelikkara	9·84
Vadakkekkara	5	Vadakkekara	8·46
Puthenchira	7	Puthenchira	5·61
		Total	53·87

DEVICOLAM DIVISION.

Devicolam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
	1	Natchivayal	5·78
	2	Marayur	35·76
	3	Keolandur	26·25
	4	Kantalur	18·00
	5	Kottakomlu	13·86
	6	Vattavadai	12·21
	7	Kannan Devan Hills	214·74
	8	Pooppara	99·36
	9	Odumbanshola	197·40
	10	Pallivasal estate	1·34
	11	Anakulam estate, West ...	·23
		Total.....	625·53

Peermade Taluk.

	1	Manimala	13·50
	2	Cheruvalli	4·31
	3	Chirakkadavu	10·56
	4	Kanjirappalli	101·22
	5	Punjar	80·79
	6	Peruvantanam	49·88
	7	Peermade	91·77
	8	Periar	98·20
	9	Vandamettu	116·34
	10	Millapara	61·40
		Total.....	628·00

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
1	Thovalay ...	1	Boothapandy ...	1	Kadukkaray
		2	Aramboly Frontier ...	2	Naducany.
2	Augustheeswaram ...	3	Edalakudy ...	3	Vellamadam.
		4	Kottar Town ...	4	Ethamozhi.
		5	Cape Comorin ...	5	Anjugramom.
3	Eraniel ...	6	Eraniel ..	6	Rajakkamangalam.
		7	Colachel ...	7	Karungal.
4	Kalculam ...	8	Thuckalay ...	8	Kulasekharam.
		9	Thiruvattar ...	9	Arumana.
5	Vilavancode ...	10	Kuzhithura ...	10	Kalikavila.
6	Neyyattinkara.	11	Neyyattinkara ...	11	Vizhinjam.
		12	Poovar ...	12	Parasala.
		13	Nemom ...	13	Ottasagaramangalam.
7	Trivandrum Taluk.	14	Kazhacootam ..	14	Vattiyoorkavoo.
				15	Kulathur.
				16	Thonnakkal.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
8	Trivandrum Town. ...	15	Fort Station ...	17	Karamana.
				18	Kallattumukku.
				19	Palace Guard Station.
				20	Stables Guard.
		16	Puthenchanday ...	21	Pettah.
		17	Cantonment ...	22	Perukkada.
				23	Poojapuray.
9	Nedumangad ...	18	Nedumangaud ...	24	Kattakada.
		19	Vethurai ...	25	Vamanapuram.
10	Chirayinkil ...	20	Attungal ...	26	Pallikkal.
		21	Chilacore ...	27	Chirayinkil.
11	Quilon ...	22	Quilon Taluk ...		
		23	Quilon Town ...		
		24	Paravoor ...		
12	Kottarakara ..	25	Kottarakara ...		
13	Pathanapuram ...	26	Punalur ...	28	Anchal.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
14	Shencottah ...	27	Shencottah ...	29	Samboorvadakara.
				30	Puliyara.
				31	Ilathur.
				32	Ayikudi.
				33	Atchenpudur.
15	Kunnathur ...	28	Adoor ...		
		29	Sasthancotta ...		
16	Karunagapally ...	30	Karunagapalli ...	34	Chavara.
		31	Kayenculam ...		
17	Karthigapally ...	32	Haripad ...	35	Trikkunnapuzha.
18	Mavelikara ...	33	Mavelikara ...	36	Kypattur.
19	Chenganoor ...	34	Chengannur ...	37	Ranni.
		35	Pathnamthitta ...	38	Konni.
				39	Pandalam.

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LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
20	Thiruvellah. ...	36	Thiruvella ...	40	Mannar.
				41	Mallappally.
21	Ambalapuzha. ...	37	Ambalapuzha ...	42	Edathuva.
		38	Pulincunnu ...		
		39	Alleppey Town ...	43	Mannancherry.
				44	Beach Station.
				45	Pallathuruthy.
22	Kottayam ...	40	Kottayam ...	46	Thiruvar ppu
		41	Karukachel ...	47	Kumarakam.
23	Changanachery ...	42	Changanacherry ...	48	Manimala.
		43	Pambady ...	49	Ramankari.
24	Peermade ...	44	Peermade ...		
		45	Kumily ...		
		46	Mundakayam ...		
		47	Kanjirapally ...		
25	Ettumanoor ...	48	Ettumanoor ...	50	Kidangur.
				51	Kaduthuruthy.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
26	Muvattupuzha ..	49	Muvattupuzha ...	52	Piravam.
		50	Kathattuculam ...		
		51	Kotahmangalom ..		
27	Todupuzha ...	52	Thodupuzha ...	53	Vazhaculam.
				54	Nellappara.
28	Deviculam ...	53	Devikulam ...		
		54	Oodumbanchola ...		
		55	Munnar ..		
29	Minachil ...	56	Minachil ...	55	Ramapuram.
				56	Poonjar.
30	Vaikom ...	57	Vaikome ...	57	Vetchoor.
		58	Arukutti ...	58	Vadayar.
		59	Kondanuand ...		
		60	Sherthallay ...		
31	Shertallay ...	61	Kuthiathode ...	59	Anthakarazhi.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
32	Parur ...	62	Parur ...	60	Varapuzha
		63	Munambam ...	61	Puthenvelikara.
				62	Puthenchira.
33	Alangaud ...	64	Alangaud ...	63	Kothaculangara.
		65	Alwaye ...	64	Parakkadavu.
		66	Edapally ...		
34	Kunnatnaud ..	67	Perumbavoor ...	65	Kodanad.
		68	Aikernad ...	66	Kalady.

LIST OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES, Etc.,

Hospitals.

1.	General Hospital	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Ophthalmic Hospital	...	... Do.
3.	Hospital for incurables	...	... Do.
4.	Women and Children's Hospital	...	... Do.
5.	Central Prison Hospital	...	... Do.
6.	District Hospital	...	...Quilon.
7.	Victoria Hospital	...	... Do.
8.	District Hospital	...	...Mavelikara.
9.	Do. do.	...	...Tiruvalla.
10.	Do. do.	...	...Kottayam.
11.	Do. do.	...	...Alleppey.
12.	Do. do.	...	...Shertallay.
13.	Do. do.	...	...Alwaye.
14.	Do. do.	...	...Parur.
15.	Do. do.	...	...Muvattupuzha.
16.	Do. do.	...	...Kanjirapally.
17.	Do. do.	...	...Shencottah.
18.	Do. do.	...	...Neyyattinkara.
19.	Do. do.	...	...Parassala.
20.	Do. do.	...	...Padmanabhapuram.
21.	Do. do.	...	...Nagercoil.
22.	Do. do.	...	...Lalam.

Dispensaries.

1.	Palace Dispensary	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Do. Sub-Dispensary	...	... Do.
3.	Fort Dispensary	...	... Do.
4.	Contagious Disease Ward, Iramimuttom	...	... Do.
5.	District Dispensary	...	...Kozhencherry
6.	Do. do.	...	...Chirayinkil.
7.	Do. do.	...	...Adoor.
8.	Do. do.	...	...Haripad.
9.	Do do.	...	...Ambalapuzha.
10.	Do. do.	...	...Bhoothapandy.
11.	Do. do.	...	...Chengannur.
12.	Do. do.	...	...Changanacherry.
13.	Do. do.	...	...Ettumanur.
14.	Do. do.	...	...Vaikom.
15.	Do. do.	...	...Arukutti.
16.	Do. do.	...	...Kothamangalom.
17.	Do. do.	...	...Thodupuzha.
18.	Do. do.	...	...Peermade.
19.	Do. do.	...	...Devicolam.
20.	Do. do.	...	...Punalur.
21.	Do. do.	...	...Kottarakara.
22.	Do. do.	...	...Nedumangaud.
23.	Do. do.	...	...Colachel
24.	Do. do.	...	...Kulasekaram.
25.	Do. do.	...	...Kottaram.
26.	Do. do.	...	...Marayoor.
27.	Do. do.	...	...Mundakayam.
28.	Do. do.	...	...Karunagapalli.
29.	Do. do.	...	...Kayencolam.
30.	Do. do.	...	... Udumbanshola.
31.	Do. do.	...	...Kuthattukulam.
32.	Do. do.	...	...Perumbavoor.

Asylums.

1.	Lunatic Asylum	...	..Trivandrum.
2.	Leper Asylum	...	... Do.

Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1.	Grant-in-aid Hospital	...	...Neyyoor.
2.	Do. do.	...	...Marthandam.
3.	Do. Dispensary	...	...Bonami.
4.	Do. do.	...	...Arnakal.
5.	Do. do.	..	...Kalthurith
6.	Do. do	....	...Sothapara..
7.	Do. do.	...	.. Munnar.
8.	Do. do.	...	...Yellapathy.
9.	Do. do.	...	...Ponmudi.
10.	Do. do.	..	...Ashamboo.
11.	Rama Row Grant-in-aid Dispensary...		...Nedungolam.
12.	Catherine Booth Hospital	...	...Nagercoil

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Thovala	Bhuthapandi	Achuthan Pillai.	12	
2	Agasteeswaram	Suchindram	V. Parameswaren Muthathu.	14	
3	Do.	Cape Comorin	K. Parameswaran Pillay.	14	
4	Eraniel	Vembannoor	Arumukam Tampi.	14	
5	Kalculam	Padmanabhapuram	B. Neelacandan	14	
6	Do.	Ponmana	Narayana Pillai.	20	
7	Do.	Thiruvattar	Padmanabha Pillai.	10	
8	Vilavancode	Kuzhithura	Paramu	10	
9	Neyyattinkara	Pachallur	Krishna Pillai.	25	
10	Do.	Nemom	Kochumminy Pillai.	10	
11	Do.	Kunnathukal*	Aiyappen Mallen.	10	* (Visha) Vydiam
12	Triandrum	Fort	Kutten Unni.	30	
13	Do.	Fort (For women and children)	G. Chellama.	8	
14	Do.	Srikanteswaram	A. K. Vasudevan Unni.	10	
15	Do.	Puthenchantha	P. Madhavan	20	
16	Do.	Uruvathilkottah	Aiyan Madan.	7	
17	Do.	Palkulangara	Kochukrishna Pillai.	10	
18	Do.	Perunthani*	Parameswara Kaimal.	8	* Do.
19	Do.	Kunnukuzhi*	Kutty Kesavan.	7	* Do.
20	Do.	Kazhakuttom	K. Govindan	10	
21	Nedumangaud	Pirappankoad	Kesava Pillai.	12	
22	Chirayinkil	Attungal	Krishnan.	12	
23	Do.	Kilimanur	Ravivarman Thirumulpadu.	10	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
24	Chirayinkil ...	Warkalay ...	Padmanabha Sastry.	10	
25	Do. ...	Kappil ...	Madhavan	10	
26	Kottarakara ...	Neduvathoor ...	Kunjen Thirumulpad.	14	
27	Pathanapuram ...	Avaneeswaram	Vairavan Krishnan.	12	
28	Quilon ...	Quilon Town ...	Kannan Kunchen.	12	
29	Quilon ...	Quilon West ...	Govinda Pillai.	10	
30	Do. ...	Paravur ...	A. K. Kesavan	14	
31	Kunnathur ...	Mannady ...	Keralavarma Sastry.	14	
32	Do. ...	Kallada West ...	Padmanabha Pillai.	14	
33	Karunagapally ...	Chavara ...	Rama Varyar.	25	
34	Do. ...	Krishnapuram ...	Sankara Pillai.	12	
35	Kartigapally ...	Haripad ...	Chakrapani Warrier	20	
36	Do. ...	Kayankulam ...	Govinda Panikker	14	
37	Do. ...	Keerikaud ..	Sankaran Sankaran (on leave) S. Ravi Varma Thampan (acting).	14	
38	Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara ...	S. Ravi Varma Thampan (on other duty) A Rama Varma Koil Thampuran (acting)	14	
39	Do. ...	Panthalam ...	Kesava Pillai.	10	
40	Chengannur ..	Chengannur * ...	K. Govinda Pillai.	10	* (Visham)
41	Do. ...	Vadakkakara ..	Kochuraman Pillai.	14	
42	Do. ...	Ennakkaud ...	Udayavarma Raja.	15	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS—(contd.)

Serial No	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
43	Chengannoor ...	Ranni ...	Kunjan Koil.	12	
44	Do. ..	Konni ..	M. R. Narayana Pillai.	14	
45	Do. ...	Patbanamthittai ...	G. Krishna Pillai	14	
46	Thiruvellah ...	Mannar ..	Raman Pillai.	10	
47	Do. ...	Nedumpram ...	Mathavan Pillai.	14	
48	Do.	Kallupara ...	Kumara Pillai.	14	
49	Do. ...	Aranmula ...	Vasudevan Muthathu.	14	
50	Do. ...	Iraviperoor* ...	Sankaran.	10	
51	Ambalapuzha	Thalavadi ...	Kochukunjunni Pillai.	10	
52	Do. ...	Kavalam ...	Raman Kesavan.	10	
53	Do. ...	Alleppey ...	Govinda Pillai.	14	
54	Shertalay ...	Thuravur ..	Kumaroo Thampan.	18	
55	Vaikom ...	Vechur ...	Rama Varma Thampan.	14	
56	Do. ...	Manakunnam ...	Damodara Menon.	10	
57	Ettumanoor ...	Ettumanur ...	Kesava Pillai.	14	
58	Do. ...	Kidangoor ...	Bhaskaran Muthathu.	14	
59	Kottayam ...	Vijayapuram ...	Paramaswaran Muthathu.	14	
60	Do. ...	Chingavanam ...	Punnoos Kora.	10	
61	Changanacherry ...	Perunna ...	Subramanian Moothathu.	14	
62	Meenachil ...	Ramapuram ...	Parmeswaren Pillai.	14	

LIST OF VYDIASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS (concld.)

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
63	Muvattupuzha ...	Thrikkariyur	... Venkitachalam Iyer.	14	
64	Do. ..	Piravam	... A. R. Kerala Vurma Thampan.	10	
65	Thodupuzha ...	Kumaramangalam	... Kunjan Tampan.	14	
66	Kunnathunad ...	Idapalli	... Kunjunni Thirumulpad.	14	
67	Do. ...	Perumpavur	... Sankaran Nambyar.	12	
68	Do. ...	Kaladi	... Iravikumaren Karthavu.	12	
69	Alengaud ...	Ayirur	... C. Madhavan Pillai.	10	
70	Do. ...	Thrikkakara	... Ravi Varma Thirumulpad.	14	
71	Parur ...	Parur	... Ananthanarayana Iyer.	10	

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS IN TRAVANCORE.

Rules for Travellers.

These Bungalows are placed in the charge of the Public Works Department.

2. No person is permitted to remain in a Bungalow more than one day (unless compelled to do so by sickness) if any other Traveller requires accommodation, or if not required by any other Traveller. for more than ten consecutive days without the written permission of the Executive Engineer in charge.

3. The first applicant is entitled to the choice of rooms, but he is not permitted to appropriate to himself more than one sitting room, dressing and bath room, (when the others are in demand) unless in the case of a faimly of more than 2 in number (children under 5 years of age excepted) when one main room, 2 dressing rooms and 2 bath rooms can be occupied. Should extra chairs or any other furniture be taken from unoccupied rooms, they must be returned immediately the rooms are required by another Traveller.

4. Defacing the walls by drawing or writing is strictly prohibited, and Travellers are held responsible for the structure and its contents being preserved from injury and defacement during their occupation.

5. A list of the furniture &c., supplied to the Bungalow (with the value of each article) shall be provided for the information of Travellers, according to which payments should be made in the event of destruction or injury, the amount being handed over to the care-taker or head servant and entered by the Traveller in the Bungalow book.

6. A book is kept at the Bungalow in which the occupier is requested to make the usual entries with remarks, if any be necessary, on the conduct of the srvants, cleanliness (or otherwise) of the Bungalow and compound &c.

7. Under no circumstances should any article be removed from the Bungalows on loan or otherwise; nor should the Bungalows be occupied by any one not a *bona fide* Traveller.

8. The servant in charge is ordered, on pain of dismissal, to report any deviation from these Rules either on the part of Travellers, or their servants; and the occupier is held responsible for any infringement of them.

9. Every occupier of a Traveller's Bungalow is required to give his full name and address on demand by the person in charge.

10. Every Traveller halting at a first class Bungalow, *i. e.* a Bungalow provided with ordinary servants, for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 8 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours a fee of one rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow, half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

11. Every Traveller halting at a second class Bungalow for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 4 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours, a fee of half a rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

12. At 2nd class Travellers' Bungalows, servants are not provided by Government Travellers are therefore expected to pay for the services of a sweeper, or waterman or any other specially engaged person if such services are needed.

13. When fees are due by the same traveller for 3 days, they should be paid every 4th day at the latest.

14. Bullocks must not be put in the stables, or tethered in the compound: they must be taken outside; should there be insufficient accommodation in the stables, horses should not be tethered in the compound.

15. Servants travelling separately with horses or luggages, may have accommodation provided there is room and will be charged half the fees in para 10 or 11 according as the Bungalow is a 1st or 2nd class one.

16. Travellers requiring the butler to cater for them must advance the required amount to him immediately on their arrival. The butler is not supposed to first cater and then present a bill, but payment must be made to him in advance.

NOTE.—"The day" in paras 10 & 11 means a day of 24 hours reckoned from the hour of arrival of a traveller at a Bungalow. If however in any one halt there falls a fraction of a day (over and above the full day of 24 hours) whose duration does not exceed 6 hours then for such fraction of the day only a fee of 8 or 4 annas as the case requires need be paid as if for the first six hours.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROAD AND CANAL ROUTES IN TRAVANCORE WITH DISTANCES, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, &c

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1	Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier (Main Central Road)	
2	Do.	Do Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly.
3	Do.	Do. Shencottah.
4	Do.	Do. Quilon.
5	Do.	Nedumangad to Shorlacode.
6	Do.	Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi.
7	Do.	Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor.
8	Do.	Nagercoil to Balamore.
9	Do.	Shorlacode to Aramboly.
10	Do.	Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
11	Do.	Do. to Colachel Port.
12	Do.	Kuzhittura 24th mile (main southern road) to Tengapattanam.
13	Do.	Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of main southern road to Pachipara and Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney.)
14	Do.	Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile main southern road) to Colachel *via* Karingal.
15	Do.	Thackalay (33rd mile main southern road) to Thadicaranconom *via* Shorlacode
16	Do	Monday Market to Puthucaday *via* Karingai.
17	Do.	Eraniel to Muttam.
18	Do.	Mulagumood to Colachel.
19	Eraniel Rajakamangalam road.	

20 Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road.
21 Do. Kuzhithura to Alencholay road.
22 Panagudy road, from Cape Comorin to Panagudy Frontier.
23 Road, from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel Rajakamangalam road *via* Friday Market.
24 Dharmapuram road, (Kottar) 43rd mile Cape road to Dharmapuram.
25 Parakhai road, from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudy *via* Parakhai
26 Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road.
27 Anjugramom road from 47th mile Cape road.
28 Eathenkattumadam road.
29 Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road.
30 Do. Do. to Kattacaday road.
31 Do. Do. to Vizhinjam.
32 Do. Nemam to Vizhinjam.
33 Do. Trivandrum to Thiruvallam and thence to Vizhinjam
34 Do. Vizhinjam to Puvar.
35 Do. Puvar to Chunguritty.
36 Do. Neyyattinkara to Puvar.
37 Do. Amaravila to Anaparai ambalam.
38 Do. Quilon to Shencottah
39 Do. Kayankulam to Punalur.
40 Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
41 Do. Pattanapuram to Konyur.
42 Do. Konyur to Rani.
43 Do. Kumbazha to Kozhencherry.
44 Do. Kaipattur to Pathanamtitta.
45 Do. Elankolam to Kaipattur.
46 Do. Sastankotta to 8th mile, Kayankulam to Punalur.
47 Do. Sastankotta to Pattakadavu.
48 Do. Adur to Sastankotta.
49 Do. Kozhithottam to Sasthancottah.
50 Do. Mavelikara to Thirukunnapuzha.
51 Do. Mavelikara to Pandalam.
52 Do. Kayankulam to Chettikulangara.
53 Do. Paripalli to Madathora.
54 Do. Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthankottah *via* Kunnattur.
55 Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye.
56 Do. Alwaye to Parur.
57 Do. Vaikam to Oodayamperur.
58 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier and thence to Ernacolam.
59 Do. Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha.
60 Do. Ettumanur to Lalem.
61 Do. Kottayam *via* Peermade to Kumili and thence to Ammanaikanoor.
62 Do. Changanacherry to Vazhur.
63 High Range road from Kothamangalam to Munnar and thence to Devicolam

64 Northern outlet road from Munnar to Chinnar and thence to Coimbatore.
65 Bridle Path from 2nd mile Munnar Devicolam road to Bodimettu andt hence to Ammayanaickanur.
66 Road from Munnar to top station (Kannen Devan Hill Produce Company's Light Railway) and thence to Ammayanaickanur.
67 Road from Munnar to Kumili Cardamom hill road Bridle Path.
68 Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam.
69 Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta.
70 Lalam–Poonjar road.
71 Ettumanur–Vaikam road.
72 Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu.
73 Lalam-Thodupuzha Road.
74 Kuthattukulom-Ramapurom Road.
75 Palcozha-Thodupuzha Road.
76 Palcozha Piravom Road.
77 Muvattupuzha Kothamangalom Road.
78 Kuthattukulom Market to 2nd mile Palcozha-Piravom Road.
79 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.
80 (canal) Do. Kalpalakadavu to Thiruvallam and Kovilam.
81 Along the western bank of the Backwater from Thanneermukkam to Arukutty.
82 Vaikom to Kandanad by backwater and canal.
83 Vaikam to Muvattupuzha by river.
84 Do. to Alwaye by river.
85 Do. to Kottayam by canal.
86 Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam.
87 Aroothotty Canal from Puthenthodu to the Kottayam or Minachil River in Kottayam.

1. Main Central Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier via Kottayam—155 miles.

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office, Anchal office &c.
Road to Quilon joins	3 2/3	
Kazhanad Road Nedumangad joins ...	9 1/8	
Road from Pallipuram and Nedumangad joins...	12 1/2	
Vembayam Road to Nedumangad joins...	13	
Parappancode	15	Village Anchal office. Vembayam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Venjaramood Road from Attungal from left and Road from 16th and 14th miles of Trivandrum-Shencottah Road from right side joins	16 7/8	
Vamanapuram	20	P. W. D. camp shed, Anchal office. Police Station. Proverthy Cutcherry, Chuthram
Do.	20 1/4	
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ...	20 1/2	
Kilimanoor river (bridged) Road to Alangode joins	24 1/8	
Road from Paripally to Madathoray crosses in 10½ miles	28 3/4	
Nelamail	29	Inspection shed ½ mile from here.
Chadayamangalam	32	Anchal office.
Ayur river (bridged)	34 1/2	
Roads to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins.	35 1/2	Ayur Inspection shed ½ mile from here.
Ayur	36	
*Kottarakara—Quilon-Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile ...	46 1/3	2nd class T. B. & P. O. 2 miles to Railway station & Anchal office.
Yenathimangalom—The Kallada river (bridged) ...	53 1/4	
*Adur—Road to Sastankotta joins ...	57 1/3	
Road to Punalur joins	58 3/4	2nd class T. B., Anchal office.
Do. to Kayangulam joins ...	60	
Pandalam	64 3/4	
Road to Mavelikara joins	65 1/4	
Village road to Kaipattoor joins ...	65 1/4	Police Station and Anchal office.
Pandalam river (bridged)	66	
Pandalam Inspection Shed	66 7/8	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Puthenkavu joins	71 7/8	
Chengannur	74	Anchal office.
Road to Puthenkavu (1½ miles) joins ...	74 1/8	

1. MAIN CENTRAL ROAD. (continued.)

Ranni river ferry	75½	
Road to Kallupara joins	76	
Varattar crosses ferry	77	
Manimala river crosses ferry... ...	78	
Road to Kozhencherry crosses ...	79	
Road to Pulikal joins	79½	Thiruvellah Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal office are ½ mile from here.
Approach road to Thiruvellah P. W. D. Inspection shed joins ...	79⅞	
Thiruvellah road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river bridged	84	
*Changanacherry road to Wazhur crosses	84⅞	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow and Post and Telegraph office. Travellers Bungalow is ¾ mile from here & Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal office are 1 mile from here.
Cannamparoor river bridged ...	87	
Pallam road joins	90½	
Pallam road separates	93½	
Kodimatha river bridged	94⅞	
*Kottayam-Kumili road starts ...	95¼	1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office, Anchal office and Sathram.
Kottayam Taluq Cutcherry		
Road to Kumili joins ...	95¾	
Kottayam Kumili road separates ...	96¼	
Nagapadam river bridged	97	
Road to Kodamalloor joins... ...	98¾	
Neelamangalam river bridged ...	99⅛	
Road to Mannanam convent joins ...	100⅛	
Road to Athirampuzha market joins		
Road to Lallom joins ...	103	Ettumanur P. W. D. Inspection shed ½ mile from here. Ettumanur Taluk Cutcherry ½ mile from here Anchal office.
Ettumanoor		
Road to Vaikam joins	104	
Road to Kurupunthora joins ...	109¾	
Kozhai	110⅝	P. W. D. Inspection Shed 1 mile from here.
Yaillacaud	112	Proverthy Cutcherry. 3 miles from here.
Kuthattukulam	119¼	Inspection Shed.
Road to Ramapuram joins...	119½	
Road to Piravom joins ...	119¾	
Kuthattukulam Police Station ...	121⅞	Anchal office.
Palcozha road to Piravom joins ...	122⅛	
Road to Thodupuzha joins ...	130¼	
Road to Vazhakulam and thence to Thodupuzha joins ...		
Muvattupuzha river (bridged) ...	131	Muvattupuzha Taluk Cutcherry and Anchal office, Inspection Shed

1. Main Central Road.—(continued)

Western frontier road and road to Kothamangalam joins ...	131¼	
Road to Alwaye joins—Road to Puthencruz joins Road to Malayattur joins..	142½	
Perumpavur Taluq Cutcherry ...	142⅝	Anchal office.
Perumpavur Road to Kodanad joins Road to Vallam joins	145	
Thanipuzha Periyar river ferry (unbridged). Road to Pallipethodu joins ...	148	Kalady Chuthram.
Angamali—Road to Alwaye joins ...	152	Anchal office.
Kothakulangara—stream (bridged) ...	153	Inspection shed
Northern frontier—joins Cochin road .	155	

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

*Trivandrum (Fort) ...	0	Residency, 1st class T. B. Post and Telegraph office and Anchal office.
Killiar river (bridged)	¾	Anchal office.
Karamanay river (do.)	1⅔	
Road to Tiruvallam joins	2⅛	
Do. Cottoor joins	2⅔	
Nemom	4¼	Anchal office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	6	
Balaramapuram	8¼	Police station and Anchal office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	8¼	
Do. Cattacaday joins	8¼	
Puvar Road joins	9	
*Neyyattinkara	11½	2nd class T. B., Taluk Cutcherry and Police station.
Neyyattinkara Cutcherry road joins ...	11½	
Do. do. do. ...	11¾	
Neyyattinkara	12	British Post office and Telegraph office and Ancah office.
Road to Puvar joins	12⅛	
Neyyar river (bridged)	13⅛	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ..	13½	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	Anchal office.
Road to Culathurchavady joins ...	15	
Oothianculangara	15	
Parassala	18⅔	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchel office.
Road to Kollencode joins	18⅔	
Do. Panichamude do.	18¾	Camp shed.
Kalliakavelay	20	Anchal offic.
Kuzhittura to Alencholay road joins ...	22⅝	Taluk Cutcherry, Police station and Anchal office.

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

*Kuzhittura river ...	23½	1st Class T. B. Bridge under reconstruction cause way & ferry provided.
Thengapattanam road joins ..	23⅖	P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Tuoduvetty (Martandam)	24⅙	Telegraph & Post Offices & a Village Anchal Office.
Road to Karingal joins	24⅕	
Do. Thiruvattar joins	24⅖	
Do. Payanam joins	26⅙	
Do. Colachel joins	26¼	
Road to Maycode joins	27¾	
Mulakumudu—Road to Colachel joins ..	29¾	Anchal office.
Tiruvancode—Road to Monday Market joins ...	30⅓	
Thackalay	32	Bh. Post office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	32⅐	
Do. to Eraniel and Shorlacode joins...	32⅔	
*Udayagiri	33⅔	2nd class T. B. 300 feet from here.
Thuvalar stream bridged (R. C. platform bridged) ...	34¼	
Villukeeri Erattakarakal Subway Road to Rajakamangalam joins	35⅝	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Colachel joins	36⅚	Police station.
Do. Kalliancaud road joins ...	38⅛	
Do. Alampara joins on left ..	39¾	
Do. Peruvilay	39¾	
Do. to Kottar joins	39¾	
Road from Vettoornimadam to clock tower Nagercoil joins...	41	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	
*Nagercoil (Vadasseri)	42⅛	1st class T. B., Post & Telegraph offices, T. B. 528 feet from here.
Road to Nagercoil Town joins ...	42⅓	
Oluganacherry road joins	42⅓	Olugunacherry Chuthram.
Pazhayar river (bridged)	42⅖	
Road to Theroor	42⅗	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	43⅖	
Therakal (bridged)	43⅖	
Road to Tirupatisaram joins ...	44⅖	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	44⅖	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) Road to Suchindram *via* Therur 4 7/12 miles long joins ...	44¾	Vellamadam.
Road to Chembagaramanputhur *via* Layam joins ..	45⅕	
Road to Eathencaud Maddum joins ...	47⅖	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	47¾	
Tovala Channel	47⅞	Bridged.
Tovala	48	Chathram, Police station and Anchal office.

Aramboly	50¼	P. W. D. Inspection shed Police station, Anchal office and Chowkey.
Road to the Seethapal joins... ...	50	
Road to Kumarapuram joins ...	50½	
Travancore frontier	53⅜	
Panagoody	56	
Vulliyur	62	
Nangunery	72	British territory
Palamcottah	90	
Tinnevelly Bridge (Railway Station) ..	91½	
Tinnevelly Town	93	

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

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office.
Karakulam	6¾	Anchal Pillar letter box.
Karakulam river (bridged)	7¼	
Road to Vattiyoorcavoo joins ...	7¼	
Road to Arivikara do. ..	8⅝	
Road to Kazhanad do. ...	10¾	
Road to Ariyanad & thence to Coviloor joins ..	11	Anchal office.
12 mile stream (bridged) R. C. platform		
13 mile stream (bridged) Do.		
Road to Nedumangaud Town joins *Nedumangaud T. B.	11⅛	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Chathram, Anchal office, Police station, & Post Office. &c.
Do. do. ...	11¾	
Road to Vembayaconam joins ...	11¾	
Road to Venjaramood joins (Branch) ...	13⅛	
Branch to Kallar joins ...	14⅞	
Road to Venjaramood joins (branch) ...	15½	
Road to Vithurai and Ariyanad joins ...	20⅛	
Patcha	20⅞	Anchal office.
Pallode—Manoor river (bridged) R. C. platform...	21½	Camp shed and Chathram.
Road to Braemore Estate joins ...	21½	
Chittar river (bridged)	24½	
Road to Quilon joins	30⅝	
Madathoray	31⅔	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Seenakala and Invercauld joins...	32¼	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins ...	39½	
*Kulattupuza—Road to Ayur joins ...	40	2nd class T. B. & Anchal office.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins...	42¼	
Meenmootty	43	
Parapar river	45⅛	Bridge under construction; junghar provided for traffic.
Junction with Quilon and Shencottah road 41½ mile	46½	

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—45½ miles.

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalo, Post & Telegraph Office, Anchal office &c.
Main Central road joins	3⅔	
Oolloor river (bridged)	4	
Kazhakuttam	10	Police Station, Anchal office.
Road to Kaniapuram landing joins	11¾	
Road to Vembayam joins	11⅞	
Branch road of Pothencode to Murukumpuzha road joins	13	
	13⅛	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Thonakal road from Pothencode to Murukumpuzha crosses	14⅛	Police station, Anchal pillar letter box and Mangalapuram market.
Thonakal	15¼	British Post Sub-office.
Mamam river (bridged)	18⅞	Market.
Road from Venjaramood joins ...	19⅞	
Road from Avanancherry to Attungal Palace crosses	20½	British Post Office and Telegraph Office.
Road to Chirayinkil joins	21	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal office, Police Station &c.
Attengal	21½	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow.
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ...	21¾	
Alancode road to Nelakamukoo and Meerankadavoo joins	22½	Market.
Road to Kilimanoor joins	22⅝	
Road to Varkalay joins	25⅞	
Road to Pallical joins	26⅞	Anchal office.
Navaikulam	27¾	
Road to Varkalay joins ...	30¼	
Do. to Madathoray } Paripalli Do. to Paravur 7 miles } ...	30½	
Kalluvathukalpara	33¼	Camp shed P. W. D.
Chathanoor ...	35½	Anchal office and Chathram.
Road to Paravur 6 miles joins ...	35⅞	
Ithikara river bridged } ...	36⅝	
Road to Ayur joins }		
Wadakkakkara ... } ...	38½	
Road to Kundara 7¼ miles }		
Road to Eravipuram 1¾ miles joins ...	41⅞	
*Quilon	45½	Residency, Post & T. Offices Anchal office, 1st class T. B Railway Terminus, Chathram &c.

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—39 miles.

*Nedumangad		2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Police Station, Anchal office, Chuthram and Post office &c.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins ...	3/8	
Road to Vellanaud joins	1 3/8	
Nocothamangalam	2	
Oeduneely stream (bridged) ...	4	
Ozhamalakal	5 1/4	
Aryanad	6 7/8	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Palode joins	6 7/8	
Aryanad—Karamanay river (ferry & Junghar) .	7 3/8	
Road from Vellanad joins	8 5/8	
Road from Pappanamcode to Cottoor crosses	9 5/8	
Paruthipally	9 7/8	
Do.	10	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road from Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins	12 1/2	
Moonaray—Neyyar river (ferry & junghar)	12 7/8	
Aunad (14 7/8 miles from Trivandrum) to Courtallam Road.	14 7/8	(To be expunged completely as no such road exists)
Coviloor	20	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Panichamude and Amaravillay and Kuzhittura joins	21 5/8	
Do. Alencholay joins	28 3/4	
Culliel—Kothayar river (ferry) ...	28 1/3	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Colasagaram—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	32 2/3	District Hospital, Engineer's Bungalow, Post and Anchal Offices & Mission Dispensary & 2nd class T. B.
Ponmanay Village branch road to Valiattoomugam joins	35 1/4	Mile stones from Colasagaram to Shorlacode are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
Caligasem road joins	35 3/4	
Ponmana—Paralayar (causeway) ...	36 1/2	Only ferry for passengers.
Shorlacode (joins road to Thadikaranconum) ...	39	

6. Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi—22¼ miles.

Anaud (14 1/2 miles from Trivandrum to Courtallam road)	14 1/2	
Road to Aryanad joins	19 1/2	
Road to Pallode joins	20 5/8	
Vithurai	21 7/8	Police Station & Anchal office.
Branch Road from Pallode joins ...	22	
	22 1/4	P. W. D. Camp shed
Road to Bonacord Estate joins ...	23 1/8	
Chittar river (bridged)	23 3/4	

Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi—22¼ miles (contd.)

Kallar river (bridged)	27⅝	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road from Frontier joins	27⅝	Chuthram & British Post Office & Market.
Merchston river (bridged)	28	
Erattapalam (bridged)	28¾	
	36½	New Sanitarium Bungalow
	37¼	H. H. the Maharajah's Palace & Nalukettu.
	37½	Old Sanitarium Bungalow.
New Sanitarium under construction ...	37¾	

7. *Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor—18 Miles*

Papanamcode	0	
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins ...	1½	
Path from Namom Hill Bungalow Do ..	1⅝	
Soolattoocottah	3	
Vilappoo	4	
Malayingkeel road from Cundamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins ...	5	
Marukil	6	
Path from Thachottucavoo joins ...	6½	
Kulathummal	8	
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday joins	9	
Forest Watch Station	9⅛	
Road from Moonaray to Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins	9⅛	
Kattacaday market	9½	Police Station and P W. D. Section office & Anchal Office.
Perumcolam and road from Nedumangad (2nd mile Anapara road) to 12th mile Cottoor road joins	11½	
Paruthipally	14	
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses	14	
Cottoor	18	

7. (a) Venjaramoodu 11½ miles.

Leaves 14th mile T. S. Road ...	0	
Venjaramoodu Branch road from T. S. Road 16th mile joins...	2 7/8	
Venjaramoodu	11½	Venjaramoodu Market 16 7/8 miles of M. C. Road.

7. (b) Vembayam Neduvangaud Road—5 miles.

Vembayam Begins from 13 miles M. C. Road...	0	
Road to Pallipuram begins	1/4	
	2 1/4	R. C. Platform bridge.
Ends with T. S. Road 11¾ miles at Nemdu ngaud...	5	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, Police station, Anchal office, Chuthram and P. Office &c.

7. (c) Vembayam Pallipuram Road—8 miles.

Starts from ¼th mile Vembayam Nedumangaud Road...	0	
Crosses M. C. Road at 12⅝ miles ...	3/8	
Kanniacolumkarai	½	Market
Trace to 16th mile M. C. Road joins ...	1 7/8	
Pothencode	3 7/8	Market.
Trace to Parappencode starts ...	3 7/8	
Road to Murukampuzha starts ...	3 7/8	
Road to Shearam starts	4 1/8	
Ends with T. Q. Road 11⅞ miles at Pallippuram...	8	P. W. D. Camp shed.

7. (d) Pothencode Murukampuzha Road—7 miles including branch.

Starts from 3⅞ miles of Vembayam Pallipuram...	0	Pothencode Market.
Road to Shearam starts	1/8	
Branch road to T. Q. Road 13 miles ...	3 1/8	
Mangalapuram	3 7/8	Market.
Crosses T. Q. Road	3 7/8	
Murukumpuzha landing (12th mile) of canal from Trivandrum to Quilon) ...	7	

7. (e) Allencode to Kilimanoor Road—6¾ miles.

Starts from 248 miles M. C. Road at Kilimanoor...	0	
	⅛	Anchel office Mission Hospital & market
Trace to Madvoor starts	⅛	
	1 1/4	Kilimanoor Palace.
Trace to Vamanapuram starts at Nagaroor...	3 5/8	
Trace to Kallambalam begins ...	3 5/8	
Ends wih T. Q. Road 22⅞ miles at Allencode...	6¾	Market.

7. *(f) Attengal to Chirayinkeel Road—4½ miles.*

Starts from 21 miles T. Q. Road ...	0	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal office, Police Station &c., at Attingal.
Road to Kollampuzha landing crosses...	⅜	
Puravoor	2⅛	R. C. Bridge.
Road to Kozhimadai Village starts ...	3⅛	Kunthaloor Paguthy Cutcherry and Valiacadai Market.
	3⅝	Government Hospital.
Ends with Pulimuttoo Kadavoo in Vamanapuram River...	4½	Anchel office, Police station.

7. *(g) Road from Vamanapuram to Attengal—7 miles.*

Starts from M. C. Road 16⅞ mile at Venjaramoodu...	0	
Chemboor	2⅜	
Trace to 16th mile T. Q. Road starts ...	3⅝	
Ends with T. Q. Road 19⅞ miles ...	7	Valia Kunnoo site for proposed Palace.

7. *(h) Meerankadavoo to Nelacamuku & thence to Alencode—6 miles.*

Starts from 22½ miles T. Q. Road at Allencode...	0	Market.
Trace from Attengal to Dalavapuram ... crosses...	2¾	
Nelakamukku	3½	
Kadacavoor	4½	
Ends with Anjengo channel... ...	6	

7. *(i) Road from Warkalay to Kallambalam—7¼ miles.*

Warkalay	0	Palace
Road to Arattoo Kadavoo starts ...	⅜	
Road chellakure landing starts ...	½	
Branch road to chellakure landing starts...	⅞	
Roads to Vettoor landing & Parippally start...	1¼	Magistrates Cutcherry.
Road to Rest house	1½	Warkalay big Tunnel.
	1¾	Mydanam P. W. D. Bungalow.
Road to Aryattookunnoo Bungalow starts...	2	
Trace to Dhalavapuram joins ...	2⅜	
Roads to chirunee-kadavoo & Nadayara join...	2⅞	
Nekkadu	5⅜	Market.
Ends with T. Q. Road 25⅞ miles at Kallambalam...	7¼	

7. *(j) Neduvancaud Kazhanad Road—4¼ miles.*

Starts from Trivandrum—Shencottah Road 10¾ miles...	0	Arch Bridge
Ends with M. C. Road 9⅛ miles at Kazhanad...	4¼	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore $3\frac{2}{5}$ miles.

*Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T. Offices, 1st class T. B., Anchal office.
Vadasseri	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothary tank	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Culliencad joins	2	
	$2\frac{1}{3}$	
Arasayarakal (bridged)	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Tittivila	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Post Office.
Road to Bhutapandi joins	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	$7\frac{2}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Alagiapandipuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Road to Thovatchy joins	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Olakkayaruviaur (bridged) R. C. platform	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Erappayaur (bridged) R. C. platform ...	11	
*Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins ...	$13\frac{2}{5}$	
Masapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins ...	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Caligasem river (causeway)... ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Balamore ...	$23\frac{2}{3}$	2nd Class T. B. 1 mile from here.
Muthuculy Vayal	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly—$15\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusanemcope joins ...	0	
Anantanar head works	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
*Thadicarenconem	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Alagiapandipuram—follows Road to Nagercoil...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)		
Tittivila		Post Office.
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Arasayar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Puttanaur head works ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
*Seethapal	10	2nd class T. B.
Thovala Channal (bridged)	$12\frac{1}{4}$	
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins...	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly (M. S. Road $50\frac{1}{4}$ mile) ...	$15\frac{1}{3}$	Anchal Office, P W. D. Inspection shed Chowkey Police Station,

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin—11¾ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T. offices, Anchal Office.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	1/5	
Do. Oluganachery joins... ...	2/5	Police Station.
Do. Parvathyagaram joins ...	3/4	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins ...	7/8	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay Caul Bridged	1 1/8	
Agastiswaram Taluq Cutcherry ...	1 2/3	Anchal Office.
Suchindram tank ...	1 7/8	
	2 1/3	Anchal Office.
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged) Road to Marungoor joins...	3 2/3	
Road to Anchugramam joins ...	4 1/5	
Do. Tamarakulam joins ...	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins ...	6 1/5	
Kottaram	8 1/4	Anchal Office.
Travancore fortified lines	9 1/8	
Road to Panagoody joins	10 4/5	
Cape Comorin Residency	11 2/3	Anchal Office & Travellers' Bungalow ½ mile from here.

11. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport—13¾ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T Offices, Anchal Office.
Leaves main southern road (Thottyode)...	5 1/4	
Monday Market Road to Mamkuzhi joins.	11 1/2	
Erattakareikal (bridged) ...	6 3/8	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	8 1/4	
Vulliar (bridged)	8 1/3	
Road to Muttam joins	8 1/2	
Eraniel—Road to Thackalay joins ...	8 2/3	Anchal Office.
Monday market—Roads to Poothucaday and Tiruvancode joins...	9 3/4	
Road to Mulakumud joins	13 1/5	
*Colachel Road to Karingal joins ...	13 3/4	2nd Class T. B. Post, Telegraph & Port Offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	14 3/4	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6⅔ miles.

*Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B., Anchal Office.
Nalloor Village	5/6	
Road to Cherukey joins	1 3/8	
Villathoray Village	1 2/5	
Kunnattur Village	1 3/4	
Nattuviley Village	2 4/5	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengabattanam—6⅘ miles (contd.)

Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	3½	
Road from Monday Market *via* Karingal joins	4¼	
Poothucaday Village	5	Police Station and Anchal office.
Pyncolum do.	5⅓	
Amasy do.	6	
Tengapattanam Village	6⅘	Anchal office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	6⅘	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram and Myloney—13⅝ miles.

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonamvileycaday Village	⅞	Anchal office.
Payanam road joins	...	
Trace from Theckurichy joins ...	1⅜	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Arumanay joins ...	2⅚	
Road from Anayady joins	3¼	
Paralayar river (bridged)	3⅖	
Trace from Kesavapuram joins ...	3⅘	Tiruvattar Village.
Road to Padmanabhapuram Do. Monday Market and Anayady &c. joins	3⅘	
Thiruvattar Village	3⅘	Post office, Anchal office and P. Station.
Puthencaday Village	4½	
Serupalay Village	6	
Colasagaram Village	7	Timber Depot, District Hospital, Mission Dispensary, Police Station, Post and Anchal offices and P. W. D. Engineer's Bungalow & 2nd class T.B.
Road to Maycode joins	7⅛	
Road from Colosagaram to Shorlacode meets	7⅜	
Approach road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow	7⅜	
Road from Nedumangad to Colasagaram joins	7⅞	
Thoombode Village	8⅕	
Veuloor Do.	8⅙	
Thirunanthikaray Village ...	8½	
Kothayar left bank channel--crosses (bridged)	9¼	
Muliyacode Village	9¾	

13. Road from Marthandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern Road) to Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram Myloney—13⅝ miles (contd.)

Six feet Trace from Vannamparray joins	10⅔	
Kakachel Village	11	
Myloney	11¾	
Myloney Market (new site or Kadombamood ...	12½	
Pachipparay – Kodayar Irrigation Project Reservoir Dam and Head Works	13⅓	Kothayar Dam, Engineer's Bungalow and Village Anchal office.
Road to Pachipara Dam	12⅝	
Hillside	13⅝	

13. (a) Marthandam Karingal road 4¼ mile

Leaves Main Southern Road 25th mile 4th furlong at Marthandam ..	0	Marthandam Market.
Kanjiracode Village	1	
Nattalam Village	2¾	
Thippramala Village	3¾	
Meets Eraviputhucaday Colachell road 3rd mile stone ...	4¼	Road ends.

14. Road from Eraviputhur caday (27th mile main southern road) via Karingal—8½ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road 27th mile ...	0	
Village road from Thiruvancode joins ...	2	
Palliyadi Village	2 1/10	Anchal office.
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	2⅝	
Road to Martandam joins	3	
Thittaramalai Village	3⅝	
Approach road to Engineers' camp joins.	4	Police Station.
Karingal Market	4 7/16	Anchal office.
Road from Monday market to Puthucaday joins	4½	
Branch road from Monday market to Puthencaday joins	4⅝	
Village road to Karumparai joins ...	8	Anchal office.
*Colachel	8½	2nd class Travellers' Bungallow and Seaport.

15. Road from Thuckalay 33rd mile Southern road to Thadicarancouum via Shorlacode—14⅛ miles.

Southern road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Tiruvithancode joins ...	1/8	
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	3/8	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village	¾	Anchal office.
Road to Tiruvattar joins	1 1/16	
Muttacaud Village	3 1/16	
Cumarapuram Village	3¾	
Road to Perumchelamboo joins ..	4⅛	
Road to Elanthaumbalam (28th mile southernroad)...	5⅛	

Road from Thackalay 33rd mile, Southern road to Thadicarenconum via Shorlacode—14¼ miles (contd).

Road to Colasagaram joins	5¼	Temporary Anchal office
Approach road to Engineer's camp joins (Maycode)	4½	P W. D. Inspection shed .
Maycode Aqueduct	5⅚	Maycode lake view.
Village road to Therusanemcope joins ..	10⅔	
Shorlacode Head works and Pazhayar...	10⅞	
Branch road to Alagiapandipuram ...	13⅔	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins ...	13⅞	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore	14⅛	

16. Road from Monday Market in Poothucaday via Karingal—11½ miles.

Monday Market, Neyyoor... ...	0	Mission Hospital, Ancha Office and Police station.
Maycode Village	1⅐	
Thickenencode Do.	2½	
Road from Mulakumud to Thickenencode crosses ...	2⅚	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	5	
Do. Karingal market ...	5⅖	
Road to Eraviputhoorcaday and Karingal market joins ...	5½	
Pootaty Village...	5⅞	
Approach road to Engineer's Camp (Karingal) ..	6⅛	D. P. W. Camp shed & Anchal office.
Palloor Village	6½	
Mincharay Village	7⅔	
Killyiur Do.	8¾	
Road to Cherukey joins	9⅗	
Chadayankuly Village	9¾	
Poothucaday Do.	11⅐	Anchal office.
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road ..	11¼	

17. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles

Leaves 9th mile Parasseri to Colachel road at Eraniel	0	
Crosses the 10th mile of road from Nagercoil to Colachel *via* Rajakamangalam	4⅝	

17. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—5 miles (contd.)

Ends at Muttom Light House ...	6	

18. Road from Mulagumood to Colachel—7 miles.

Leaves 30th mile M. S. Road at Mulagumood	0	Anchal Office
Crosses Monday market to Puducaday road at Thickanaucode Village ...	4	
Joins Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road *via* Eraniel at 14th mile ...	7	

19 Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road—7¾ mies.

Leaves Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road in the 1st furlong of 9th mile ..	0	
Erattakarakal bridged	2⅞	
Crosses Nagercoil to Friday market road *via* Santhapuram	4	
Santhapuram	5½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses Nagercoil to Colachel road *via* Rajakamangalam	6	
Passes by entrance to Rajakamangalam Salt pans	6¼	
Ends near the sea	7¾	

20. Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road—10⅛ miles.

Leaves Monday market 10th mile of Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road ..	0	
Crosses 31st mile of M. S. Road ...		
Padmanabhapuram to. Mekamandapam road joins	4⅜	
Maycode to Elanthayambalam road crosses	5⅝	
Upper crossing Paraliyar (Ferry) ...	6	
Thiruvettar village	9	
Joins Hill side road 4th mile ...	10	
	10⅛	

21. Road from Kuzhithurai to Alancholai Road—12¾ miles.

Leaves M. S. Road at 24th mile ...	0	
Thambaraparni river	¼	
Meets Kuzhithurai village road ...	⅜	
Meets Arumanai village road ...	5¾	Arumanai Village road joining 3rd mile of Marthadam Pachipara road *via* Kulasekaram unbridged.

21. Road from Kuzhithurai to Alancholai road—12¾ miles (contd.)

Cross Nedumangad Shorlacode road 29th mile at Kallial village	...	80
Alencholay market	...	$12\frac{3}{4}$

22. Panagudi road from Cape Comorin, Panagudi frontier—5 miles.

Leaves 53rd mile Cape road	...	0	
Road to Mahadanapuram joins	...	$1\frac{3}{16}$	(Mahadavapuram road 1½ miles long.)
Do. Srimulapuram Chowkey joins	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	(Sreemulapuram road ¼ mile long).
Do. to Variyur Allam road joins	...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	(Branch road from Wariyur in Cape Panagudy road to Tattarippu Odai new salt factory 0·83 mile long).
Do. to Kottaram do.	... ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	(Maharajapuram road 2⅜ miles long).
Travancore old frontier lines	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Punnarkolam (Anjugramam Road) joins	...	4	
Panagudi frontier	... ...	5	

23. Road from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel Rajakamangalam Road via Friday market—7⅘ miles.

Leaves Parvathiyagaram road 3rd mile	...	0	
Ananthancolam caul	... ..	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Bridged.
Punnivoikal	... ...	$4\frac{1}{10}$	Bridged.
Villukiri Rajakamangalam road joins	...	$4\frac{1}{3}$	
Santhapuram	... ...	$5\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Camp shed is here.
Eraniel to Rajakamangalam road joins	...	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
Rajakamangalam Branch Channel	...	$5\frac{3}{8}$	Bridged.
Friday Market	... ...	7	
Joins road from Nagercoil to Colachel *via* Rajakamangalam	...	7	

24. Dharmapuram road Kottar 43rd mile. Cape road Dharmapuram—5½ miles.

Leaves Kottar 43rd mile Cape road	...	0
Dharmapuram village	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Sea beach to Puthenthurai	...	$6\frac{1}{8}$

25. Parakai road from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudi via Parakai—7 miles.

Leaves Kottar 44th mile Cape road ...	0	
Parakai village	2¾	Anchal office.
Manakudi Granary	7	

25. (a) Thovala Thazhocudy road (from 48th mile M. S. Road to Thazhacudy 3¼).

Main Southern Road 48th mile ...	0	
Road from Layam to Chembakaraman-puthur crosses ...	1½	
N. P. Channel	3	(Bridged).
Thazhacudy	3½	Anchal office.

25. (b) Veeranamangalam Road (from 44th mile M. S. Road to Boothapandy Via Thirupathisaram 5 miles.

Main Southern Road	0	
Thirupathisaram road from 45th mile M. S. Road joins	2⅝	
Veeranamangalam	2⅜	
Theraykaul	2⅜	Bridged.
Road to 45th mile M. S. Road Via Bheemanagary joins	2¾	
Road to Thovala joins	3	
Thazhacudy	3¼	Anchal office.
Thazhacudy Periaculam	3⅜	
	4	
Joins Thittuvilai Aramboly road ...	5	

25. (c) 47th Mile Cape road to Thamaraculam 3½

Branches from 8th Fg. 47th mile Cape road ..	0	
Thamaraculam Village	2⅝	
Do. Salt Pans & Circle office ...	3½	

26. Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road—3 miles.

Leaves 46th mile Cape road at Suchindram Bridge ..	0	
Joins 4th mile Eathencattumadam road Marungur ...	3	

27. Anjugramam road from 47th mile Cape road—6⅛th miles.

Leaves 46⅛ mile Cape road ...	0	
Crosses Eathenkattumadam road ..	2	
Maruthuvamalay main Branch Subway ...	3	
Joins Anjugramam Chowkey ...	6	

28 Eathencattumaoam road—7⅜ miles.

Leaves 48th mile M. S. Road ...	0	
Marungur ro d joins	4	
Mylaudy village	5⅓	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses Anjugramam road	5¾	
Puthanar (bridged)	5¾	
Joins 48th mile Cape road	7⅝	

29. Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road—8¼ miles.

Leaves Balaramapuram 8¾ mile M. S. road	0	
Trace from Olathani to Avanaculyum-palam meets	1¾	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai rosses	4½	
Trace 3 miles long from Arumanai to Pulluvilai crosses	5¾	
Road to P. W. D. camp shed joins ..	7⅝	P. W. D. Camp shed ¼ mile.
Puvar	8¼	Anchal office.

30. Road from Balaramapuram to Kattakaday road—7 miles.

Leaves 9th mile M. S. Road at Bala-ramapuram	0	
Trace from Neyyattinkara to Mulai-konom joins Ooruttambalam ...	3¼	
Trace from 6th mile M. S. Road to Ooruttambalam and thence to Cola-cherry joins	3½	
Kulathummel	6	
Kattakaday	7	Anchal office.

31. Road from Balaramapuram to Vizhinjam—5½ miles.

Leaves Palaramapuram at 9th mile M. S. road	0	
Vizhinjam	5½	

32. Road from Nemom to Vizhinjam—5½ miles.

Leaves Nemom 6th mile M. S. Road ...	0	
Meets Thiruvellam Vizhinjam road in miles 8 and fur. 4		

33. Road from Trivandrum to Thiruvellam and thence to Vizhijam—9 miles.

Trivandrum	0	Anchal office.
Thiruvellam Karamanai (bridged) ...	3	
Karamanai to Thiruvellam road joins ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Branch road to Kovalam joins ...	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Camp shed in 5th furlong of Kovalam branch road.
Junction with Balaramapuram Vizihingam road...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from 6th mile M. S. Road joins ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Police Station	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Vizhinjam	9	

34. Road from Vizhijam to Puvar—$7\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves 5th mile Balaramapuram Vizhinjam road...	0	
Karichal Backwater	4	
Road from Thiruvarathur to Pulluvilai joins	5	
Puvar	$7\frac{3}{4}$	

35. Road from Puvar to Shenguritty—4 miles.

Leaves Puvar	0	Camp shed and Anchal office.
Neyyar crossing near Puvar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Trace to Palayar branches	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Shengutritty (joins Kollencode road) ..	4	

36. Road from Neyyattinkara to Puvar—$6\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Leaves Neyyattinkara $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles M. S. Road	0	Post Office.
Panangattukarai channel (bridged) ...	1	
Trace from 11th mile M. S. Road joins	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Thiruvarathur	3	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai (4 miles long) branches	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Trace from Arumanur to Pulluvilai (3 miles long) branch	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Puvar	$6\frac{7}{8}$	Chowkey, P.W.D. Camp Shed ($1\frac{1}{8}$ miles from here) & Anchal office.

37. *Raad from Amaravliai to Anaparai ambalam—10 miles.*

Leaves Amaravilai 14th mile M. S. Road	0	
Road from 19th mile M. S. road joins at Ravananchera	4 1/8	
Panachamudu market	8 1/4	
Vellaradai	9	
Kovillur	10	Camp Shed.
Anaparaiambalam joins road to Colasagaram	10	

38, *Raad from Quilon to Shencottah 59¾ miles.*

*Quilon	0	Residency, 1st class Bungalow. Post and Telegraph Offices; Anchal Office, Railway Terminus, Chuthram &c.
Level crossing S. I. R.	3 3/8	
Elamballoor	7 1/2	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Road to Karikode Backwater (¾ mile) joins	7 3/8	
Kundara	8	Railway Station.
Vadakekara Road 7¼ mile joins ...	8 3/8	
Kundara Chittumala road (4 miles) joins.	9	
Kundara Village		Anchal Office.
Over bridge	10 3/8	
Level crossing	11 5/8	
Do. do.	12 3/8	
Over bridge	12 5/8	
Level crossing	13 5/8	
Do. do	15 1/8	Railway Station, Kottarakara.
Road to Vellianellur river (10 miles) and road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	15 5/8	2nd Class T. B., Post and Anchal Offices, Chuthram &c.
Road to 10th mile Adur Sastankotta road via. Kunnattur joins... ..	15 7/8	
Main Central Road crosses in 47th mile...	16 5/8	
Road to Kunnikode Railway Station joins	22 1/8	
Punalur Road to Nedungam and paper mill road joins ..	27 1/4	Taluk Cutcherry ½ mile from here.
*Punalur Road to Railway Station joins...	27 1/2	Railway Station, Anchal Office, Post Office, 2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Road to Anchal (8 miles) and Punalur Temple road (½ mile) joins ...	28	
Suspension bridge over Kalladay river and road to Kayanculam joins ...	28	
Edamannur	33	
Road to Edamannur Railway Station ...	33 1/8	Chuthram.
Road to Yaroor 9 miles joins ...	34 1/4	
Ottakal	38 7/8	Do.
Thenmala 46½ mile Trivandrum-Shencottah road joins	41 1/2	Railway station, Post Office & Anchal Office
Camp George	42 7/8	Camp shed.

38. Road from Quilon ta Shencottah—59¾ miles (contd.)

Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44⅛	
Do. do. Coffee Estate road joins ...	44¼	
Anachady stream (bridged) ..	44½	
Do. estate road joins	44⅝	
Mulyapanjam river bridged ...	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	48	
Kalrutty estate road joins	49¾	
Aryankavu	49½	2nd Class T. Bungalow
Do. Pass	51¼	
Under bridge S. I. R.	52⅞	
Puliyara Village-Road to Thekkumoode joins..	54¼	Chowkey & Anchal Office.
Road to Moolagarachanpara Depot (2 miles) joins ...	55½	
Pulankudiyeruppu road (¾ mile) joins ...	56½	
Road to Pamblipatnam joins ...	58¾	
Shencottah	59	2nd Class T. B. Post & Telegraph Offices & Anchal Office Railway Station &c.
Road to Kulathupuzha Chowkey 4 miles joins ...	59⅝	
Road to Samburvadagara joins ...	59⅝	
Travancore frontier	59¾	3½ miles to Co urtallum.

39. Road from Kayankulam to Punalur—35½ miles.

Kayankulam	0	Post Office Anchal Office Magt's Court & 2nd class T.B
Road to Mavelikara joins	1⅘	
*Pallikal	4⅓	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Joins road from Shasthancottah(11¾ miles)	7¾	
Joins Main central road	15⅖	
Leaves do.	16⅙	
*Adur	18	2nd Class T. B., Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Kaipathur joins	19¼	
Do. Koniyur do.	26½	
Kalanjur stream (bridged)	26⅔	
* Road Avaneeswaram joins ...	27½	
*Pattanapuram	27⅘	Anchal Office & 2nd Class T.B.
Nedungyam road joins	33⅛	
Shaliakara stream (bridged) ...	33⅖	
*Punalur junction with Quilon-Shencottah road 28 mile ...	35½	2nd Class T. B., Post Office, Anchal, Office, Chuthram Railway Station &c.

40. Road Irur to Kulattupuzha 16 miles.

Ayur—(35⅓ mile, main central road) ...	0	Chuthram.
Ayur P. W. D. Inspection shed ...	½	
Anchal Police Station	4	
Road to Punalur joins	4⅜	
Yaroor road to Edamannur joins ...	7	
*Kulattupuzha meets 40th mile Trivandrum Shencottah road	16	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office, Chuthram &c.

41. Road from Pattanapuram to Koniyur—11 miles.

*Pattanapuram village	0	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office.
Leaves Kayankulam—Punalur road in 26½ miles ..	0	
Kalanjur	3	
Kudalore	4	Divisional Forest Office ¾ mile from here. Anchal Office.
Konni	9½	
Road to Konyur river joins... ...	9¾	
Road to Rani do.	11	

42. Raad from Koniyur to Raunt—14 miles.

Koniyur—leaves road to Pathanapuram...	0	Anchal Office.
Kumbala ferry	3¾	
Road to Kozhencherry joins ...	4	
Mylapurra	6	
Ranni Inspection shed	13	Anchal Office.
Ranni river ferry...	14	

43. Road from Kumbala to Kozhencherry—10 miles.

Leaves 4th mile of Koniyur Ranni road ..	0	
Road to Kaipathur do.	1⅜	
Pathanamthitta Magistrate's Court ...	1⅞	
Pattanamtitta	2	Anchal Office.
Kozhencherry	10	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Ranni river crosses	10	

44. Road from Kaipathur to Pattanamtitta—4 miles.

Kaipathur—Koni river ferry	0	
Omallur Mundagam	1¾	
Road from Kumbala Kozhencherry joins at Pattanamtitta ...	4	Magistrate's Court ⅛ mile from here.

45. *Road from Elankolam to Kaipathur —7 miles.*

Leaves road from Kayangulam to Punalur in 19¼ miles...	0	
Elankolam village	3	
Kaipathur village Koni river ferry and joins Kaipathur Pattanamtitta road	7	Anchal Office.

46. *Road from Sasthancottah to 8th mile Kayangulum Punalur road—10 miles.*

Shasthancottah	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed & Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to Pattakadavu	0	
Poruvazhi	3	
Anayady bridge	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	10	

47. *Road from Sasthancottah to Pattakadavu—4 miles*

Shasthancottah	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal office
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to 8th mile Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	0	
Pattakadavu landing Astamudy lake ...	4	

48. *Road from Adur to Sasthancottan—11⅞miles.*

* Adur—leaves Main Central Road 57¼ mile ...	0	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Kadambanad Syrian Church	6	
Road to Kottarakara *via* Kunnathur joins	10	
Shasthancottah	11	P. W D. Camp Shed ¾ mile from here and Anchal Office.

49. *Road from Kozhithottam (49⅛ miles Trivandrum—Shoranur Canal) to Sasthancotta-Pattakadavu Road—6½ miles.*

Kozhithottam (49⅛ miles on the Main Canal route from Trivandrum to Shoranur) ...	0	
Chavara—Road from Neendakara joins...	⅝	
Joins at 3¼ miles of Sasthancotta—Pattakadavu Road ...	6½	

50. Road from Mavelikara to Thrikunnapuzha—10½ miles.

Mavelikara ...	0	
Do. to Thazhakara ...	⅛	Hospital.
Do. Puthiakavu Market ...	⅝	
Do. Kuttitheruvu Road Junction...	1	
Do. Inspection shed ...	1¼	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Thattarambalam. Junction with Chettikulangara Road .	2½	
Karipuzha bridge across the Krishnapuram Canal...	3⅜	
Muttom ...	5	
Nangayarkulangara Junction with 4¾ miles Karthigapalli—Haripaud Road ...	6½	
Karthigapalli (Junction with Haripaud Road) Market ...	7¾	
Karthigapalli Bridge across the Danapadical Canal ...	7⅞	
Thrikunnapuzha 69th mile Main Canal Route ...	10½	Police Station.

51. Road from Mavelikara to Pandalam—10¼ miles.

Mavelikara Thazhakara, Junction with Mavelikara Thrikunnapuzha road and Savarimala Village road ...	0	Hospital.
Vettiaur bridged ...	5¼	
Aryankudi bridge ...	7¼	
Muttar bridge ...	9½	
Pandalam. Junction with 65¼ mile Main Central Road ...	10¼	

52. Road from Kayankulam to Chettikulangara (2½ miles Mavelikara—Thrikunnapuzha Road) 5½ miles.

Kayankulam ..	0	Post Office, Anchel Office, Magistrates's Court & 2nd class T. B.
Chettikulangara Bhagavathi Temple .	4	
Thattarambalam Junction with 2½ miles Mavelikara - Thrikunnapuzha Road ..	5¼	

53. Road from Paripalli (30½ miles Trivandrum—Quilon Road) to Madathora—2¾ miles.

Paripalli. Leaves 30½ miles Trivandrum—Quilon Road ...	0	
Road to Varkalai Joins ...	½	
Road to 26⅞ mile of (Trivandrum—Quilon) Road Joins ...	3½	
Pallikal ...	4	Anchel office & Police Station.
Nellamail ...	9	P. W. D Camp Shed.
Crosses M. C. Road 28¾ mile ...	10½	
Kadakkal ...	14	Police Station, Forest Timber Depot & Anchel office.
Madathorai—Joins 31½ miles Trivandrum—Shencottah Road ...	21¾	

54. Road from Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthancotta via Kunnathur—11th mile.

Kottarakara road from Quilon to Shencottah 17 miles joins ...	0	
Kunnathur Inspection Shed ...	7¼	
Kallada River Ferry ...	7¾	
Kunnathur	8	
Sasthancotta to Adoor 10 mile road joins.	11½	

55. Road from Perumbavur to Alwaye—10 miles.

Perumpavur—Main Central Road, 142⅝ mile ...	0	Inspection shed. Branch Post Office
Village road to Puthencruz joins ...	⅛	Anchel Office and P. W. D. Division Office.
Alwaye	9⅞	Residency. Railway Station, Sub-Post Office and Telegraph Office P.W.D. Inspection shed.
Do. road to Paravur joins ...		
Do. road to Edapally joins ...	10	Alwaye.
Do. Periyar river (ferry unbridged)		

56. Road from Alwaye to Parur—9⅛ miles.

Alwaye	0	Alwaye river and Anchel office.
Alangad	1⅞	Alengad Taluk Catcherry.
Parur	9⅛	Zillah Court, Camp shed, Anchel Office and Post Office P. W. D. Inspection shed.

57. Road from Vaikam to Udiamperur—12 miles.

Vaikam	0	Temple & Anchel Office
Ithipuza river (bridged)	3	
Muvattupuzha	6	Unbridged Ferry.
Puthotta ferry	7	Anchal office, Police Station and Chowkey.
Udiamperur	12	Ancha office, Cochin boundary Kandanad. P.W.D.Inspection shed

58. Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—16¼ miles and thence to Ernacolam.

Muvattupuzha	0	Sub-Post Office, Inspection shed, Telegraph Office & Anchel Office.
Kozhencherry	8	
Village road to Perumpavur joins ..	10	
Puthencruz	11½	Inspection Shed
Mamalay—(Western frontier)	16⅛	
Thirupunithuray (Cochin territory) ...	18½	P. & T. Offices.
Ernakulam ... Do ...	24½	T. B. Post Office. Telegraph Office. Railway station.

59. Road from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha—12 miles.

Muvattupuzha leaves 130¼ mile Main Central Road ...	0	Inspection shed, Sub-Post office & Anchal Office.
Todupuzha river (un-bridged ferry) ..	½	Telegraph Office.
Vazhakulam	6	Village Anchal Office.
Todupuzha road to Palacozhi joins ...	12	Branch Post Office. Anchal Office.
Karikode—Forest Bungalow		

60. Road from Ettumanur to Lalam—10½ miles.

Ettumanur—Main Central road, 103½ miles...	0	Inspection shed & Anchal Office
Puliannur Inspection shed	8⅜	Inspection shed ⅛ mile from here.
Lalem joins Poonjar road joins ...	10½	

61. Kottayam Kumily Road 69¾ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles.

*Kottayam starts from M. C. road 95¼ ...	0	1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post, Anchal and Telegraph Offices.
Meets Main Central road 95¾ ...	¾	
Separates from Main Central road ..	1¼	
Direct road to Puthupally joins ...	2⅛	
Road to Vadavathur joins	3¾	
Road to Puthupally joins	5¼	
Trace to Kidangoor joins	5⅙	
Pampady Sathram	10⅝	Anchal Office.
Do. Police Station	10⅝	
Do. Inspection shed	10⅞	P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Nedungam road joins	10⅞	
Changanchery to Wazhoor road joins...	13⅞	
Trace from Kadaincaud joins ..	16½	
*Wazhoor Travellers' Bungalow ...	17⅜	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow ⅛ mile from here.
Road to Lallam joins	21⅛	Ponkunnam village & Sathram & Anchal Office
Trace to Cherakadavu joins.. ...	21¼	
Kanjirapally Inspection Shed ...	23⅛	P. W.D. Inspection hed 1 furlong from here.

61. Kottayam Kumily Road 69¾ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles (contd).

Road to Sheruvalli joins	23⅛	
Road to Manimalai joins	24⅛	
Thambalacaud trace joins	24⅛	
Kanjirapally	24¼	Post and Telegraph Office and Police Station & Anchl Office.
Kanjirapally river (bridged)... ...	24¾	
Road to Erattupettah joins... ...	24¾	
Edakunnam trace joins	26¼	
*Mundakayam	33¼	1st class Travellers' Bungalow. P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Trace to Kuttical joins	33¼	
	33⅜	Anchal Office & Police Station.
Mundakayam river (bridged) ...	33⅝	
Road to Peruvanthanam Village joins ...	38⅝	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about one furlong away.
Bridle path to Peermade joins ...	43	
Road to Arudai joins	44½	
Road to Peermade Residency joins ..	45¾	
Travellers' Bungalow	46½	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow.
Carriage road to Residency joins ...	46⅝	
Cardamom Hill road joins ...	46¾	
Arudai	49½	Post & Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.
Arudai river (bridged)	49⅝	
Pambanar river (bridged)	51⅝	
Glenmary road joins	51⅝	
Paykanam Estate road joins ..	56¾	
Road to Arunkal estate joins ...	60	
Periyar river bridged	60⅜	Post & Telegraph Office & Anchal Office.
*Road to Travellers' Bungalow joins .	60⅞	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Wallardy estate joins ...	62	
Chowkey at Muruth	67	
Road to Chenkara estate joins ...	68⅜	
Road to (British) Thekaday ...	69½	
Approach road to Travellers' Bungalow joins	69⅝	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Vandanmettu joins ...	69⅝	
Kumily	69¾	Post & Telegraph Office Anchal office, Custom house and frontier gate and Police Station.

Cumbom	82	British territory	
Periakolam	115		
Thavathamputhy ...	123		
Batlagoondoo	131		To Pulni Hills turning off at Periakulam
*Ammanaickanoor ...	143		
*Krishna Naik's tope ...	120		
Kodaikanal (by bridle path) ..	132		

62. Road from Changanacherry to Wazhar - 19½ miles.

*Changanacherry	0	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices & Anchal Office.
Main Central road 84⅞ crosses ...	¾	
Road to Chettipuzha Convent joins ...	2⅛	
Road to Puthupalli joins	4⅛	
Do. Mallapalli joins	6⅙	
Do. Kunnambagom joins .	9¼	Inspection Shed.
Trace to Puthupalli joins	9¼	
Road to Pambody joins	11½	
13⅞ mile of Kottayam Kumili road joins.	16	
Wazhur on 17⅜ mile of Kottayam Kumili road	19½	

63. High Range Bridle path from Kothamangalam to Manur—59 miles, & to Devikolam 64⅛ miles.

Kothamangalam	0	P. W. D Camp Shed, Anchal Office & Dispensary. Experimental Post Office.
Chellad	3	Cartable road.
Thattacad, Periyar river ferry & Jungar...	7	P. W. D. Camp Shed on the left bank of the river. Road metalled up to this.
Kuttenpuzha	11½	P. W. D. Camp Shed
Kuttenpuzha river bridge	12	
Puyancutty camp shed	17½	Do. do. ½ a mile from here.
Thoduppayar river bridged	22	
Kunjiyar camp shed	24½	Do. Cartable Road up to here.
Kunjiyar river (bridged)	26	
Karinthiyi	33	Temporary camp shed.
Uraliyar stream ...	32	Bridged.
Nadayar river ...	34½	bridged.
Mankolam Rubber State	37½	P. W .D. Camp Shed ⅓ mile from here.
Pesga	49	Temporary P. W. D. camp Shed.
Kallar Tea Estate	53	

*Munnar	59	Sathram, Chief Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club, & First Class T. B.
*Devikolam Cutcherry ...	68¼	Post Office & Telegrap } ½ a mile Post and Telegraph Offices Magistrate's Court & First Class T. B. & Anchal Office

64. Northern outlet road—Metalled cart road 36¾ miles from Munnar to Chinnar & thence to Coimbatore.

*Munaar	0	Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club Post & Telegraph Offices& Chief Engineer's Bungalow & First Class T. B. and Anchal Office. Satharam
Perrivarry Tea factory (river bridged) ...	2	
Kannimallai Tea factory (river bridged)...	4	P. W. D. cooly lines
Naymacad Estate	6	
Naymacad Saddle	8	
Thalliar (river bridged)	13	Post office.
Vagavarai bazaar and Lakkam Estate ...	14½	
Chapplekad	15	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Karpur Odai	22	
Marayoor	26	P.W. D. Camp Sshed ½ mile from here. Anchal Office & Dispensary
Chinnar (river bridged)	6¾	Frontier Chowkey
	37¼	offices & Anchal Office P. W. D. Camp Shed
† Manpatty	47¼	Travellers' Bungalow.
† Udamalpet	54¾	P. W. D. shed, P. O. and Telegraph offices and Travellers' Bungalow.
† Pollachie	72¾	
† Coimbatore	97¾	Madras Railway Station.

65. Bridle path from Second mile Munnar Devicolam road to Bodimettu 19 miles & thence to Ammayanatkanur.

Munaar Devicolam road 2nd mile (Road cartable up to Devicolam Cutcherry)	0	Anchal Office, Post and Telegraph office. Egnineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club & Chief Engineer's Bungalow & Hospital.
*Devikolam Cutcherry	3⅛	District Magistrate's Court Anchal Office. Post & Telegraph Office 1st class T. B & Govt. Hospital. ¼ Mile.
Manaly Estate	4	
Old Devikolam factory	6	
Perekanal	9	

† British Territory.

Panniar Stream (bridged)	11	Post Office.
*Bodimettu	19	Frontier chowkey, and 2nd Class T. B.
† Bodinaikkanur	30	Cart road.
† Periakolam	49	
† Ammanaikanur	77	S. I. Railway Station.

66. Road from Munnar to top station 21 miles Kannan Devan Hill Produce Company's light Railway & thence to Ammanaickanur.

*Munaar	0	Anchal Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' club, Chief Engineer's Bungalow, 1st class T. B. & Hospital. Sathram ½ a mile.
Nettikudi Bridge	5⅓	
Mattupatti	7	Post Office. K. H. D. P. Company mono rail truck road.
Palar Salt Bankshall	11	
Kavangulam	18½	Post office.
Ellapatty Chowkey	20	Frontier Chowkey.
Ellapatty frontier	20½	
Top station	21	Bridle path only and wire rope way for goods.
Bottom station Korangany	28	
† Bodinaikkanur	40	Cart road.
† Periakolam	59	
† Ammanaikkanur	87	S. I. Railway Station. Road.

67. Munaar to Kumili Cardamom Hill road Bridle path—63½ miles.

Munaar	0	Anchal Office, Post and Telegraph offices Engineer's bunga low European Planters' club, Chief Engineer's Bungalow & Hospital.
Devikolam Cutcherry and other Sirkar buildings	5⅛	Anchal Office.
Devikolam factory	8	
Cardamom Hill Road from Kumili joins and Road to Bodimettu joins ...	12½	
Sasthanparai	20	Anchal Office.
Road from Pathinettampadi joins	24½	
Udambansholla	30½	Cardamom Office. Anchal Office.
Road to Thevaramettu joins ...	31	
Kalcundal	37¼	Cardamom Office.
Road to Ramakalmettu joins ..	44½	
Pambadumparai Estate	45	
Road from Cumbamattu joins ...	50	Cardamom Office.
Vandamettu	51½	Anchal Office.
Kumili Chowkey meets Kottayam Kumili road	63½	

British territory.

68. *Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam—13 miles.*

Ponkunnam. Leaves $21\frac{1}{16}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	$5\frac{1}{8}$	Elikoloin.
Lalam river (unbridged) Junghar and Ferry	$12\frac{7}{8}$	
Lalam join 10th mile Ettumanur-Lalam road	13	

69. *Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta—10 miles*

Kanjirapalli. Leaves $24\frac{3}{4}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	$\frac{1}{8}$	
do. do. ...	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
do. do. ...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Meenachil river crossing Erattupettah ...	10	River unbridged. Jungle and Ferry maintained.

70. *Lalam Poonjar road—10 miles.*

Lalam. Leaves end of Ettumanur-Lalam road at bridge across Meenachil river	0	
Stream bridged	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
do.	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Approach road to Erattupetta Inspecting Shed	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Inspection Shed, one furlong from here
Meenachil river unbridged	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Poonjar	10	Anchal Office.

71. *Ettumanur Vaikam road—17½ miles.*

Leaves 104th mile main Central Road...	0	
Srimularangam Market	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Koravalangad to Kuruparuthora road crosses	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Jungle stream unbridged	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Kaduthurithi	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Appanchira bridge	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Vadayaur stream	$14\frac{1}{8}$	Unbridged.
Vaikam	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.

72. *Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu 2½ miles.*

Ramapuram Church	0	
Pizhagu joins 7th Lalam to Todupuzha Road	$2\frac{1}{2}$	

73. Lalam Thodupuzha road—16½ miles.

Begins 1st mile Lalam Punjar road ..	0	
Stream bridged	5	
Stream bridged	7½	Pizhagu P.W.D. Camp Shed.
14th mile	14	Police station.
Joins 10th Palcozha Thodupuzha road near Kolani bridge ...	16½	

74. Kuthattukulom Ramapuram road—6⅜ miles.

Kuthattukulom	0	119⅛ mile M. C. road
Ramapurom	6	Church, Anchal office and Police station.

75. Palcozha Thodupuzha road—12 miles.

Muvattupuzha Palikkal ferry—joins Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha road 12th mile ..	82	Anchal office, Police station & Taluk Cutcherry, Sathram.

76. Palcozha Piravom road—10 miles.

Palcozha	0	121⅞th M. C. Road.
Vadakara, Kuthattukulom Market [road joins ...	1½	
Anchal box near Pambakuda ...	5⅞	Anchal box village road.
Onakur	6¾	Bridge.
Piravom	9½	P. W D. Camp Shed market & Policestation.
Piravom landing	10	Excise Circle Office, Anchal Office & Preventive Station.

77. Muvattupuzha Kothamangalom road—3 miles.

Muvattupuzha	0	32nd mile M C. road
Perumattam	1	Perumattam stream bridged.
Karakunnam	2	Road to Neduvaud joins.
Mathirapally	5½	Stream bridged
Kothamangalam joins Perumbavur to Kothamangalam road ...	7⅜	

78. Kuthattukulam market to 2nd mile Palcozha Piravom road—2½ miles.

Kuthattukolam	0	120th mile M. C. road.
Vadakara	2½	Joins 2nd mile Palcozha Piravom road.

79. *Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranoor via Cochin—198 miles.*

Trivandrum	Vullacadavoo	0	Canal Anchel Office.
	Chakay	1⅛	
Veli backwater begins		3⅕	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray canal begins		4	
Chanankaray Canal ends and backwater begins		11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins		14¾	Backwater
Crosses Vamanapuram river		16	Canal.
Canal ends		16⅞	
Anjengo Fort		17½	Backwater. British Post an Telegraph office.
Kozhithottum—Warkallay Canal begins		20⅜	Canal.
		20⅞	Ariyittakunnu 2nd cla s
Vetoor landing place		22½	
No. 1 Tunnel begins		22⅝	
Do. ends		22⅞	
Chilakoor landing place and road to Warkallay		23¼	British Post office
No. 2 Tunnel begins		24¼	Anchal office and
Do. ends		24⅝	Police Station.
Nadayara—Road to Warkallay crosses Iroor		26⅜ 27½	
Canal ends and Edava backwater begins.		28	Canal.
End of Edava backwater and Paravur canal begins		31⅛	Backwater
Paravur Anchel and transit boat office ...		32¼	Canal.
Do. canal ends and backwater begins		32⅝	
Opposite Paravur Bar		33½	Backwater.
Backwater ends and Quilon canal begins		36	Canal.
Quilon small bridge		39⅛	Do.
* Do. big do.		40⅛	First class Travellers
Do. Iron Girder Bridge ...		40½	Bungalow, Post and
Quilon canal ends and backwater begins		40¾ 41	Telegraph office., S. I. Railway Station &
Quilon Residency			Anchel office.

79. *Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Shoranore via Cochin—198 miles* (contd.)

Thavally Palace...	41¼	Backwater.
Opposite Neendakaray	44½	
Backwater ends and Chavaray canal begins	46⅝	Canal.
Chavaray bridge	47¼	
Kozithottam Bridge Road to Sasthancotta.	49⅛	
Ponmana canal ends and backwater begins	50¾	Backwater
Clawpanay	56¼	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow.
* Ayiramthengoo	58⅝	
Opposite Kayenkulam bar	59¾	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	67¾	Natural stream.
Trikunnapuzhay	69	
Thottapalli Chira and lock	73⅞	
River ends and Karumady canal begins...	78	
* Karumady	78¼	2nd class T. B.
Canal ends and river begins... ...	79⅛	Canal.
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	86	River Commercial office & 1st class T. B. at Alleppey are 3 miles away.
River ends and Vembanad backwater begins	88	
* Alleppey	88	
Separates from Vembanad Lake via Vattakkayal	91	Post and Telegraph office, near T. B. and Commercial office and T. B. at Alleppey are 6 miles away.
Thannirmukkam	105	
Vaikam	111	Inspectionshed & Police station & Post & Anchal office.
Arukutty	123	Chowkey
* Cochin	132	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph office.
Ernakulam	132	Do. Do. Railway station.
Chakkarakadavoo	145	
Parur	148	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph office and Anchal office.
Karurupadana	161	Cochin.
Trichur	178	
Shoranore Ry. Station	198	Road British Territory.

80. *Canal Route from Trivandrum Kalpalakadavu to Kovalam via Tiruvellum—6½ miles.*

Trivandrum.—Vallakadavu... ...	0	Anchal office.
Srivaragham bridge ...	¼	
Sri Mulam lock and bridge .	2⅜	
Canal ends	2¾	
Thiruvellam bridge ...	3¼	Karamanay River.
Kovilam	6½	

81. *Along the western Bank of backwater from Thannirmukkam to Arukutty.*

Thannirmukkam	105	
Shertallay	111	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph office and Anchal office.
Arukutty	123	Do.

82. *Vaikom to Kandanad by Backwater and canal miles.*

Vaikom Jetty	0	Main backwater.
Poothottu Ferry	10	Watch station.
Kandanad Bridge	16	Camp Shed.

83. *Vaikam to Muvattupuzhay by river.*

Vaikam		Post office and Inspection shed and Anchal office.
Piothotta	117	
Vetticotmukku	121	
Piravam	127	Anchal office Inspection shed $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away.
Muvattupuzhay ... — ..	147	Branch Post office and Inspection shed and Anchal office.

84. *Vaikam to Alwaye by river.*

Vaikam	111	Post office and Inspection shed.
*Ernaculam	132	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office.
Alwaye	152	Do. Do. S. I. R., Station and Anchal office.

85. *Vaikam to Kottayam by canal.*

Vaikam	0	Post office and Inspection shed and Anchal office.
Kottayam Seminary Landing ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
*Kottayam Town & Taluk Cutcherry ...	1	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph office & Anchal office.

86. *Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam—8 miles*

Puvar	16	
Poliyur bridge	$18\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal office.
Collencode Village	19	These distances are
Marthandamthurai bridge	$19\frac{1}{2}$	the old A. V. M.
Do. village	20	Canal distances from
Authichanthoray	22	Trivandrum.
Poonthurai	23	
Thengapatnam	$25\frac{1}{4}$	

87. *Aroothotty Canal from Puthenthodu near Kottayam Division Cutcherry Landing to the Meenachil River (Kottayam river) near Kottayam Seminary Landing (where Vaikam canal begins).*

Leaves Puthenthodu or Vetticaud Canal	0	
Joins the Meenachil or Kottayam River...	2½	Canal to Vaikam mile from here.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

Branches { *Maniyachi and Quilon.*
Shoranur and Ernakulam.

From Madras Beach.	Read Up.									
	No. 366 S.	No. 364 S.	No. 362 S.	No. 154 P.	No. 152 P.	No. 150 P	No. 148 P.	No. 76 P.	No. 8 † Tinnevelly Express.	
Miles.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M	H. M	
427	15—25	11—30	6—50	...	5—25	...	10—30	19—15	13— 0	A
432	15—13	11—15	6—35	...	5— 9	...	10—15	19— 1	12—47	
436	15— 0	10—58	6—18	...	4—55	...	9—59	18—47	12—32	
441	14—46	10—43	6— 5	...	4—33	...	9—43	18—32	12—19	
445	14—35	10—30	5—45	...	4—20	...	9—30	18—20	12— 7	D
...	...	...	...	22—50	...	...	9—15	17—30	11—42	A
447	...	...	...	22—41	...	...	9— 6	17—21	11—33	
449	...	...	...	22—31	..	...	8—58	17—11	11—23	
454	...	...	...	22—17	..	...	8—37	16—57	11—10	
457	...	...	...	22— 4	...	..	8—24	16—45	10—58	
461	...	...	...	21—51	...	...	8—11	16—33	10—46	
464	...	...	...	21—38	...	...	8— 0	16—21	10—34	
467	...	..	...	21—28	...	...	7—41	16—13	10—25	D
...	...	..	...	21—20	...	...	7—29	16— 5	10—17	A
471	...	...	...	21— 6	...		7—14	15—51	...	
473	...	...	...	20—57	...	...	7— 3	15—42	...	
475	...	...	...	20—48	...	...	6—53	15—34	...	
476	...	...	...	20—40	...		6—43	15—26	9—51	
481	...	...	...	20—24	...	...	6—26	15—13	9—38	
				20—12	...	...	6—12	15— 2	9—28	
484	...	...	...	19—50	...	...	5—53	14—44	9—10	
490	...	...	...	19—35	...	...	5—30	14—31	8—57	D
Shencottah, 495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	19—20	...	14—11	8—37	A
...	...	...	...	...	...	18—38	...	13—30	7—58	
504	...	...	...	...	...	18— 0	...	12—55	7—24	
512	...	...	...	...		17—22	...	12—17	6—48	
520	...	...	...	...	...	16—59	...	11—54	6—25	D
526	...	...	...	...	...	16—49	...	11—44	6—15	A
...	...	...	...	...	...	16—30	...	11—29	6— 1	
531	...	...	...	...	...	16— 6	...	11— 9	5— 2	
538	...	...	...	...	...	15—39	...	10—46	5— 1	
546	...	...	...	...	...	15—15	...	10—25	5— 0	D
554										

(ER) European Refreshment-room.

(a) Station where Boat available for Trivandrum.
† Through Train to Madras Beach.

RAILWAY.

and Quilon.

Stations.		Read Down.								
		No. 7* Tinnevelly Express.	No. 75 P.	No. 147 P.	No. 149 P.	No. 151 P.	No. 153 P.	No. 361 S.	No. 363 S.	No. 365 S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.
Maniyachi J. (L. R.)	D	12— 0	6— 0	5—55	...	20—35	...	8—15	13—20	16—45
Navaikkinar	,,	12—12	...	16— 9	...	20—49	...	8—28	13—21	16—58
Gangaikondan	,,	12—34	...	16—31	..	21—11	...	8—43	13—4[illegible]	17—13
Talaiyuthu	,,	12—46	...	16—45	...	21—25	...	8—58	13—57	17—
Tinnevelly Bridge (E R)	A	13— 0	6—43	17— 0	...	21—40	...	9—12	14—10	1 —
	D	13—15	6—58	17—32	...	...	10— 5	...	...	...
Tinnevelly Town	,,	13—22	7— 0	17—39	...	...	10—12	...	...	...
Peatti	,,	13— 3	7—10	17—50	...	...	10—23	...	...	...
Melakallur	,,	13—46	7— 2	8— 8	...	...	10—39	...	...	...
Shermadevi	,,	13—58	7—35	18—21	...	...	11— 1	...		...
Viravanallur	,,	14—10	7—47	8—37	...	...	11—12	...	...	...
Kallidaikurichi	,,	14—25	7—59	18—53	...	...	11—25	...	...	...
Ambasamudram	A	14—34	8—12	19— 8	...	...	11—37	...	...	...
	D	14—42	8—20	19—20	...	...	11—45	...	...	...
Kizha Ambur	,,	14—55	8— 3	19—33	...	...	11—58	...	...	...
Azhwarkurichi	,,	15— 2	8—40	19—43	...	...	12— 8	...	...	...
Ravanasamudram	,,	15—11	8—49	19—53	...	...	12—18	...	...	...
Kila Kadaiyam	,,	15—29	8—56	20— 1	...	...	12—25	...	...	...
Mettur	,,	15—47	9—10	20—25	...	...	12—40	...	...	...
Pavur Chutram	,,	15—53	9—36	20—35	...	...	12—52	...	...	...
Tenkasi (for Courtalam)	A	16—11	9—46	21— 5	..	...	13—13	...	...	...
Ghat Section. Shencottah (E R)	D	16— 2	10— 2	21—20	...	...	13—30	...	...	...
	,,	16—48	10—29	...	6— 0	...	...	...	...	...
Arayankavu	,,	17—27	11— 0	...	6—39	...	...	...	...	...
Tenmalai	A	18—10	11—35	...	7—26	...	...	...	...	...
Edamann		18—45	12—18	...	8— 1	...	...	...	...	..
Punalur	D	19—10	12—41	...	8—26	...	...	...	...	...
	,,	19—20	12—51	...	8—36	...	...	...	...	...
Auvaneeswaram	,,	19—33	13— 4	...	8—51	...	...	...	...	...
Kotarakara	,,	19—55	13—26	...	9—15	...	...	...	...	...
Kundara	,,	20—19	13—49	...	9—41	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon (E R).	(a) A	20—40	14—10	...	10— 5	...	...	...	...	...

(L. R.) Light Refreshments.

*Through Train from Madras Beach.

SHORANUR—COCHIN STATE RAILWAY.

Branch—Shoranur and Ernakulam

From Madras (Central).	Read up. No. 97 P.	Read up. No. 95 P.	Read up. No. 15 Mail.	Stations.	Read down. No. 96 P.	Read down. No. 98 P.	Read down. No. 16 Mail.
Miles.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
360	21 40	13 57	9 32	A. Shoranur J. (E R) (*a*) D.	5 33	10 30	14 32
361	21 34	13 51	9 26	,, Cheruthuruthi ,,	5 38	10 37	14 37
365	21 22	13 41	9 16	,, Mullurcarai ,,	5 48	10 49	14 47
370	21 3	13 25	9 0	,, Wadakancheri ,,	6 1	11 12	15 0
374	20 45	13 11	8 43	,, Mulagunathukavu ,,	6 14	11 29	15 13
380	20 25	12 57	8 32	D. Trichur A.	6 29	11 44	15 28
...	20 15	12 49	8 24	A. Trichur D.	6 37	11 54	15 36
384	20 1	12 37	8 12	,, Ollur ,,	6 47	12 7	15 46
389	19 44	12 21	7 58	,, Pudukad ,,	7 1	12 29	16 0
395	19 25	12 4	7 41	,, Irinjalakuda ,,	7 18	12 47	16 17
399	19 14	11 55	7 32	,, Chalakudi ,,	7 42	13 7	16 37
403	18 53	11 36	7 13	,, Adoor ,,	7 52	13 18	16 47
408	18 35	11 22	6 59	,, Angamali ,,	8 6	13 36	17 1
412	18 25	11 12	6 49	,, Chewarra ,,	8 16	13 46	17 11
414	18 16	11 4	6 41	,, Alwaye ,,	8 23	13 54	17 18
421	17 58	10 48	6 25	,, Idappalli ,,	8 39	14 13	17 34
425	17 47	10 38	6 15	D. Ernakulam (E R) (*b*) 1 A.	8 50	14 25	17 54

(E R) European Refreshment-room.

(*a*) Junction for the main line.

(*b*) For Cochin.

PASSENGER FARES.

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.			Third Class.				Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.			Third Class.			
						Boat Mail. *		Other trains.								Boat Mail. *		Other trains	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	A.	P.
1	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6	36	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	...	...
2	...	3	...	1	6	..	9	..	6	37	2		1	3	...	...	8	7	3
3	...	3	...	1	6	..	9	...	6	38	2	6	1	3	..	..	8	7	6
4	...	4	...	2	..	1	...	...	9	39	2	7	1	4	..	...	9	7	6
5	...	5	...	2	6	1	3	1		40	2	8	1	4	..	...	9	7	9
6	...	6	...	3	...	1	3	1	..	41	2	9	1	5	..	..	9	7	3
7	...	7	...	3	6	1	6	1	3	42	2	10	1	5	..	..	9	8	6
8	...	8	...	4	..	1	9	1	6	43	2	11	1	6	..	..	9	8	6
9	...	9	...	4	6	2	...	1	6	44	2	12	1	6		...	10	8	9
10	...	10	...	5		2	3	1	9	45	2	13	1	7		...	10	8	...
11	...	11	...	5	6	2	6	2	3	46	2	14	1	7	..	..	10	9	.
12	...	12	...	6		2	6	2	6	47	2	15	1	8	...	..	10	9	3
13	...	13	...	6	6	2	9	2	6	48	3	...	1	8		..	10	9	6
14	...	14	...	7	...	3	...	2	9	49	3	1	1	9	...	...	11	9	6
15	...	15	...	7	6	3	3	3	..	50	3	2	1	9	...	...	11	9	9
16	1	.	.	8	...	3	6	3	...	51	3	3	1	10	...	...	..	9	..
17	1	1	..	8	6	3	9	3	3	52	3	4	1	10		..	.	9	..
18	1	2	...	9	..	3	9	3	6	53	3	5	1	11	...	..	..	9	..
19	1	3	...	9	6	4	...	3	6	54	3	6	1	11	...	...	..	9	...
20	1	4	...	10	..	4	3	3	9	55	3	7	1	12	...	...	...	10	...
21	1	5	...	11	..	5	...	4	3	56	3	8	1	12	...	...	...	10	...
22	1	6	...	11	..	5	...	4	6	57	3	9	1	13	...	...		10	...
23	1	7	...	12	...	5		4	6	58	3	10	1	13	...	...	...	10	...
24	1	8	..	12	..	5	...	4	9	59	3	11	1	14	..	...	...	10	...
25	1	9	...	13	...	6		5		60	3	12	1	14	...	...	...	10	...
26	1	10	...	13	..	6	...	5	..	61	3	13	1	15		...		11	...
27	1	11	...	14	..	6	...	5	3	62	3	14	1	15	...	...	...	11	...
28	1	12	...	14	...	6	..	5	6	63	3	15	2	...	...	...	...	11	...
29	1	13	...	15	...	7	...	5	6	64	4		2	...	..	...	...	11	...
30	1	14	..	15	...	7	..	5	9	65	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	11	...
31	1	15	1	..	...	7	...	6	3	66	4		2	1		...	...	11	...
32	2	..	1	..	..	7	...	6	6	67	4	3	2	2	..	..	...	12	...
33	2	1	1	1	...	7	...	6	6	68	4	4	2	2	..	...	...	12	...
34	2	2	1	1	...	8	...	6	9	69	4	5	2	3	...	...	...	12	...
35	2	3	1	2	...	8	...	7	..	70	4	6	2	3	..	...	...	12	...

* These fares apply only on the main line of Madras-Tuticorin and Dhanushkodi Sections.

PASSENGER FARES—*contd.*

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
71	4	7	2	4	...	12	106	6	10	3	5	1	2
72	4	8	2	4	...	12	107	6	11	3	6	1	2
73	4	9	2	5	...	13	108	6	12	3	6	1	2
74	4	10	2	5	...	13	109	6	13	3	7	1	3
75	4	11	2	6	...	13	110	6	14	3	7	1	3
76	4	12	2	6	..	13	111	6	15	3	8	1	3
77	4	13	2	7	..	13	112	7	...	3	8	1	3
78	4	14	2	7	...	13	113	7	1	3	9	1	3
79	4	15	2	8	..	14	114	7	2	3	9	1	3
80	5	...	2	8	...	14	115	7	3	3	10	1	4
81	5	1	2	9	...	14	116	7	4	3	10	1	4
82	5	2	2	9	...	14	117	7	5	3	11	1	4
83	5	3	2	10	...	14	118	7	6	3	11	1	4
84	5	4	2	10	...	14	119	7	7	3	12	1	4
85	5	5	2	11	...	15	120	7	8	3	12	1	4
86	5	6	2	11	..	15	121	7	9	3	13	1	5
87	5	7	2	12	...	15	122	7	10	3	13	1	5
88	5	8	2	12	..	15	123	7	11	3	14	1	5
89	5	9	2	13	...	15	124	7	12	3	14	1	5
90	5	10	2	13	...	15	125	7	13	3	15	1	5
91	5	11	2	14	1	0	126	7	14	3	15	1	5
92	5	12	2	14	1	0	127	7	15	4	..	1	6
93	5	13	2	15	1	0							
94	5	14	2	15	1	0							
95	5	15	3	...	1	0							
96	6	..	3	...	1	0							
97	6	1	3	1	1	1							
98	6	2	3	1	1	1							
99	6	3	3	2	1	1							
100	6	4	3	2	1	1							
101	6	5	3	3	1	1							
102	6	6	3	3	1	1							
103	6	7	3	4	1	2							
104	6	8	3	4	1	2							
105	6	9	3	5	1	2							

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Ltd).

COLACHEL, AGENTS, CHISHOLM EWART & Co.

Throughout the year, including the period of the South West-Monsoon provided sea is not too rough for boats to work, the fortnightly coasting steamers of the Company *going northward only* call at Colachel.

Cargo can be booked through, via Bombay, to London and Liverpool also to the chief American, Australian and European ports.

Residents in Travancore and South Travancore desirous of importing any goods from the United Kingdom or the Continent should instruct their friends at home to ask for, and procure, a through Bill of Lading to Colachel optional port Alleppey, (transhipment at Colombo) and to confine their booking as far as possible entirely to the British India Steamers from Home, as this procedure saves consignees from having to pay transhipment and other agency charges in Colombo which are heavy and always incurred when goods destined for Colachel arrive in Colombo by steamers other than those of British India line, unless they happen to be on a through Bill of Landing. There are no direct steamers from Europe to Colachel, so all goods must be transhipped at Colombo.

Consignees are strongly advised to arrange their shipments from Europe so that they may arrive at Colachel in the fine weather season viz., October to May inclusive. There is then little risk of overcarriage owing to rough sea preventing boats at Colachel working, and boat hire charges are less during these months than in the Monsoon months of June to September.

Passengers can be booked to Bombay or intermediate ports at the following rates:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Deck.
Alleppey	Rs. 15-0-0	7-8-0	3-0-0.
Cochin	30-0-0	15-0-0	5-0-0.
Calicut	38-0-0	19-0-0	8-0-0.
Tellicherry	49-0-0	24-8-0	10-0-0
Cannanore			
Mangalore	60-0-0	30-0-0	12-0-0
Bombay	90-0-0	45-0-0	13-0-0

Passengers from South Travancore proceeding to Europe between October and May inclusive can have their heavy baggage shipped from Colachel as cargo, thus saving themselves much trouble and obviating the expense of cart and railage to Tuticorin and Colombo or other ports of departure of the various passenger liners. Cases may be securely hooped and marked at Colachel at slight cost and every precaution will be taken for their safe delivery on board.

Adequate marine insurance if desired can be effected through Chisholm Ewart & Co., who are agents for the South British Insurance Company.

For further particulars apply to

Chisholm, Ewart & Co.,
Colachel.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that flint pebbles for use as rolling ballast in the jute mills for the manufacture of cement cannot be held to be component parts of a cement mill, but should be regarded as consumable stores used in working the mill and that, as such, duty should be levied on them at five per cent *ad valorem*, whether they are imported separately or along with the machinery of a mill. (No. P. D. 987 dated 30th July, 1902.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from duty of re-imported goods allowed under certain conditions in 1879 applies only to private property re-imported for personal use and does not extend to the property of a Railway or Steamer or other Company formed for public carriage or transit when such property is re-imported for use in the Company's service. (No. P. D. 1364 dated 29th September, 1902.)

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

SHORANUR-COCHIN RAILWAY.

		Tariff valuation. Rs. as. p.	Rate of duty. Rs. as. p.	
1.	Tobacco		90 0 0 per candy.	Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin. Export duty is leviable on the articles exported from the stations on the line in the Travancore State as per list appended.
	Do. Snuff Bottles 54 Tolas	2 2 0	8 per cent.	
	English Tobacco used for smoking lb.	3 8 0	do.	
	Cigarettes *ad valorem*		do.	
	Goodak lb	0 8 0	do.	
2	Indoopu Indian md. 3,200 tolas		Re. 1 0 0	

3. Salt, ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.

4. Opium and ganja cannot be imported except by Government Contractor.

2. Railway officials residing in Railway premises or within Railway limits within Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess such articles and receive the prescribed duty, in case of such Railway employees who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs office.

3. A Customs House official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway parcels office or goods shed to conduct passengers and others clearing parcels or goods to the Customs House for examination.

4. Whenever modifications are made in the export or import tariff, the same shall be communicated to the agent.

5. The Travancore Government will grant licenses (copy subjoined) free of charge on the application of the traffic manager for such platform vendors who may wish to sell tobacco, cigars, &c. The tobacco sold in the Railway premises must be tobacco on which duty has been already paid to the Travancore Government. The payment of duty on all dutiable articles imported or exported, subject to a penalty, shall be made a condition of the agreements executed with the Railway by all such vendors.

6. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic received at stations shall be open to the inspection of the Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty.

7. Customs Houses have been erected to control the exits from stations and the Railway Police, or the Station Master, at the stations where there is no Railway Police, will be responsible for consignments of goods or parcels, containing dutiable articles not being removed except by those exits.

8. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from the Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants (vide para 2 supra). Such duty will be payable at the Customs Houses as the goods or parcels are passing out.

9. No duty shall be leviable on any goods arriving at a station where Customs duty is levied, which, instead of being delivered at that station, are re-consigned to another station without passing from the Railway premises. This does not affect the levying of Customs duty at the ultimate destination where the goods or parcels will be treated in the same way as if sent direct.

10. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels mis-sent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules and, except perishables will be disposed of out of Travancore. Nothing in this rule shall be taken as prohibiting Travancore Customs officers from levying duty on such goods on their removal by the purchasers from the Railway premises into Travancore.

11. Passes will be given free of charge to the Customs Houses on goods or parcels depatched from one goods station to another in Travancore. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

12. Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco under any circumstances.

13. The Railway authorities shall permit the Travancore Customs officers to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation and the Rules and Notifications in respect of tobacco bought and sold in Travancore stations.

	Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys.
	Dutiable Articles.		Dutiable Articles.
	Exports.		*Exports.*
1	Copra.	20	Squirrel skin.
2	Cocoanut.	21	All other hides or skin.
3	Coir.	22	Ginger unscraped, Malabar.
4	Cables tarred and untarred.	23	Dry Ginger.
5	Coir fibre.	24	Fish.
6	Cocoanut husk (green).	25	Tamarind.
7	Arecanuts without husk.	26	Molasses.
8	Do. in husk.	27	Turmeric.
9	Jaggery.	28	Pepper.
10	Cocoanut oil.	29	Opium.
11	Laurel oil.	30	Palmyra fibre Raw.
12	Lemon grass oil.		NOTE.
13	Hides tanned and untanned, country buffalo.		Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan (or the Commercial Agent.)
14	Do. cow.		
15	Elk skin.		
16	Goat skin.		
17	Sheep.		
18	Deer.		
19	Kid.		

It is hereby notified that, as "Canister Metal" is chiefly composed of lead it should be placed on the same footing as lead for purposes of customs duty and that sheets made of it and intended for lining tea-chests may be passed free of duty under the exemption contained in the Tariff schedule in favour of lead sheets imported for a similar purpose. (No. P D. 1471 dated 24th October 1902).

It is hereby notified that, with the exception of the trucks and tanks which might obviously be used for other purposes, all the articles enumerated below which are essential to the working of the sugar crushing and refining plant should be regarded as component parts of the machinery and passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 270 dated the 8th March 1902:—

(*a*) Juice syrup and other tanks.
(*b*) Vertical cane juice heater.
(*c*) 400 gallon subsiders.
(*d*) Harvey's patent triple effect evaporators.
(*e*) Syrup pump.
(*f*) Steam evaporating pan.
(*g*) Clarifier.
(*h*) Hemispherical sugar boiling pan.
(*i*) Side feed filter press.
(*j*) Steaming apparatus for steaming inside of baskets.
(*k*) Sugar trucks.
(*l*) Crystallizers with gearing.
(*m*) Syrup eliminator.
(*n*) Monte-jus.
(*o*) Equalizing tank.
(*p*) Vacuum pan.
(*q*) Jelly gutter.
(*r*) Filter cloth washing tank.
(*s*) Screw-blow-up tank.
(*t*) Clean liquor tank.
(*u*) Dirty liquor tank.
(*v*) Circular lime mixing tank.
(*w*) Circular milk of lime mixing tank.
(*x*) Boiler feed tank.
(*y*) Circular defecater.

(No. P. D. 1530 dated 4th November, 1902)-

It is hereby notified for general information that the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore, of skins and feathers of all birds of other than domestic birds except (*a*) feathers of ostriches and (*b*) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of Natural History is prohibited. (P. D. No. 1680 dated 26th November 1902).

It is hereby notified for general information that the Customs Notification dated 30th July 1902, confirming the reduction of export duty on salt fish from 5 to 2½ per cent. on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3 (three) per cwt. applies only to *exports of salt fish*. (No. P. D. 1768 dated 6th December 1902).

It is hereby notified that cotton-prints imported in length of 2½ yds and upwards and which are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at their end are taxable as apparel at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, as they have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel. (No. P. D. 224 dated 17th February 1903).

It is hereby notified that Tinned Iron cans containing petroleum when imported, should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent as they have an intrinsic value and should not, as hitherto, be passed free as packing material (No. P. D. 310 dated 15th March 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the levy of a cess of one-fourth pie per pound on all tea exported by sea from the 1st April 1903. / 19th Panguni 1078. is sanctioned (No. P. D. dated 28th March 1903).

It is hereby notified that vinegar (in casks) and green copra imported into the State on or after the 24th February 1903, are exempted from all Customs duty in excess of two and a half per cent *ad valorem* (No. P. D. 506 dated 10th April 1903).

It is hereby notified that Carbons imported into Travancore for use with boring and drilling machines though indispensable for the working of the drilling machines for which they are intended, are often used for hand boring machines and therefore do not completely fulfil the definition of 'component parts' of machinery under item No. 14 of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11-2-1903, and that they are accordingly liable to duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*. (No. P. D. 620 dated 7th May 1903).

Referring to the Customs Notification P. D. No. E. dated the 28th March 1903, it is hereby directed that, until further orders, no cess should be levied on exports of *refuse tea* used for chemical purposes and unfit for consumption as tea. (No. P. D. 887 dated 4th July 1903).

WWW

It is hereby notified that box backs and swells imported for use in jute mills are liable to customs duty when *unshaped*, and exempt when *shaped* as they may then be correctly described as component parts of the power looms. Rough bobbin ends in their unshaped form are liable to duty as they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, having no special character warranting a presumption that they may be used for a particular purpose only. (No. P. D. 909 dated 9th July 1903).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 887 dated the 4th July 1903, it is hereby notified that no cess should be levied on "Refuse Tea." (No. P. D. 1022 dated 30th July 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the articles specified below are exempted from so much of the duty to which they are liable on import into Travancore under head 6 or 8, as the case may be, of "Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores," of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903, as in excess of a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Verniers or sight elevators.	Brushes, jags, mops.
Ventometers or wind gauges.	Recoil pads or heal pads.
Reflectors.	Aim Reflectors.
Barret coolers.	Barrel cleaners or pulls through.
Sight covers.	Turn screws.
Sliding bars for sights.	Sight for guns.
Cleaning rods.	

(No. P. D. 1043 dated 3rd August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, are exempt from Customs duty. (No. P. D. 1067 dated 6th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the patent liquid fuel apparatus used for heating a boiler with petroleum, falls properly under the same category as the boiler for use with which it is imported. If the boiler is a prime-mover or a component part of one, the liquid fuel apparatus may also be regarded as a component part and may be passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the import Tariff Notification P. D. No. 198 dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1100 of 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that in future all articles such a watches &c., that might be passed free of duty when forming part of a passenger's baggage, may be passed free on re-importation after being sent for repair provided that the Customs officer is satisfied;

(1) that the same article was exported without payment of draw back not more than two years previous to the date of re-import;

(2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale. (No. P. D. 1101 dated 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that, as pneumatic tools are said to consist of a tool-holder which may contain a chisel, hammer, drill or any other tool, a closed cistern for storing the air, an air-compressor to pump air into the cistern, and a piece of rubber tube, and, in order to get any practical advantage out of the tools, the pump or air-compressor by which the cistern or receiver is charged must be worked by steam power, the whole apparatus should be passed free of duty as machinery under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February, 1903. (No. P. D. 1183 dated 25th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that, if non-alcoholic Hop Bitter Ale is labelled as "practically non-alcoholic" it may be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 5 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903, and not at the special rate prescribed in No. "Liquor &c." of the said Notification. (No. P. D. 1200 dated 28th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that certain portions of ice-making plant, namely ice moulds, water tanks, ammonia coils, ammonia valves and pipe fittings when imported with and as essential component parts of a complete ice machine worked by steam or other non-animal power, may be admitted free of duty. But when they are imported under any other conditions duty should be charged. (No. P. D. 1211 dated 29th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that a "mechanical stroker" is not necessarily a component part of a machine but that, when such strokers are worked by steam or other non-animal power, they may be regarded as machinery themselves and passed free of duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February, 1903 (No. P D. 1576 dated 5th October 1903).

The following Rules passed regarding the carriage of petroleum in Native passenger ships are sanctioned.

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian pitroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1898) shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore, and other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions namely:—

(*a*) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Custom officer before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(*b*) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore and otherwise in Form B.

(*c*) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermitically sealed iron or steel drums.

(*d*) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the out side of the package containing it.

(*e*) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(*f*) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(*g*) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset: no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(*h*) No person shall, otherwise than along with, or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(*i*) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ships' boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(*j*) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the customs officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf, may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(*k*) If any petroleum tested under clause (J) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Dewan Peishkar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows:—

presented for the shipment on the S. S. contained imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Place.

Date.

Shippers.

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the case of drums marked and presented for shipment on S. S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. , dated , from the commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which, certified to by us, is herewith attached.

Place.

Date.

Shippers.

(No. P. D. 1599 dated 7th November 1903).

The Bombay Government having proposed that in modification of the present practice of weighing 10 per cent of the packages in the case of tin plates imported in the Bombay customs House and then passing the whole consignment on the weight so ascertained, provided that the difference between the marked and the actual weight does not exceed 2 per cent in the case of any particular package the allowance of 2 per cent in future be calculated on the *average* ascertained weight of consignment, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal on condition that no shortage in weight exceeding 5 per cent shall be allowed in the case of any package.

Published for general information.

(No. P. D. 9 dated 5th January 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted with respect to the following articles when imported direct into Travancore by any unit of His Majesty's Regular forces serv) ing in India for the use of such unit :—

Arms (including rifles, guns, and pistols, lances, lanceheads, swords) and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition.
Bicycles.
Type-writers.
Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.
Telephones and appurtenances.
Accoutrements and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.
Saddlery of a military pattern.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range binders and parts thereof.
Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus, and appliances and parts thereof.
Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.
Appliances for games.
(No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct into Travancore by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use ; provided that under the Regulation and orders for the time being in force, the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition for ditto.

Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto.
Saddlery of regulation military pattern.
Binoculars
Telescopes.
Medicines and drugs.
Medical, Surgical, veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders.
Drawing and surveying instruments.
Medals and decorations.

(No. P. D. 386 dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified for general information that under item No, 59 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904, "Cranes, water-cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials" for fencing are exempt from duty when imported by or under the orders of a Railway company irrespective of the purpose for which they may be used.

(P. D. No. 1158 dated 6th July 1904).

It is hereby notified that the following diary appliances are exempt from import duty to which they are liable under "General Duties" of the Tariff notification P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904 when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power—*viz.* cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk ærating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers (P. D. No 1838 dated 29th October 1904)

It is hereby notified for general information that the duty of two rupees imposed on "Indooppu" (item No 4 of Import Tariff Notification No P. D. 170 dated the 25th January 1915) is reduced to Re. 1 as. 8 per Indian maund of 3,200 tolas. (P. D. No 622 dated the 9th April 1905).

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 223 dated the 7-2-1905, it is hereby notified that imitations of the cloths described in No. 33 and 34 of the Schedule attached to the above notification should, for the present, be assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis. (No. 1104 dated 30th June 1905.)

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to grant a general exemption from customs duty in respect of articles imported into Travancore for the official use of the Consulates of the countries enumerated below. The exemption sanctioned in each case will only be applicable within the limits specified :—

Germany.—Coats of arm, flags and other objects (such as stationery, official forms, etc.,) sent by German Government to their Consular representatives in India for official use.

Russia.—Stamps, seals, chancery books, official forms, shields and flags for the use of Russian Consulates.

Norway.—Flags, shields, books and printed matter—on presentation at the Customs house of a certificate given by the Consulate for which the articles are destined that they are for its exclusive use.

Sweden.—Shields and other office requisites for Consulates on a written application from the Consular Officer concerned.

United States of America.—Official store sent out by the Government of the United States of America to their Consuls.

Mexico.—Shields, flags, seals, and stationery sent by the Government of Mexico to their Consular Officers in India provided that each package bears in a visible manner the official seal of the person of department sending the same, and provided that the shipment is accompanied by a list of contents, duly authenticated by a proper official seal. (No. 1221 dated 26th July 1905).

It is hereby notified that as the entry "Iron bar" Lowmoor and similar qualities in Tariff Notification No. P. D. 17 dated the 25th January 1905, is intended to include "angles" and tees of the Lowiron, Lowmoor angle iron should be assessed to duty at the tariff valuation of Rs. 370 per ton. If however the iron is galvanised, tinned or lead coated the assessment should be made on an *ad valorem* basis and that the rate of duty should in either case be one per cent only. (No. 1247 dated 1-8-05.)

It is hereby notified that all Piravagay Notifiications regarding the levy of countervailing duties on sugar brought into Travancore from certain countries and about the form of certificates of origin to be required from importers are hereby cancelled, excepting Notification No. P. D. 657—dated 1st June 1906, No. P. D. 1169 dated 9th September 1901 and No. P. D. 823 dated 6th May 1905, countervailing duties under which still remain in force.

As Notification No. P. D. 163 dated 2-3-04, has been cancelled, the only certificates which importers will now be required to produce are those prescribed in the revised rules published along with Notification No. P. D. 1740 dated the 2nd November, 1905. (No. P. D. 1741 dated 2-11-05.)

In supersession of the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1763 dated 6th December 1902 His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to pass the following revised rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Piravagay Notification (Customs) published in the Government Gazette and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty with effect from the 1st November 1902,

1. For the purposes of these rules :—

"*Customs Port*" shall mean any place in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

"*Customs Officer*" includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

"*Ware-house*" denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port the owner shall declare to the Customs Officer in what country such sugar was produced and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sections 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs Officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under subrule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs Officer whether for wharfagefees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar has not been furnished be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may, after due notice to the owner (if his address can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction and the proceeds thereof shall be applied first to the payment of freight, primage and general average if the goods are held by the Customs Officer; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the Customs Officer in respect of the same.

5. The Customs Officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any customs port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom and exported thence without drawback to any customs port, the owner shall furnish the Customs officer with a certificate in form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with a certificate in form B.

8. (1) In the case of any sugar:—

(*a*) Which though nominally imported into the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any port in the same or another bottom; or

(*b*) Which has been imported into any port from any country other than the United Kingdom.

the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with one of the following documents, namely

(i) Where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore a certificate by the exporter in form G.

(ii) Where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the shipper in form H.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (i) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any port the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country.

(3) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the British Consular Officer so desires, the certficate shall have been approved and communicated to him by local Chamber of Commerce.

*(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the sugar is alleged to be the produce of a country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 a certificate granted by a duly authorised Customs Officer of that country as to the origin of the sugar shall be accepted as sufficient proof of its origin (No. 5493/S. R. 786 dated 3-4-06.)

9. (a) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any articles, and the articles chargeable with duty under the provisions of the Import Tariff, then upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production, or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may by notification in the Government Gazette, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(b) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (a) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar not produced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six franks per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(b) The Dewan may, from time to time, by general or special order, declare for purpose of sub-section (a)

(1) what articles or substances containing any saccharine material shall be deemed to be "sugar" and what kind of sugar shall be deemed 'refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively.

(2) what sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(c) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (a) shall be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette.

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(RULE 5)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designed below is about to be exported in the vessel to (a) destined for (b) and consigned to (c) and that the said sugar is the product of (d)

---

*Vide Notification No. 5493/S. R. 786 dated 3-4-06.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt in cwt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of
Date

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom).

Official Stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.
(*d*) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(Rule 6)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) and that the said sugar has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of
Date

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom)

Official stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of final destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.

FORM G.

Declaration by exporter at a Foreign Port as to the origin of sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India.

Rule 7, sub-head (i)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet-cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows :— and shipped on 190 per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in (b)

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert name of country of export

Exporter's signature.....

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

FORM H.

Declaration by shipper at a foreign port as to the origin of sugar produced elsewhere than the country of export.

(Rule 7, sub-head (ii)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet-cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows:— and shipped on , per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in (b) and exported thence on bond on the for transit through (c) to (d) for shipment to India.

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert country of production.
(c) Insert name of country.
(d) Port of shipment.
(e) Name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.
(f) Port of shipment.

I produce and annex to this declaration the bills of landing and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (c) and at (f).

Shipper's signature

Certified that I have examined the document mentioned, and believe the foregoing declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

It is hereby notified that the tariff value of Lemon Grass oil is raised from Re. one to Rs. five per lb, and the export duty on the same from one to two and a half per cent. (No. P. D. 19603 dated 30th November 1905.)

38. Under section 16 of Regulation VI of 1063, all the Second Class Magistrates in the State are authorised to issue warrants for searching any place in which there is reason to believe that opium liable to confiscation is kept or concealed. (No P. D. 1969 dated 30th November 1906)

It is hereby notified that "continuous glavanised iron roofing" shall be assessed to customs duty at 1 per cent *ad valorem* as "iron plates, sheets (other than corrugated) and strips other kinds galvanised &c. under item, 15 general duties" of the import Tariff No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906 (10th March 1906).

It is hereby notified that "Condenser and Evaporator Coils" imported for use in connection with Hall Steam driven refrigerator plant are exempt from duty as they are "component parts of Machinery" as defined in the proviso to item No. 14 "general duties" of the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906, inasmuch as they are indispensable for the working of the Steam refrigerator plant and are not adapted for any other purpose. (19th March 1906.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the rules passed for the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty dated 22nd December 1905 and published on page 1404 of the Government Gazette dated the 26th December 1905, applies only to imports by sea and *not by land*. (No. $\frac{11511}{\text{S. R. } 1502}$ dated 7th July 1906.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of American or West Indian cotton seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer is strictly prohibited. (14065/S. R. 1890 dated 22-8-06.)

It is hereby notified that sub-target aiming apparatus imported by a regiment for regimental purpose will be admitted free of duty under the heading "Drawing, Surveying and Educational and Gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof" in Notification No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February. (No. 15096/S. R. 2008 dated 6-9-06.)

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned articles used for printing and lithographing purposes are exempt from customs duty *viz.*

Roller Moulds,
Roller Frames and Stock,
Roller Composition,
Standing Screw and Hot Presses,
Perforating Machines,
Gold Blocking Presses,
Stereo-typing Apparatus,
Metal Furniture,
Paper Folding Machines,
Paging and Numbering Machines,

so far as they are liable to duty under the Import tariff Notifications No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906. (No. 15211/S. R. 2025 dated 11-9-06.)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified that the export duty on Lemon Grass Oil is reduced from 2½ per cent. to one per cent. on a tariff value of Rs. 5 a lb.

This will come into force on the $\frac{\text{20th day of January 1907.}}{\text{7th day of Makarom 1082.}}$

[No. S. R. 52 dated 13th January 1907.]

No. S. R. 4714 dated 17th September 1907.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that stereo-typing metal is liable to import duty under Article 15 'General Duties' of the Tariff Notification No. S. R. 400, dated the 6th February 1907 and not exempt from duty under Article 57 of the schedule.

No. S. R. 1158 dated 15th February 1908.

In modification of Article X of the Export Tariff, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that a uniform duty of two and a half per cent, calculated on a tariff valuation of three rupees per cwte is fixed on all exports of fish—raw or dried—salted or unsalted—with effect from 15th Kumbhom 1083.

No. S. R. 2153 dated 20th March 1908.

It is hereby notified, that the rates of boat hire for paddy and salt given in the schedule annexed to the rules of the better regulation for boat service at the port of Trivandrum passed under date the 5th May 1906, are cancelled and a uniform rate of Rs. (6) six per (100) one-hundred bags is fixed for both paddy and salt.

No. S. R. 3532 dated 11th May 1908.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that with a view to afford relief to the plumbago industry, the export duty of Rupee (1-8-0) one and annas eight per ton of plumbago is abolished with effect from the 10th April 1908/29th Meenom 1083.

No. S. R. 5033 dated 27th June 1908.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the rule regarding payment of extra half-hire to boatmen working on Sundays as per schedule (c) annexed to the rules for the better regulation of boat service at the Ports of Colachel and Quilon passed under date the 21st November 1878, is cancelled in respect of the Port of Quilon.

Rules for the levy of customs duty at the Arukutty frontier on goods carried by passengers in steam launches, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 29th August 1908 corresponding to the 14th Chingom 1084.

1. All steam launches entering or leaving Travancore territory through the Arukutty frontier shall anchor for about 30 minutes close to the shore in front of the Kottapuram preventive station.

2. Prior to the arrival of the steam launch off Kottapuram, the master in charge of the launch shall cause the passengers to have their boxes, bundles, packages &c., ready for the inspection of the Excise Officers on duty.

3. At Kottapuram, the Excise Officers on duty will board the launch for examining baggage and levying duty.

4. In the case of baggage belonging to respectable passengers, the Senior Excise Officer on duty may, if he thinks fit, pass without formal search such

packages as are declared by the owner to contain nothing dutiable. But no passenger can claim this procedure as a matter of right.

5. Passengers are allowed to carry *free*, for immediate personal use:—

(1) salt	not exceeding	¼ seer
(2) cigars	Do.	24 in number
(3) cigarettes	Do.	Do.
(4) tobacco	Do.	5 kalanchoos
(5) snuff	Do	1 kalanchoo
(6) foreign liquor	Do.	1 quart
(7) country liquor	Do.	1 Do.
(8) opium or ganja	Do.	½ tola weight

6. Passengers shall not be allowed to carry with them *any* salt, opium or ganja except as provided for in the preceding rule; nor shall they have in their possession, without a valid permit, any arms, ammunition, military stores or liquor exceeding one quart.

7. Duty will be levied *on board the launch*, only on the following goods, provided that the quantity carried by each passenger does not exceed the limit hown against each article:—

Imports.

Cigars	5 lbs.
Cigarettes	5 Do.
Beedi	5 Do.
Goodak	5 Do.
Snuff	1 bottle of 54 tolas.

Exports.

Cocoanuts	5 in number.
Arecanut without husk	2 lbs.
Do. with husk	2 lbs.
Jaggery	2 Do.
Coffee	2 Do.
Molasses	2 Do.
Tamarind	2 Do.
Pepper	2 Do.
Turmeric	2 Do.

8. In the case of all goods, which exceed the limits prescribed in Rule 7 and in the case of all duitable articles other than those described in the said rule, the duty chargeable on them shall be paid *at the customs house at Arukutty*, and the goods shall not be passed unless and until such duty is paid. Such goods will be seized by, or at the instance of, the Senior Excise Officer on duty and delivered to the officer in charge of the chowkey, who will deal with them under the customs rules.

9. The owner of any goods seized under rule 8 shall be at liberty to accompany the seizing officer to the customs' house but on no account can he be compelled to do so.

10. The officer levying duty *on board the launch* shall grant the usual customs receipts for all amounts received by him at once.

11. Officers who have to conduct searches and levy duty under these rules are particularly enjoined to conduct such searches and levy such duty without causing unnecessary inconvenience to passengers. Any discourtesy on their part will be seriously noticed.

No. S. R. 7143 dated 4th September 1908.

In modification of Notification No. P. D. 947, dated the 3rd June 1905 published at page 702 of the Government Gazette, dated 13th June 1905

it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the export duty now levied on prepared palmyra fibre is abolished with effect from 1st Kanni 1084.

No. S. R. 7288, dated 14-9-08.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under the "Boat Rules" for the port of Alleppey passed under date the 22nd Purattasi 1050/6th October 1874 His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to appoint the Custom Inspector of Alleppey to be *ex-officio* "Boat Master" for the said port of Alleppey and to invest the said Boat-Master with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

No. S. R. 818 dated 10-10-08.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the duties leviable in respect of sugar produced in Russia, are remitted with effect from the 1st September 1908, provided that such sugar is imported into Travancore,

(a) direct from the country of production; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 without having been transhipped at or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said convention, and provided also that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin, such as is required in respect of sugar produced in other countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

No. S. R. 9281, dated 26 11-08.

In continuation of Notification Nos. P. D. 567 and P. D. 568 dated 1st June 1896, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the substances known as "Dressalin" and "Velvet pulp," are exempt from Customs duty when they are imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and are shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities to be intended for use in the sizing of cotton goods.

No. S. R. 9439, dated 2-12-08.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Clause (b) of exception II in item No. 10 under "arms, ammunition and military stores" of the import tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1519, dated 29-2-08, under which a sword, a revolver or a pair of pistols, are exempted from customs duty when imported by an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, applies, up to date of their retirement, to all Military Officers whether in Military or Civil employ.

No. S. R. 91, dated 9-1-09

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in future, duty will be levied during nights on dutiable articles carried through the Chowkeys of Arukutty and Aramboly by *bona fide* travellers for their immediate personal consumption.

Revised Rules for the regulation of boat service at the Port of Trivandrum, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 8th February 1909/27th Makarom 1084.

1. The Excise Inspector in charge of the port for the time being shall have control over all boats and crew plying in the port and he shall also be styled 'Port Officer'.

2. No boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a licence in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

3. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Port Officer an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or the number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

4. The Port Officer shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boats and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he understands and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to Form A annexed.

5. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid for registering every boat.

6. The owner of each registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to Form (B) annexed.

7. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam.

8. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents, and their contractors, are at liberty to make their own arrangements with licensed boat-owners for the boats required for shipping and landing and for passengers. They may also apply to the Port Officer for boats, in which case the latter shall arrange for the same.

9. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landig agen ts and their contractors, may settle with boat-owners direct the rates of boat hire for shipping and landing cargo and for passengers. The annexed Schedule C lays down the maximum rates of boat hire allowable, which may however be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan. When boats are obtained through the intervention of the Port Officer, the maximum rate of boat hire shall be paid.

10. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. No plying of boats shall be allowed at other times without the special permission of the Port Officer.

11. No boat shall be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port.

12. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it may carry ; and the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale, *viz.*, boats carrying one or two tons, 6 passengers ; boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 passengers.

13. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Port Officer's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and three rowers, and boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, one additional rower.

14. There shall be a general descriptive register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crew of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Port Officer with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

15. No boat shall carry more than the number of passengers or such quantity of cargo specified in Rule 12.

16. All owners of boats shall submit their boats for the inspection of the Port Officer whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered by him. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn, should such refusal be continued for one month.

17. Whenever a boat becomes, in the opinion of the Port Officer unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

18. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Port Officer shall obliterate the number on the boat.

19. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Port Officer's office within one week of such transfer.

20. Boat-owners refusing, without reasonable cause shown to the satisfaction of the Port Officer, to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time, or acting contumaciously or unreasonably, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules shall be subject to the suspension or cancellation of their licenses, as the gravity of the offence and circumstances of each case might, in the discretion of the Port Officer, require, and they shall further be subject to any penalty to which they may be liable under the provisions of the Penal Code.

21. These rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats, taking off or landing passengers or their luggage or ships' stores all of which, however, must be embarked or disembarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

22. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the registration, he shall give a months' notice in writing to the Port Officer, who shall on expiry of the term, cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the register book.

23. All disputes regarding boat hire, or any other matter connected with the boat service, between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Port Officer.

24. These revised rules shall come into operation on the 1st Kumbhom 1084

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Trivandrum.

No. of boat in the register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of license.		

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Trivandrum under the restriction and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 8th February 1909.

I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Name of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM C.

Schedule of boat hire for the Port of Trivandrum.

No.	Articles.		Boat hire. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
1	Coffee ...	per bag.	...	1	8	
2	Fish ...		...	1	8	
3	Other grains ...		...	1	8	
4	Laural nuts ...		...	1	8	
5	Copra ...		...	1	8	
6	Arecanuts ...		...	1	8	
7	Salt ...	per 100 bags.	5	...	...	
8	Paddy ...		5	...	...	
9	Tamarind ...	per bundle.	...	2	...	
10	Fish ...		...	2	...	
11	Jaggery ...		...	2	...	
12	Hides ...	per bale, case or chest.	...	5	...	
13	Cotton twist ...		...	5	...	
14	Long cloth ...		...	5	...	
15	Paper and gunnies ...		..	5	...	
16	Copra ...		...	5	...	
17	Turmeric ...		...	5	...	
18	European twist ...		...	5	...	
19	Silk ...		...	5	...	
20	Provisions and oilmanstores ...		...	5	...	
21	Liquors ...		...	5	...	
22	Tea ...		...	5	...	
23	Ginger ...		...	5	...	
24	Coir ...		...	5	...	
25	Crockery ...	per box, crate or chest.	...	4	...	
26	Umbrella ...		...	4	...	
27	Crackers ...		...	4	...	
28	Preserves ...		...	4	...	
29	Spice ...		...	4	...	
30	General cargo ...	per cwt.	...	2	...	
31	Metals ...		...	2	...	
32	Ballast ...		...	2	...	
33	Planks ...	per candy.	...	4	...	
34	Timber ...		...	4	...	
35	Cocoanuts without husks ...	per 100	...	2	...	
36	Do. with husks ...		...	2	...	
37	Passengers	per head.	...	10	...	

Two-thirds the above rates for all vessels other than steamers.

Half-hire to be added when a boat is used on Holidays or beyond the hours specified in Rule 10 during ordinary days.

RULES OF HIRE FOR BOAT.

					chs.
Single	Boat with	4 oars	in fair weather	to steamers	... 28
Do.	do.	3 oars	do.	do.	... 21
Do.	do.	4 oars	do.	to other vessels	... 21
Do.	do.	3 oars	do.	do.	... 14

Day, foul weather half hire to be added to the above rates.

Night, fair-weather double the above rates, and night, foul weather four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained along side after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such case will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the port of Trivandrum.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

No. S. R. 3074, dated 28-4-09.

In modification of the foot note the Warehouse Rules for the Port of Alleppey, passed under date the 18th December 1896/5th Dhanoo 1072, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the period of free occupation of the open godowns is extended from 48 hours to 4 days, and that any person using the open godown for more than four days will be charged double warehouse rates.

No S. R. 5900, dated 25-8-09.

It is hereby notified for general information that pictures imported from abroad for the purpose of being bound up in books to be printed in Travancore would be admitted free of customs duty and not treated as "works of art" under item 18 General duties " of the Customs Notification No. S. R 753, dated the 30th January 1909.

No. S. R. 6252, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, for general information that His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to restrict the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any apparatus of wireless telegraphy, to cases in which such apparatus is imported by persons to whom a license to establish a system of wireless telegraphy has been granted.

No. S. R. 6253, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that dried cassava roots should be classed as farinaceous foods "other sorts" and assessed to an import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

No. S. R. 6419, dated 18-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that four additional chowkeys will be established in the following stations in the Shencottah taluk, *viz.* Poolancudyiruppu, Elathur, Ayicudi and Samburvadakara tentatively for one year with effect from the 1st Thulam 1085 and that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience to the inhabitants of that taluk who have to take articles subject to customs duty from one part of the taluk to another through intervening British territory.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Shencottah to another through intervening British territory shall deposit in the Chowkey nearest to the place of export the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited will be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the chowkey in which the money is deposited will grant a certificate to the exporter giving a full description of the article, the quantity exported and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey nearest to the place of import: and such officer shall after satisfying himself as to the identity of the article, make an

entry in the certificate stating that the identical articles have been imported and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey through which the article was exported within 48 hours from the time of export and such officer shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the exporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate as required by clause 5 *supra*, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of his deposit which will then be credited to Government under customs receipts.

No. S. R. 8491, dated 8th December 1909.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience for the transport of articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore territory to another past the Arukkutty chowkey, with effect from 1st Dhanu 1085.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore Territory to another, past the Arukutty chowkey, shall deposit in the Arukutty chowkey the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited shall be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey will grant to the transporter a certificate giving a full description of the article, the quantity transported, its destinations and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted and the article transported shall be produced within twelve hours before the Preventive Petty Officer having jurisdiction at the place of destination and such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the articles make an entry in the certificate that the identical articles have been transported to their destination and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under Rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the Arkutty chowkey within 24 hours from the time of issue and he shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the transporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate within 12 hours before the Preventive Petty Officer as required by clause 4 or within 24 hours before the officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey as required by clause 5, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of the deposit which will then be credited to Government under Customs receipts.

No. S. R. 4388, dated 10-8-10.

Under Section 6 of Regulation VII of 1063, it is hereby notified that the tentative arrangement sanctioned under Notification No. S. R. 2531, dated 11-5-1908, and No. S. R. 5580, dated 12-8-1909, for two years from the 1st Vaikasi 1083/14th May 1908, permitting the import of salt into the High Ranges, through routes where the Chowkeys have been established, on payment of the duty of one British Rupee per maund at such Chowkeys, is made permanent.

No. S. R. 5123.

Revised Rules to regulate the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty, passed under sanction of H. H. the Maharaja dated 8th September 1910.

(1) When the *bona fide* baggage of a passenger accompanies him it does not form part of the cargo of the ship nor is it included in the ship's manifest; such baggage will be exempt from the payment of customs duty.

(2) *Bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and personal effects provided that the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of members of his family travelling with him; but it shall not include the following articles on which duty must be paid in all cases:—

(*a*) Arms, ammunition and all other articles enumerated under "Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*b*) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart.

(*c*) Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 24 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes and other tobacco exceeding half a lb. in weight.

(*d*) All other articles enumerated under "Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted fish and Tobacco" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*e*) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars, and motor cycles.

(*f*) Articles for household use such as furniture, pictures, carpets glass crockery, cutlery and silver and plated ware except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the customs authorities to be imported in a moderate quantity and to be required for the personal use of the passenger whilst travelling or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule I *bona fide* baggage landed at any customs port, within one month before or after the arrival of a passenger in Travancore may, subject to the exceptions specified in Rule 2, be passed free at the discretion of the Customs Officer.

No. S. R. 5932 dated 15th October 1910.

In modification of Notification No. 5484/S. R., dated 3rd October 1910, published at page 1505 of the Government Gazette dated 11th October 1910 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Jaffna tobacco, unmanufactured, will be allowed to be imported into Travancore by sea, on payment of a duty of Bh Rs. (90) ninety per candy and subject to a maximum quantity of (2,000) two thousand candies for the Alleppey Port and (3,745) three thousand seven hundred and forty five candies for the Quilon Port or (5,745) five thousand seven hundred and forty five candies for the whole State, in any Malayalam official year. Any quantities imported through the Ports, in excess of the maximum specified, will be subject to duty at the rate of Bh. Rs. (900) nine hundred per candy.

No. S. R. 6810, dated 8th December 1910.

In continuation of Government Notification dated 15th August 1905 published on page (1006) (*a*) of the Gazette dated 22nd August 1905, it is hereby notified that all Officers in charge of Excise Circles are also invested with the powers conferred upon the Excise Commissioner with respect to Customs, Marine, Opium, Salt and Tobacco, under the Regulations and the Rules relating thereto, within their respective Circles, as defined for the purposes of the Excise Administration of the State.

No. S. R 660

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the tariff values fixed by the Import Tariff Notification, No. 506 S. R., dated 26th February 1913, it is hereby notified, under Sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, that the tariff values stated in column 4 of the schedule hereto annexed have been fixed for the articles specified in column 2 thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th March 1914

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

Travancore Import Tariff.

No customs duties will be levied on—

(1) goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State;

(2) goods which are not the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty in British India or the Cochin State;

(3) Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwaters to British Cochin or to the Cochin State, and the produce of the Cochin State directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other parts of the Cochin State itself.†

Proviso.—The above rules do not apply to tobacco (raw and manufactured), salt, opium and spirits which should pay import duties as under, whether they are imported direct from foreign countries or from or through British India or the Cochin State:—

(*a*) Tobacco as per No. 5 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.
(*b*) Salt Do. No. 4 do. do.
(*c*) Opium { can be imported only by Government or its contractor after paying duty to the British Indian Government.‡ }
(*d*) Spirits as per No. 1 in the 1st column of do.

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† *Vide* Notification No. 265, dated 4th Vycausy 1040 26th May 1865, published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040 13th June 1865.

‡ *Vide* Proclamation dated 30th Karkadagom 1059/13th August 1884, published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August 1884/12th Auvany 1060.

including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this schedule which are "arms," within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and any articles which the Dewan may, by Notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores".

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Duty. Rs.	As.
1. Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each ...	50	0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3. Pistols, for each	15	0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5. Springs used for firearms, (including gas and air guns and rifles for each ...	8	8
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers for each	5	0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2	8
8. Extractors, nippers, heel plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifles) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same for each	1	8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each	10	0
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire arm are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely:—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's Regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a Volunteer corps, or certified by the Commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

Names of articles—(*contd.*)

Rs. As.

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunitions and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or Volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*; and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff valuation. Rs. As.	Rate of duty.
11.	Gunpowder of all sorts	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunitions, and military stores.		

Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and Silver.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty. Rs.	As.
1	LIQUORS *—			
	Ale, beer and porter ... ... Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles ...	0	3
	Liquors and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit... ...	,, ,,	13	0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.	
	Spirit used in drugs, medicines or chemicals	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof ...	7	13 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, other sorts	...	9	6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles ...	3	12

* (1) European liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. [*Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 233 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1040/8th August 1865.]

(2) Country liquors imported into Travancore from British India or Sirkar Cochin are exempted from duty. [*Vide* Notification No. 806, dated 31st Karkadagom 1040.]

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
			Rs. As.
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit ... ... Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	1 8
2	OPIUM, NOT TO BE IMPORTED EXCEPT ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT		
3	SALT— *N. B.*—Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.		
	INDUPU	Indian maund of 3,200 tolas.	1 0
4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 and three-fourth lb. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty, not exceeding 3 annas, as the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe. (Present rate 6 annas per maund.)
5	1. TOBACCO—RAW AND MANUFACTURED—IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY SEA.		
			Rs. As.
	Unmanufactured. (*a*) —	lb.	1 0
	Cigars	,,	1 10
	Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand ...	Thousand.	3 2
	Cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand ...	lb.	1 4
	Manufactured, or other sorts	,,	1 2

(*a*) In the case of Jaffna tobacco, (unmanufactured), import duty will be levied at the reduced rate of Rs. 90 per candy under the conditions specified in Notification No. 5932 S. R., dated 15th October 1910, subject to the modification that any quantities imported through the Alleppey and Quilon ports in excess of the maxima therein prescribed will be liable to duty at the rate of Re. 1 per pound.

Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and Sliver—(concld.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
	2. TOBACCO IMPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA WHETHER BY SEA OR LAND.		
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 tolas	8 per cent on a tariff valuation of Rs. 2 As. 2
	English tobacco used for smoking	Pound	Do. 3 8
	Cigars	,,	Do. 3 8
	Goodak (*b*)	,,	Do. 0 8
	Cigarettes (*b*)	...	Do. *Ad valorem.*
	Unmanufactured—raw and confected—dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules—		
6	SILVER bullion or coin except current coin, of the Government of India, which is free	Ounce	0 4

(*b*) No. P. D. 880 dated 25th June 1903 :—It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that a duty of 8 per cent. on a tariff valuation of Rs. 3 as. 8 per lb., will be levied in future on Beedies (allowing one-half of the total weighment as tare and one-half net).

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		Rs. As.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	Articles of food and drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	42 0	Five per cent.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	80 0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	20 0	,,
	,, (kagazi)	,,	70 0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	28 0	,,
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand.	70 0	,,
	,, other	,,	65 0	,,
	,, kernel (copra)	cwt.	22 0	,,
	Currants	,,	22 0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	7 0	,,
	,, wet, ,, baskets and bundles	,,	6 0	,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crate	,,	8 0	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	9 0	,,
	Garlic	,,	6 0	,,
	Hops	...	... ...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	37 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-Bokhara)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,

	Raisins, black	...	...	,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	...	,,
	,, Munakka	...	cwt.	11 0
	,, other sorts	...	...	*ad valorem.*
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	...	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	...	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	...	*ad valorem.* Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMANSSTORES, AND GROCERIES—	...	...	
	Bacon	...	...	,,
	Beef and Pork	...	...	,,
	Beche de mer	...	...	,,
	Butter	...	lb.	1 4
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	...	cwt.	12 0
	Cheese	...	...	*ad valorem.*
	China preserves in syrup	...	cwt. (net)	24 0
	,, ,, dry, candied	...	lb.	0 5
	Cocum	...	cwt.	4 8
	Fish-maws	...	...	... Free.
	Flour	...	...	*ad valorem.* Five per cent.
	Ghee	...	cwt.	75 0
	Margarine	...	...	*ad valorem.*
	Pork hams	...	...	,,
	Shark-fins	...	...	... Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	... ,,
	Vinegar in casks	...	...	*ad valorem.* Two and one-half per cent.
	,, not in casks—			
	Persian	...	...	,, Five per cent.
	Indian	...	...	,, ,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilmans tores and groceries	...	...	,, ,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Duty.
	Articles of food and drink.—(contd.)				
7	SPICES—				
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa	cwt.	13	8	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Straits and Dutch East Indies ...	,,	8	0	,,
	,, whole, from Ceylon	,,	11	0	,,
	,, raw, split, (sun-dried) from Ceylon	,,	20	0	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*		,,
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	12	0	,,
	Cloves	,,	52	0	,,
	,, Stems and heads	,,	10	0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	13	0	,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	18	0	,,
	Mace	lb.	1	12	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	0	5	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0	3	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt.	34	0	,,
	,, white	,,	60	0	,,
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*		,,
	SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED BEET	cwt.	9	12	,,
	,, ,, ,, and soft, refined in China	,,	11	8	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above	,,	9	8	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Java 16 to 22 Dutch standard	,,	8	12	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 15 Dutch standard and under	,,	8	4	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch standard and over ...	,,	9	8	,,
	Molasses from Java	,,	2	4	,,
	,, ,, other countries	,,	2	8	,,

			Rs. As.	
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery ...	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
9	Tea, black	lb.	0 11	,,
	,, green	,,	0 10	,,
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	2 6	,,
	Alum	,,	5 0	,,
	Arsenic (China mansil)	,,	20 0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Copperas, green	...	,,	Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	31 0	,,
	Soda Ash	...	3 12	,,
	Soda bicarbonate...	,,	5 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	19 0	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	5 8	
	,, (,,), roll	,,	5 4	,,
	,, (,,), rough	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, and mineral superphosphates, which are free ...	...	,,	,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	...	,, ,,	,,
	,, Socotra	...	,, ,,	,,
	Aloe-wood	...	,, ,,	,,
	Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	150 0	Five per cent.
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	70 0	,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—(*contd.*)		Rs. As.	
	Atary, Persian	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 6	,,
	Brimstone (amalsara)	..	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Calumba root	cwt.	8 0	,,
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb.	1 4	,,
	,, in powder	..	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	25 0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	9 0	,,
	,, (,,), scraped	,,	15 0	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Cubebs	cwt.	95 0	,,
	Galangal, China...	,,	7 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Peppermint crystals	...	,,	,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt.	140 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)..	cwt.	33 0	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and Tobacco (for which see page 3).	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb.	1 2	,,
	,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	1 6	,,
	,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	1 10	,,
	,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	1 14	,,

Aliziarine dye dry, ...	lb.	2	2	Five per cent.
,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	2	9	,,
,, ,, moist, 10 ,, ...	,,	0	4	,,
,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	0	5½	,,
,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	0	6½	,,
Aniline ,, ,, indigo, blue	,,	0	6	,,
,, ,, dry	,,	0	14	,,
,, salts	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
Avar bark	cwt.	3	12	,,
Buzgand (gulpista)	...	*ad valorem*		,,
Cochineal	lb.	0	15	,,
Galnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
,, Persian	cwt.	33	0	,,
Madder or manjit	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
Orchilla weed	...	,,		,,
Sappan wood and root	...	,,		,,
Turmeric	...	*ad valorm.*		,,
All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	,,		,,

Metals and Manufactures of Metals.

13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including iron-mongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions, which are free*: (i) Waterlifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Dewan may, by notification in the *Gazette* exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, haytedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus,				

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—(contd).		Rs. As.	
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—*contd.*			
	churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping) forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags, and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking leaves, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill.]	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.	...	...	Free.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			

	METALS, unwrought and wrought, articles made of metals—				
15	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European...	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
	,, ,, China	...	,,		,,
	,, patent or yellow metal, sheets weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and sheatling, braziers, a d plates	cwt.	54	0	,,
	patent or ye low metal old	,,	37	0	,,
	,, sheets, flat or in rolls, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot... ...	,,	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, wire	...	,,		,,
	,, all other sorts	...	,,		,,
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	,,		,,
	,, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt.	65	0	,,
	,, nails and composition nails	..	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, old	cwt.	45	0	,,
	,, pigs, tiles, ignots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	..	60	0	,,
	,, China, white, copperware	lb.	2	0	,,
	,, foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in	hundred leaves.	1	14	,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured 10 to 11 × 4 to 5 in	,,	2	0	,,
	,, wire including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanued and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	,,		,,
	German silver	...	,,		,,
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...		Free.
	Gold leaf	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	,,		One per cent.
	,, Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions	...	,,		,,
	,, angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton.	100	0	,,
	,, ,, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, bar Swedish and similar qualities	ton.	183	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter...	,,	195	0	,,
	,, ,, other kinds	,,	100	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter...	,,	105	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	,,		
	,, channel, including channel for carriages	...	,,		
	,, plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	...	,,		

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and manufactures of Metals—(contd.)		Rs. As.	
51	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—(contd.)			
	Iron bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*	One per cent.
	,, plate other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton.	115 0	,,
	,, sheets, ,, up to ,, ...	,,	120 0	,,
	,, sheets, (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered, or planished	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, sheets corrugated, galvanised, or black	ton.	185 0	,,
	,, hoop	,,	135 0	,,
	,, nails, rose wire and flat-headed	cwt.	*ad valorem.*	
	,, ,, other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	,,	,,
	,, nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ...	...	2 8	,,
	,, old	cwt.	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, pig	...		,,
	,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like...	...	,,	,,
	,, rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	,,	,,
	,, rice-bowls	...	,,	,,
	,, ridging, guttering and continuous roofing	...	,,	,,
	,, rivets and washers, all sorts	...	,,	,,
	,, wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-nutting ...	...	,,	,,
	,,cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16 namely:—			,,
	,, Iron cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity ..	can.	0 3½	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, or drums not tinned, of two gallons capacity	,,	0 2	,,
	,, drums, of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	,,
	(*b*) ordinary	,,	0 8	,,
	,, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting		*ad valorem*	,,

Lametta	...	,,	,,	,,
Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests, which are free)	...	...	,,	,,
Quick silver	...	lb.	1 10	,,
Shot, bird	...	cwt.	22 0	,,
Steel, anchors and cables	...	...	*ad valorem.*	One per cent.
,, blooms	...	...	,,	,,
,, angle, T	...	ton.	100 0	,,
,, ,, ,, and hoop, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated		...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, bars (other than cast steel)		ton.	100 0	,,
,, ,, Swedish and similar qualities		...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, ,, nail-rod, round rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter ...		ton.	105 0	,,
,, bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished or polished		...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, channel, including channel for carriages		..	,,	,,
,, plates above ⅛ inch thick and strips		ton.	115 0	,,
,, sheets up to ⅛ inch thick		,,	120 0	,,
,, sheets, (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished		...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black		ton.	185 0	,,
,, hoop		,,	135 0	,,
,, nails ... ... 1.. ...		...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ...		...	,,	,,
,, old		cwt.	2 8	,,
,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes		...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel		...	,,	,,
,, ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing		...	,,	,,
,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like		...	,,	,,
,, rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes) switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars		...	,,	,,
,, rivets and washers all sorts		...	,,	,,
,, wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting ...		...	,,	,,
,, cans or drums when imported containing petrolium, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16: namely:—				
,, Steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity ...		can.	0 3½	Five per cent.
,, cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity		,,	0 2	,,
,, drums of four gallons capacity—				
(*a*) with faucet caps		drum	1 0	,,
(*b*) ordinary		,,	0 8	,,
,, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting		...	*ad valorem.*	,,
Tin, block		cwt.	160 0	,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and manufacture of metals—contd.		Rs. As.	
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Tin foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	,, 0	,,
	,, ,, tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	25 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, hard	,,	20 0	,,
	,, ,, all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts of metals	...	,,	,,
	Oils.			
1	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum ...	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna & 6 pies.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes ...	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	,,	,,
	Cocoanut oil	cwt.	32 ,, 0	,,
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax... ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 30)			

	and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45), and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use which are free	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	,,	Free.
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw and leaves	...	...	
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	,,	
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, ashphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthernware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
24	CABINET WARE AND FURNITURE	...	,,	,,
24*a*	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.			
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perumbulators trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime mover, which are free	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthern ware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	,,	
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	,,	,,
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, twist and yarn	...	...	,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—(contd.)		Rs. As.	
	Cotton sewing and darning thread	...	...	Free.
	,, piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	Earth, Common Clay, and Sand	...	..	Free.
32	Earthenware (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
33	Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	,,	,,
34	Fireworks, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	,,	,,
35	Flax, and articles made of Flax, including linen-thread	...	,,	,,
36	Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, not otherwise described for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	...	,,	,,
	Gums, Gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	...	,,	,,
	Cutch and gambier (natural)	cwt.	20 0	,,
	Gamboge	lb.	1 12	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	22 0	,,
	,, Bdellium	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, Benjamin, ras	cwt.	32 0	,,
	,, ,, cowrie	,,	30 0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	25 0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	...	...	Free.
	,, Persian (false)	cwt.	18 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	,,	30 0	,,
	Rosin	,,	12 0	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
38	Hemp, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	,,	,,
39	Hides and Skins (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	,,	,,

40	HORN	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, (and of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Nayar Brigade) or by a unit of the imperial service troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:—			

1. Bags for bagpipes.
2. Cardholders.
3. Carriages (brown or black).
4. Cases for reeds and mouth-pieces.
5. Cases (leather or wooden).
6. Chanters, pipe, and practice.
7. Cleaners for brass and reed instruments.
8. Cord for bagpipes.
9. Crooks.
10. Drones for bagpipes.
11. Drum heads.
12. Drum sticks.
13. Drum flesh hoops.
14. Fingertops.
15. Green broad cloth for drums.
16. Green silk ribbon for drums.
17. Key pads for reed instruments.
18. Ligatures for reed instruments.
19. Mouthpieces and caps therefor.
20. Mutes for brass instruments.
21. Pipe tassels for bagpipes.
22. Reeds.
23. Ribbons for bagpipes.
24. Ropes for drums.
25. Shanks and slides for brass instruments.
26. Silver buckles for drums.
27. Silver buttons for drums.
28. Springs.
29. Snares.
30. Taps for brass instruments.
31. Valve corks.
32. Valve tops and needles. ... ,, ,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.—contd.		Rs. A.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' g iders	cwt.	300 0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over	,,	800 0	,,
	,, tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	,,	700 0	,,
	,, tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres and points) ...	,,	450 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	,,	175 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	,,	150 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, less than 3 lb.	,,	120 0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silver-ware, plain ... ... } other than European... ... {	tola	1 2	,,
	,, embossed or chased ... }	,,	1 6	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	,,	,,
46	MALT	...	,,	,,
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
48	OIL-CAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	,,
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

50	PAINTS, COLOURS PAINTER'S MATERIALS, and compositions for application to eather, wood and metals—			
	Lead, read, dry	cwt.	18 0	,,
	,, white, dry	,,	22 0	,,
	Ochre, other than Europen, all colours	,,	5 0	,,
	Plants, composition	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, patent driers	...	,,	,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 4	,,
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles.	115 0	,,
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	,,	,,
51	PAPER, PASTE-BOARD, MILL BOARD, AND CARD BOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, lables, advertising circulars, sheet or cards almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	...	,,	,,
	Paper articles made of paper and paper-mâchè	...	,,	,,
52	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	55 0	,,
	Kapurkachiri (zedoary)	,,	17 0	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	20 0	,,
	Rose flowers, dried	,,	27 0	,,
	Rose water	Imperial gallon.	2 6	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)... ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
53	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMAR—			
	Bitumen	...	,,	,,
	Dammer	...	,,	,,
	Pitch, American and European	...	,,	,,
	,, coal	...	,,	,,
	Tar, American and European	...	,,	,,
	,, coal	...	,,	,,
	,, mineral	...	,,	,,
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
	Other Articles, manufactured and unmanufactured—contd.			
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	Free.
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	,,
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper.	...	...	,,
58	RAGS	...	...	,,
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	,,
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other materials for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing. Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein ...	...	...	,,
61	SEEDS, except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—	...	...	...
	All sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.

62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	,,	,,
	,, white, live	...	,,	,,
	,, ,, dead	...	,,	,,
	Cowras ...	...	,,	,,
	Cowries, bazaar common	...	cwt. 4 0	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality	...	,, 5 0	,,
	,, Maldive ...	...	,, 7 0	,,
	,, sankhla ...	...	,, 140 0	,,
	Mother of pearl, nacre	...	... ...	Free.
	Nakhla ...	...	cwt. 105 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise shell	...	lb. 13 0	,,
	,, nakh	...	,, 5 8	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	... *ad valorem.*	,,
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections ...	...	... ...	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	...	lb. 6 0	Five per cent.
	Floss... ...	...	... *ad valorem.*	,,
	Piecegoods	...	... ,,	,,
	Sewing thread, China	...	... ,,	,,
	Raw silk—yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	...	lb. 4 12	,,
	,, from Indo-China and places in China, other than Shanghai, including re-reeled	...	,, 5 0	,,
	Mathow	...	,, 3 6	,,
	Panjam	...	,, 2 8	,,
	Persian	...	,, 4 8	,,
	Siam	...	,, 3 6	,,
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion	...	,, 3 4	,,
	,, ,, other kinds, including re-reeled	...	,, 6 4	,,
	Other kinds of China, including re-reeled	...	,, 6 12	,,
	Waste and Kachra	...	... *ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	... ,,	,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
	Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.—contd.		Rs. as.	
65	SOAP	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	,,	,,
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	,,	,,
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs officer is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
73	TOYS, including toy books, and requisites for all games	...	,,	,,
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	,,	,,
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines ...	...	,,	,,
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
77	WOOL raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule	...	,,	,,

EXPORT TARIFF.*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	Tariff valuation. As.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Copra	cwt.	15	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cocoanuts	1,000	45	0	
	3 Coir	cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables, tarred and untarred	do.	8	0	
	5. Coir fibre	do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)†	do.	8	0	
	7. Punnac	do.	5	0	
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk	Candy	100	0	
	2 do. in husk	do.	55	0	
IIa	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Jaggery	cwt.	3	8	
	2 Palmyra fibre, raw	do.	12	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				5 per cent., if exported by sea to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. when exported by sea to other places. No duty on exports by land.
	1. Paddy	do.	2	0	
	2. Rice...	do.	3	4	

* As amended by Notification No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

(*a*) No commodities, other than those under Nos. 1, 2, and 17 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 11 of the 1st column of the above Schedule, shall be subjected to export duty at Edapally, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. *Vide* Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavam 1040 and No. 767 dated 6th Edavam 1044 (18th May 1869) published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Anny 1040 (13th June 1865) and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 6th Vycausy 1044 (18th May 1869.)

† 1,000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one cwt. *Vide* Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890 (18th Chittray 1065).

Export Tariff—(contd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
V	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	cwt.	12	8	5 per cent.
	2. Laurel oil	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	5	0	1 per cent.
VI	HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED—				
	1. Country buffalo	Score.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	do.	30	0	
	3. Elk skin	do.	30	0	
	4. Goat skin	do.	8	0	
	5. Sheep	do.	5	8	
	6. Deer	do.	4	0	
	7. Kid	do.	3	0	
	8. Squirrel skins	do.	40	0	
	9. All other hides or skins	do.	*ad valorem.*		
VII	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped, Malabar	cwt.	10	0	5 per cent.
	2. Dry ginger	do.	15	0	5 per cent.
VIII	FISH—RAW OR DRIED—SALTED OR UNSALTED	do.	3	0	2½ per cent.
IX	TAMARIND	o.	2	8	5 per cent.

Note—Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner.

Export Tariff—(contd).

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	Tariff valuation. As.	Rate of duty.
X	SUGARCANE PRODUCE (a)— 1. Molasses	cwt.	6	0	5 per cent.
XI	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND— 1. Turmeric (finger)	Do.	7	0	5 per cent.
XII	PEPPER (b)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XIII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 140 lbs. (c)	...	...	...	700 Rupees.
XIV	FUEL†	Do.	...	...	10 pies.
XV	TEA*	lb.	...	...	¼ pie.

(b) Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. Vide Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenom 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 28th March 1893 (16th Meenom 1058).

(c) Vide Notification No. 2308 dated 26th July 1880 (13th Audy 1055) published at page 599 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 3rd August 1880 (21st Audy 1055).

* Duty is leviable only on exports by sea.

† Duty on firewood and charcoal has been abolished as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the 1st Meenom 1087. (Vide Notification No. S. R. 779 dated 9th March 1912).

No. S. R. 1117 dated 7th March 1911

In supersession of Notification No. S. R. 1059 dated 11th February 1908, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the list of cotton piece-goods has been revised as follows, as per the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9321-9327-139, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1910.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

Alhambras.
Angolas (cotton).
Apron cloth (cotton).
Batistes (cotton).
Beaverteen (cotton).
Blankets (cotton).
Holland and blind cloth (cotton).
Book-binding cloth.
Brilliants.
Brocades (cotton).
Broche.
Buckram (cotton).
Calicoes.
Cambrics, plain, dyed or printed.
Cantoons.
Canvas (cotton).
Canvas, French elastic (cotton).
Casement cloth (cotton).
Cashmeres (cotton).
Cellular cloth.
Checks, spots and stripes.
Chiffons (cotton).
Chinese dyed cloths.
Chintz, glazed or unglazed.
Choonris.
Chadars.
Chadar-pattas.
Coatings (cotton).
Corduroy and cored cloth (cotton).
Cotton flakes.
Counterpanes.
Crapes (cotton).
Crash (cotton).
Crepons (cotton)
Cretonnes.
Crimps (cotton).
Damask, cotton table.
Dawanies.
Delaines (cotton).
Delametti.
Denims.
Dhotis.
Diagonals (cotton).
Diapers (cotton).
Dimity.
Domestics.
Domettes (cotton).
Dosotti.
Dupettas.
Dorias.
Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
Drills, plain striped or checked.
Duck.
Dungari.
Dusters (when joined by the warp).
Embroidered allovers.
„ flounces.
Fents (cotton).
Finduras.
Flannelette (cotton flannel).
Galateas.
Gambaroons.
Guze (cotton).
Ghagias (cotton).
Ginghams (cotton).
Glass cloths (when joined by the warp (cotton).
Grenadines (cotton).
Gumchas.
Hair-cords.
Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
Harvards.
Hollands (cotton).
Italians (cotton).
Jaconets, plain or bordered.
Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.
Lace curtain cloth.
Lace stripes.
Lappets.
Lastings.
Lawns.
Lenos.
Linonette (cotton).
Linings, plain, striped or mercerised
Longcloths.
Lungis.
Lustres (cotton).
Madapollams.
Madras cloth.
Marcella.
Matte shirtings.
Matting (cotton).
Mattress cloth.
Meltons (cotton).
Mercerised cloth
Merinos (cotton).
Mexicans.
Moleskins (cotton).
Molleton cloth.
Morias.

List of Cotton piece-goods.—contd.

Moreens (cotton).
Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered
Muslins (cotton), all kinds.
Nain sooks.
Net (cotton).
Nun's veiling (cotton).
Oatmeal cloth.
Penelope canvas.
Pillow, calico, tacular.
Piques.
Plushette.
Pompadour.
Pongees (cotton).
Poplinette (cotton).
Prayer mats (cotton).
Printed crepelle.
Prints.
Printers plain and coloured).
Putsoes.
Quiltings (cotton).
Quilts.
Radium cloth.
Regattas.
Rep cloth (cotton).
Sail cloth (cotton).
Saries.
Sarongs.
Sateens, plain, dyed or printed.
Satinette.
Satin stripes (cotton).
Scraves (cotton).
Serges (cotton).
Shawls (cotton).
Sheetings.
Shirtings.
Silecia.
Silkette, plain or stripes.
Spanish stripes (cotton).
Suraline.
Sussicloth.
Suitings (cotton).
Swansdown (calico).
Tambours.
Tameins (unfinished).
Tanjibs.
Tapestries (cotton).
Tarlatans.
Tcloths.
Ticking, mattress or blind (cotton).
Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terr cloth.
Trouserings (cotton).
Tulle (cotton).
Turbans (cotton).
Turkey red cloth.
Tussor cloth (cotton) and Tussorette.
Tweeds (cotton).
Twills (cotton), plain, dyed, or printed.
Umbrella cloth (cotton).
Valencias.
Velvets (cotton).
Velveteen (cotton).
Venetian cloth (cotton).
Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton)
Voiles (cotton).
Wadding.
Zephyrs.

No. S. R. 1578, dated 16th March 1911.

In supersession of previous Notification on the subject, the following Rules are prescribed, tentatively for one year, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for warehousing goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Medom 1086.

2. On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows:—

For the first seven days ... ... Free.

For the first month (continuing from the 8th day)—Single rate per week ... ... as per Schedule.

For the second month (continuing from the 8th day)—Double rates per week ... ... as per Schedule.

For the 3rd month ... ... Treble rates per week

The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.

Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

3. The above Rules do not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

4. Goods may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for four days free of charge. In special cases, it shall be left to the discretion of the Assistant Excise Commissioner to extend the period of free occupation, on a written application, to the maximum period of seven days.

5. Persons using the open godowns or sheds in contravention of Rule 3 will be charged double warhouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be made to the officer in charge of the Customs House before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent, to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them, as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent of such dues, shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8. Storage of salt, fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosives and other goods of a highly dangerous character, shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stoerd with safety. Such goods should at once be removed on import

SCHEDULE.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo. ... ... Annas 6 per 100 bags per week.

Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric, &c., in robbins ... ... Annas 10 per 100 robbins per week

Coir yarn and fibre in bales.....Annas 12 per 100 bales per week.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholes... Annas 10 per 100 cwts. per week.
All other goods ... Anna one per ton of 40 c. ft. per week.

No. S. R. 2016 dated 23 April 1911.

In modification of Nification No. S. R. 5933, dated the 15th October 1910, published at page 1596 of the Government Gazette dated 8th November 1910, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the *export* of *any* kind of tobaco, from any part of Travancore, is absolutely prohibited. But travellers leaving Travancore will, as hitherto, be permitted to carry with them toacco and preparations thereof, for their immediate use, up to and not exceeding the quantities specified below :—

(1) Cigars	...	...	24 in number.
(2) Cigarettes	...	...	24 in number.
(3) Tobacco	...	...	5 Kalanchoos.
(5) Snuff	...	...	1 Kalanchoo.

No. S. R. 2096, date 2nd May 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following regulations regarding collisions and signals of distrees at sea are published for the information and guidance of the public, in supersession of those published with Notice No. 818, dated 13th September 1897, on page 1555 of the Gazette dated 21st September 1897.

No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that the tariff value of "cables, tarred and untarred," in item No. I of the export tariff is reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per cwt. and that the export duty on the following articles in the same Tariff is abolished, with effect from the 16th April 1911:—

(1) Laurel nuts. (Item IV (3))
(2) Gelingal. (Item VIII (3))
(3) Arrow root flour. } (Item XII—Arrow root Produce—the whole)
(4) Arrow root. }
(5) Turmeric (bulb). } (Item XIII—Turmeric of every kind (2) and (3)
(6) Pingil. }
(7) Kutcholam. (Item XIV)
(8) Kora grass. (Item XVIII)
(9) Canes and rattans. (Item XXI)
(10) Jewellers' sand (Item XXIII)
(11) Buffalo horn, } Item VII—the whole)
(12) Deer, bison and antelope horns
(13) Bones of elephants.
(14) Other bones, horns &c.
(15) Prawn skin. (Item IX (2))
(16) Gum kino. (Item XIX)
(17) Shank. (Item XXIV)

No. S. R. 2519, dated 25th May 1911.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are exempted from the payment of customs duty.

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

QUILON-TO-TINNEVELLY RAILWAY.

The following Rules are issued with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of Madars.

1. Customs Houses have been erected outside the main entrance to Railway Stations for levying the Travancore export and import duties, and the Railway Police, and the station Master at the stations where there is no such Police will be responsible for goods, passengers' luggage and parcels, not being admitted into or sent out from, such stations except through those gates.

*1 Shencotta.
2. Ariencavu.
3. Tenmala.
4. Edamon.
5. Punaloor.
6. Kunnikode.
7. Kottarakara.
8. Kundara.
9. Quilon.

2. A Customs official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway Parcels office Goods shed to conduct passengers and other owners of goods on which duty is leviable to the Customs House for levying the same from them, and if necessary for the examination of parcels and luggage.

3. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic, received at stations and of passengers' luggage shall be open during office hours to the inspection of the Travancore Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty, or of any Officer of the Travancore Forest Department not inferior in rank to an Assistant Conservator, in so far as consignments of Forest produce are concerned.

4. Railway officials residing in Railway premises, or within Railway limits, within the Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues, but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs Officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess and receive the prescribed duty on such articles, in the case of such Railway employe's who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs Office.

Import trade, that is, the carrying in trains of goods bound west of Shencotta Railway Station.

5. (a) As ordinary salt cannot be imported into the country except on account of Government, nor opium and ganja except by the Government agency, no such salt or opium or ganja shall be allowed to be carried by Railway into Travancore, that is, west of Shencotta Railway Station, by private individuals, and if they are so brought, they will become liable to confiscation by Government.

Name of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
		Rs. as. p.
I. *Tobacco*		
British Indian tobacco—		
unmanufactured..	Candy,	90 ... ...
Snuff ...	Bottle of 54 tolas	8 per cent on a tariff valuation of 2 2 0
English Tobacco used for smoking ...	Pound.	Do. 3 8 0
Cigars ...	Do.	Do. 3 8 0
Goodack ...	Do.	Do. 9 8 0
Cigarettes ...	...	8 per cent *Ad valorem.*
II. Induppu and table alt,..	Indian maund of 3200 tolas.	1 0 0

(*b*) Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin when they are brought into the country.

6. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants. (*Vide Rule 4 supra.*) Such duty will be payable at the Customs House when the goods or parcels are passing out.

7. Persons desirous of selling tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., on the platforms of Railway stations within Travancore will be permitted to do so on their application through the Traffic Manager for licenses which will be granted to them by the Travancore Government free of charge. But the tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., thus sold must be such as have already paid duty to the Travancore Government.

Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco etc., under any circumstances, and it will be made a condition of the agreement which they execute with the Railway authorities that they shall pay duty on all dutiable articles whether imported or exported.

8. The Railway authorities shall permit the officers of the Travancore Government to make searches and examinations under the Travancore tobacco Regulation, Rules and Notifications, in respect of tobacco brought and sold in Travancore stations.

Export trade, that is, the carrying of goods, in trains bound to or to the east of Shencotta Railway Station.

9. Elephant tusks and hollows, being Government monopoly, cannot be exported without a permit from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner and shall not therefore be booked for export at Railway stations without such permit.

10. Export duty is leviable on the articles mentioned in the list hereto appended and on such other articles as may, from time to time, be included in the Travancore export Tariff, when they are booked from any Railway station to the west of Shencotta, either for the Shencotta Railway Station or for any station to the east of it. In regard to goods booked for the Shencotta Railway Station, the export duty levied will be refunded by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at the place of export on production of a certificate granted by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at Shencotta, showing that the articles were reimported through the latter part of Travancore territory, provided that such certificate is produced within 15 days from the date of export.

11. If there are dutiable exports among the goods and if they are intended to be carried to or beyond Shencotta Railway Station, their quantities shall be ascertained by weighing, measuring or counting as the case may be, and the prescribed duty thereon shall be paid to Customs Officer. A *ravanah* will then be issued to the owner or his agent giving the names and quantities of the goods on which duty has been levied and declaring that the other goods are not liable to duty.

If there are no dutiable exports, a pass to that effect will be issued.

12. Passes will be given free of charge at the Customs house on goods or parcels despatched from one Goods station to another in Travancore except the Railway Station at Shencotta. These passes should be sent by the consigners to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

13. Goods mentioned in Rule 12 may, however, on arrival at the station of first destination be re-consigned to stations beyond, but the owner shall give immediate intimation of the fact to the Customs House there. If he re-consigns them to the Shencotta Railway Station or to a place beyond that station, he shall at once pay the duty and obtain a *ravanah* as laid down in Rule II and until such *ravnah* is produced the Railway Officers of the station of first destination shall not allow such goods to be carried further.

14. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels missent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway Rules.

When dutiable exports covered by free passes as mentioned in Rule 12 become unclaimed and are carried outside the country for final disposal, the Railway authorities shall pay to the Travancore Customs the duty on them or shall undertake to recover such duty from the owner or auction-purchaser who clears them from the unclaimed goods or lost property office at Trichinopoly.

LIST OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

(Referred to in Rule 10.)

(1) Copra.
(2) Cocoanut.
(3) Coir.
(4) Cables, tarred and untarred.
(5) Coir fibre.
(6) Cocoanut husk (green).
(7) Punnac.
(8) Arecanuts without husk.
(9) Do. in husk.
(10) Jaggery.
(11) Palmyra fibre-raw.
(12) Cocoanut oil.
(13) Laurel oil.
(14) Lemon grass oil,
(15) Hides, tanned and untanned, country buffalo.
(16) Do. Do. cow.
(17) Elk skin.
(18) Goat skin.
(19) Sheep skin.
(20) Deer skin.
(21) Kid skin.
(22) Squirrel skin.
(23) All other hides or skins.
(24) Ginger unscraped, Malabar.
(25) Dry ginger.
(26) Fish, raw or dried, salted unsalted.
(27) Tamarind.
(28) Molasses.
(29) Turmeric (finger).
(30) Pepper.
(31) Opium.
(32) Fuel.

* Amended up to 31st May 1911

No. S. R. 3195, dated 6th July 1911.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 2519, dated the 25th May 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are also exempted from the payment of customs duty

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No. S. R. 3279, dated 13th July 1911.

In supersession of the Customs Notification, No. P. D. 1043, dated the 3rd August 1903, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all articles other than those specified below, liable to duty under head 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, as the case may be of "arms ammunition and military stores" of the Tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1033, dated the 28th February 1911, are exempted from so much of the duty leviable thereunder on importation into Travancore as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent *ad-valorem*

Main springs and Magazine springs

Gun-stocks and Breech blocks

Actions (including skeleon and waster)

Breech blots and their heads

Cocking pieces.

Locks (for muzzle-loading arms)

Machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for rifled arms.

No. S. R. 5934, dated 4th November 1910.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that bringing, by sea, or by land, into Travancore, silk or other woven goods impressed with designs in imitation of Currency Notes, Promissory Notes, or stock Notes, of the Government of India, is strictly prohibited.

No. S. R. 4897.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified, for general information, that celluloid bangles may be imported into Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20/23rd October 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 5031.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the investigations, conducted under the control of the Anthrax Investigation Board of Bradford, England, indicate that blood clots and blood stains on hair and wool are the chief means of conveyance of Anthrax spores, and are therefore the most important source of infection to workers in wool, hair and hides. All persons in Travancore who are concerned in the collection, packing and export of wool, hair and hides are therefore warned against exporting any pieces of skin, hair, wool or other materials which are marked with blood stains or blood clots. All such blood stained wool, hair &c. should be burnt.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th October 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 36.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his letter to a Hindu" by the Editor of the Free Hindustan, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 72.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the publication entitled "Star of the East" published by the Ramakrishna Vedanta Mission in Melbourne, Autralia is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th January 1912

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 3377.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. S R. 365, dated the 8th February 1913, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following tariff values have been fixed for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, with effect from the 1st January 1914.

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. As.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$" ...	9	0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth ,, ,, ,, ...	7	9

		As.	P.
	Grey goods, plain or bordered —(cont).		
3.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	9	3
4.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	9	6
5.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$" but not over 2"	10	3
6.	Patals and saries with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	10	0
7.	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	9	0
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	8	9
9.	Fents	7	3
10.	Printers and sadlapet ,, ...	9	0
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	9	0
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	11	0
13.	,, ,, bleached	12	6
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti) ...	8	6
15.	Zanzibar cloth	8	9

Provided that for calendared grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

16.	Bedcovers, Twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	9	3
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	10	6
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars coloured warp or weft	11	6
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	3
20.	Check gumchas and check cholas	11	6
21.	Cholis, and saries (coloured)	12	3
22.	Cotton, tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	11	0
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings, and coatings	12	0
24.	Drill, striped	9	3
25.	,, ,, checked	9	3
26.	,, ,, dyed	11	0
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	11	6
28.	Fents	8	6
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	10	6
30.	,, ,, ,, coloured weft	11	6
31.	Lungis, coloured	11	6
32.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes or borders	9	0
33.	Napkins, grey	9	3
34.	,, bleached ,, ...	10	6
35.	Susi check, English grey ground	11	3
36.	,, checks, ordinary grey ground	11	0
37.	,, ,, coloured warp or weft	11	3
38.	,, checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10	9
39.	,, ordinary coloured, stripes grey ground	10	0
40.	,, ,, ,, weft	11	3
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	11	0
42.	,, khaki	11	3
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey	11	6
44.	,, ,, bleached	13	9
45.	,, ,, honeycomb, and other sorts grey	9	3
46.	Towels, honey comb and other sorts, bleached	11	3
47.	Zephyr cloth	9	9
48.	,, striped and checked	11	9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th February 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 509.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information that the export duty on all kinds of timber now levied under the Export Tariff in force, is abolished, as a tentative measure for five years, with effect from the 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 515.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlets in Tamil entitled "Kanavu, a poem and other songs" and "Arilorupangu, a short story" published by C. Subramonya Bharati and printed at Pondicherry, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 646.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the taking of dates from any part of Travancore into that portion of the Indian possessions of the Government of Portugal which is known as the Pargana of Nagar Avely, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 779.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the export duty on firewood and charcoal now levied under the export tariff in force, is abolished, as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the 1st Meenam 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th March 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1200.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the Arabic Journal entitled "Al-Balague" published at Beyroot, Syria is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd April 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1448.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the Customs Notifications—No. P. D. 657, dated 1st January 1899 and No. P. D. 823 dated the 6th May 1904 are cancelled, so far as they impose additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from Denmark.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. S. R. 1878.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the paper entitled "The Islamic Fraternity" which is printed and published at Tokio, Japan, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1901.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for the levy of the pier dues and the regulation of traffic on the Pier in the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Kanni 1088/16th September 1912.

2. From and after the above date, the distinction between the pier-toll and the tramway-hire, shall cease and a uniform fee of one anna per candy

shall be levied on all ordinary goods passing the Pier. This fee shall include the right to use the stages and the cranes and also the tramway. The fee for heavy goods shall continue to be as shown below:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Steam boilers, each	12	0	0
Machinery in pieces or any articles weighing a ton or upwards, per ton	2	0	0
Four wheeled carriages, each ...	3	0	0
Two wheeled Do. Do. ...	1	8	,,
Ponies, each	1	8	,,
Horses, each...	2	0	,,
Dogs, sheep and other animals, each	0	1	,,
Piano-forte, each	3	0	,,
Rickshaws, each	0	12	,,
Bicycles, each	0	8	,,

NOTE.—Cocoanut oil shall be classed under ordinary goods.

3. The Pier as well as the Tramway shall be under the direct charge of the Pier Master, who will be under the immediate ordinary of the Pier Officer.

4. When the work of shipping or landing is carried on in the Pier, no one other than the Port and Customs Officers, *bona fide* shippers and landing agents, and contractors and coolies engaged for work, shall ordinarily be allowed to enter the Pier. On such occasions entrance to the Pier to the employes of *bona fide* shippers and landing agents shall be by tickets issued by the Pier Master. In the case of others, special permission for such entrance has to be obtained from the Port Officer.

5. When no work is carried on in the Pier, it shall be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

6. Fishing from any part of the Pier or stages will not be allowed except under the written permission of the Port Officer.

7. Smoking on the Pier, dirtying the Pier by spitting on the boards rubbing chunam on the hand rails, lamp-posts, cranes, seats &c., or by other similar acts, and the use of fire or naked lights on the Pier are strictly prohibited.

8. Painting, tarring and other maintenance works and repairs to the Pier shall ordinarily, be attended to when no landing or shipping is carried on in the Pier.

9. The lamps on the Pier shall be lit both during dark and on moon light nights. When there is no shipping or landing, only alternate lamps need be lighted.

10. Boats brought alongside the stages or the T, heads shall be fastened to the bollards or rings provided for the purpose. They shall, under no crircumstances, be tied to the standards, diagonal ties or any other part of the Pier. The Pier Master shall have power to cut the boats adrift if he finds them fastened to any part of the pier other than the bollards or rings.

11. Temporary stages may be attached to the Pier whenever necessary. They shall be removed when the port closes during the monsoon or when the sea is rough and there is danger of their being washed away.

12. The trucks used on the Pier shall, after the day's work is done, be removed from the Pier and kept in the shed intended for the purpose.

13. The shipping and landing of goods in the Pier shall be done only by means of trucks, except when the Port Officer considers the carrying of goods by head-load necessary in case of emergency.

14. Heaping the Pier with large quantities of cargo is strictly prohibited. The Pier Master shall decide whether any quantity of cargo is large or small for the purpose of this rule.

15. The work of shipping and landing shall ordinarily be carried on between 6-30 A. M. and 6-30 P. M. But when a direct steamer is in port and it is necessary to give her quick despatch, or under other exceptional circumstances, the work may be begun a little earlier or carried on a little later, with the permission of the Port Officer.

16. Persons shipping or landing heavy goods, such as pressed bales, cases, hardware, and such goods as cannot be conveniently shipped or landed at the stages, shall have prior claim to the use of cranes. Such goods may not be shipped at the stages (though there is no objection to their being landed at them) without special permission.

17. Persons shipping or landing goods in bags or packages suitable for handling at the stages shall have prior claim to the use of the stages.

18 The owner or hirer of the boat that is first alongside a crane or stag shall have first claim to use it until the boat is loaded or unloaded and the boats that arrive subsequently shall be loaded or unloaded in the order in which they arrive It is not intended that empty boats, or boat nearly empty, and waiting for cargo for shipment, shall retain prior right of the use of the cranes or stages to the exclusion of others. Right of precedence holds good only so long as boat and cargo are both ready for work.

19. The use of the stages and cranes will be allowed by the Pier Master in proportion to each applicant's requirements in regard to shipping and landing.

20. The loading of trucks with export cargo from the godowns or canal boats shall ordinarily be regulated in the order in which the boats are berthed the Pier, so that the boat berthed farthest will be supplied by the trucks standing foremost, the next boat by the trucks standing behind the first and so on.

21. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Customs-House who shall be the ex-officio Boat Master, to see that the boats brought alongside the stages or T, heads have the full complement of licensed boatmen to load or unload cargo.

22. The labour necessary for the transmission of imported goods from Sea boats to the Government godowns will ordinarily be supplied by the Port Officer through a contractor specially engaged for the purpose.

23. The labour necessary for shipping goods of all kinds shall be found by the owners of such goods.

24. Whenever a contractor has been engaged for the supply of the labour described in clause 22, owners of goods who have to make use of such labour shall pay direct to the contractor such rates of cooly hire as are stipulated for in his contract.

25. The owners of goods shall pay to the officer in charge of the Customs-House the fees due from them under clause 2.

26. Every cooly doing work on the Pier shall, while so employed, wear a badge which shall be a brass shield with a shank, numeral and the letters A. P. (Alleppy Pier) engraved thereon. He shall produce such badge whenever called upon to do so by the Pier Master. No person shall be allowed to work as a cooly on the Pier without such badge.

Persons employing coolies on the Pier shall obtain from the Pier Master before the commencement of work on each day, as many badges as they require for distribution to their coolies. At the close of each day, when the work is over, they shall return the badges to the Pier Master.

27. All coolies working on the Pier shall be men approved of by the Port Officer and it shall be the duty of that officer to see that only experienced men are employed at the stages, the cranes and the points and crossings on the tramway.

28. The Pier Master shall have control over the entire traffic on the Pier and on the coolies working on it.

29. In the case of salt, the contractor, if any, engaged under clause 22 shall only be responsible of the transmission for bags containing salt from the sea boats to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot. The salt transport contractor shall find the further labour for the carrying of the bags from the weigh-bridge to the storage sheds. Whenever the salt transport contractor desires to land salt bags on the beach and thence convey them to the salt depot without making use of the Pier, the Port Officer shall permit him to do so, provided that the contractor engages his own coolies for such conveyance of the bags containing salt. In such cases, he shall not be called upon to pay the fee prescribed in clause 2. Should, however, the tramway be used for the conveyance of the bags from the shore-end of the Pier to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot, the salt transport contractor shall pay only a fee of (8) eight annas for every 100 maunds of salt so carried by the tramway.

30. Merchants and shippers shall make their own arrangements for the landing and shipping of goods at the monsoon port.

31. The decision of the Port Officer shall be final in all cases of disputes regarding the transmission of cargo and the berthing, loading and unloading of boats.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2007.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the notification cited below, imposing additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from the Argentine Republic, are cancelled.

No. P. D. 1169, dated the 9th September 1901.
No. P. D. 1996, dated the 4th December 1905.
No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904.
No. P. D. 1995, dated the 4th December 1905.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2198.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing by the sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "British Justice and Honesty" addressed to the people of England and India by Sir Walter Strickland, Bart, and printed at Zurich, Art Institute, Orell Fussli is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th September-

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2295.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the export of goods once imported into, and the import of goods once exported from, Travancore permitted under para 2 of the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 221, dated the 26th September 1910, as modified by the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 2126, dated the 6th September 1912.

These rules shall apply only to the Customs houses mentioned below:—
The Arukutty Customs house.
The Sea Customs houses at Alleppy, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.
The Railway Customs house at Quilon, and the Aramboly Customs house.

A. The export of goods which had been previously imported.

1. The owner of the goods should, at the time of the import, make a declaration, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are imported, for the grant of a certificate to enable him to export the goods free of duty, later on, through one of the Customs houses mentioned above.

2. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the goods mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall weigh the entire consignment and enter in a register, to be specially kept for the purpose, the results of the weighment, the description of the goods, the number of packages, the name of the importer, the date of the import and the Customs house through which the goods are intended later on to be exported.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall grant a certificate to the importer, in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. The Certificate so granted shall be in force only for a period of six months from the date of issue.

4. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall forward the duplicate of the certificate to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are intended to be exported, while the original declaration made by the owner of the goods at the time of the import shall be sent to the officer in charge of the circle into which the import is made.

5. The owner of the goods shall present to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are to be exported, the original certificate granted by the officer in charge of the Customs house of import. On receipt of such certificate, and on production of the goods, the former officer shall satisfy himself that the goods produced for export are equal in weight or number to those described in the duplicate certificate received from the officer in charge of the Customs house of import, and that the property in the

goods has continued with the person by whom or on whose account they had been imported.

6. The officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall then re-weigh the entire consignment and enter the results of such re-weighment in a register kept for the purpose. If no difference is observed between the results of the original weighment as given in the duplicate certificate and the results of the re-weighment, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

7. All cases in which there are reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of the ownership in the goods shall be reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

8. In cases where the results of the original weighment and the re-weighment show any difference, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall adopt the following procedure :—

(a) If the re-weighment shows an increase, not exceeding 10% of the original weight, the quantity found in excess shall be assessed to duty and passed, while the quantity which is equivalent to the original weight shall be passed free of duty.

(b) If the re-weighment shows a decrease, not exceeding 10% of the original weight, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

(c) In all other cases, the goods shall be detained and the fact reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

9. Whenever goods are passed under Rule 6, or under clause (a) or (b) of Rule 8, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export, passing the goods, shall forward the original certificate delivered by the owner of the goods, after entering therein the quantity passed free of duty and the quantity assessed to duty, if any, to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import had been made. The latter officer shall, on receipt of the certificate, affix it to its counterfoil.

10. In cases where the goods are intended to be exported through the Customs house through which they had been previously imported, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall forward to the officer in charge of the Circle the declaration made by the owner of the goods as well as the duplicate of the certificate granted to him. On production of the goods and of the original certificate at the time of the export, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall act in accordance with Rules 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9, in so far as they are applicable to him.

B. The import of goods which had been previously exported.

1. The concession granted in regard to the refund of seven-eighths of the export duty levied on goods previously exported, and brought back into Travancore within six months from the date of the original exportation, shall apply only to cases where the export and the import take place through the same Customs house.

2 Owners of goods who import them into Travancore within six months from the date of their previous export, and who claim the refund of seven-eighths of the export duty levied at the time of the original exportation, shall produce with the goods an application for such refund, together with the original receipts granted to them in respect of the levy of such duty.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house before whom the goods and the receipts are produced shall satisfy himself that the goods are equal in weight or number to those described in such receipts and that the property in them has continued with the person by whom or on whose account the goods had been previously exported.

4. He shall then weigh the entire consignment, and after comparing the results with the original receipt produced by the owner of the goods as well as with the entries in the Nalvazhi made on the date of export, he shall forward a report to the officer in charge of the circle.

5. On receipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall, after satisfying himself as to the weight or number of the goods and the continuity of the property in them, report the case, with his opinion thereon, for the orders of the Excise Commissioner. Such report shall be accompanied by

(a) the original receipt produced by the owner of the goods, and

(b) the duplicate receipt, the original and the duplicate manifests, as well as the copy of the Nalvazhi received and recorded in his office soon after the original export.

6. On receipt of such report from the officer in charge of the circle, the Excise Commissioner shall, in case he is satisfied that the refund is allowable, order such refund.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd October 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2396.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the free export of oil and punnac manufactured in Travancore, from copra imported from outside, permitted by para 3 of the Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 5221, dated 26th September 1910, as modified by Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 2126, dated 6th September 1912:—

1. The concession given in para 3 of the Proceedings mentioned above shall apply only to imports of copra through the Arukutty Customs House by proprietors of oil-mills in Travancore or their authorised agents.

2. Whenever the proprietor of an oil-mill or his authorized agent imports copra for the purpose of manufacturing oil and punnac and exporting the manufactured articles free of duty through a Travancore Sea Customs House or through the Railway Customs House at Quilon, he shall, at the time of the import of the copra, make a declaration in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the import is made.

3. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the copra mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs House shall weigh the copra and forward to the officer in charge of the circle a report stating the results of the weighment. The declaration made by the importer shall accompany such report.

4. The officer in charge of the circle, on being satisfied that the declaration was made by a *bona fide* proprietor of an oil-mill or his authorized agent, shall prepare a certificate, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, permitting the importer to export through the Customs House mentioned in such declaration, within six months from the date thereof, free of duty, the manufactured equivalent for the copra imported.

5. For the purpose of Rule 4, one candy of copra shall be deemed to yield 62½ per cent. of oil and 36 per cent. of punnac.

6. The officer in charge of the circle shall send the certificate to the importer of the copra. If such importer carries on business within the limits of another circle, the certificate shall be sent to him through the officer in charge of that circle. The officer in charge of the circle granting the certificate shall forward its duplicate to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the manufactured produce is intended to be exported.

7. The holder of the certificate shall produce the same, as well as the manufactured article mentioned therein, to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the export is to be made.

8. On production of the certificate and the manufactured article entered therein the officer in charge of the Customs House of export shall satisfy himself that the property in the manufactured article produced has continued in the person by om or on whose account the declaration mentioned in Rule 2 was made. Such officer, on being so satisfied, shall weigh the article, and pass free of duty the quantity entered in the certificate, and shall forward the original certificate presented by the holder thereof to the officer who issued the same, with an endorsement on the reverse of the certificate showing the quantity of the article exported free of duty and the date of such export.

9. Whenever the officer in charge of the Customs House of export has reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of ownership in the manufactured article described in Rule 8, he shall detain the article and report the case for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle to whom he is subordinate.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd October 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2423.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the period of the concession granted in para 3 of the Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 5221, dated the 26th September 1910, as modified by the Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 2126, dated the 6th September 1912, for the free export of oil and punnac manufactured from copra imported from outside Travancore, is extended to the end of 1089 M. E.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp, 20th October 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2594.

NOTIFICATION.

In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 131 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the port of Alleppey is exempted from the operation of Clause (*b*) of the aforesaid Section, which prohibits goods from being shipped or waterborne to be shipped for exportation, until the owner of such goods has paid the duties, if any, payable on them.

2. The duty payable on goods shipped for exportation at the port of Alleppey may be paid by the owners thereof within twenty-four hours *after* such shipment, provided that the Shipping Agents in that port undertake not to issue any bill of landing in respect of such goods except on production of the receipt granted by the Customs Inspector for the payment of such duty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd November 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1070.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information, that the bringing by sea or by, land into Travancore, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "La Patrie Egyptienne" published by M. M. Rifat at Geneva, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd May 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1152.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the revised tariff values of the following articles in the export tariff, fixed as a tentative measure for three years from the 1st Mithunam 1082 by Notification No. S. R 2715, dated the 10th June 1907, published on page 171 of the Government Gazette dated the 11th June 1907, and extended for another term of three years, are continued for a still further period of three years, with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1088 :—

Items in the tariff.		Description of goods.		Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	as.	p.
I.	Produce of the cocoanut tree.	1.	Copra.	Cwt.	15	...	...
		2.	Cocoanuts.	1,000	45	...	...
		7.	Punnac.	Cwt.	5	...	...
II.	Produce of the arecanut tree.	1.	Arecanuts without husk.	Candy.	100	...	...
		2.	Arecanuts in husk.	Do.	55	...	...
V.	Oils.	1.	Cocoannt Oil.	Cwt.	12	8	...

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st June 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1092.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of Notification No. S. R. 1578, dated the 16th March 1911, the following Rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for warehousing goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at the port of Alleppey.

1. These rules shall come into force at once.

2. On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows :—

For the first seven days ... ... Free.
For the first months (continuing from the 8th day)
Single rate per week as per schedule appended.
For the second month (continuing from the 8th day)
Double rate per week as per schedule.
For the third month ... Treable rates per week.
The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.
Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

3. Rule 2 does not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

4. Goods intended for *export* may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for *seven* days free of charge. But in the case of such goods, should the period of free storage exceed seven days, they will be charged *double* warehouse rates from the rate of storage.

5. Importers shall not be permitted to use the open godowns or sheds when such godowns or sheds are required by the exporters for the storage of their goods, nor shall importers be allowed to store their goods in the open godowns free of charge for more than two days. Owners of imported goods

using such godowns for more than two days will be charged four times the normal warehouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be paid to the Officer in charge of the Customs house before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent, to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them, as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent of such duties shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8. Storage of salt, fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosive and other goods of a highly dangerous character, shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety. Such goods should at once be removed on import.

SCHEDULE.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo	Annas.	6 per 100 bags per week.	
Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric etc., in robbins	do.	10 per 100 robbins	do.
Coir yarn and fibre in bales ...	do.	12 per 100 bales	do.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholes ...	do.	10 per 100 cwts.	do.
All other goods	do.	1 per ton of 40 c. ft	do.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd May 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1458.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 22 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, it is hereby notified that the tariff valuation of Almonds Kagazi, item: No. 3 "general duties" of the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 660 dated the 24th March 1914, is revised as follows with effect from the 4th July 1914 :—

Persian Rs. 70
European Rs. 50
} per cent.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 25th July 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1585.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the monthly paper entitled "The Hindustanee" the official Orgin of the United India League", published in Vancouver, British Columbia, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1586.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Gadr di Gunj" (Echo of Mutiny) published in Gurmukhi and in any other Indian Language) by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1587.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy in any language of a paper called the "Ghadr" (Mutiny) or "Hindustan Ghadr" published at San Francisco, United States of America, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1764.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the Journal entitled "Pro India", published by the "International Committee "Pro India", of Zurich, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 3rd September 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1753.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore:—

Bullocks;
Camels;
Horses;
Leather (hides tanned—bullock and cow);
Lead, pig;
Medical and surgical stores and equipments of every description;
Mules;
Slaughter cattle;
Sheep and goats;
Veterinary instruments and appliances;
Veterinary medicines.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 31st August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1751.

NOTIFICATION.

The Proclamation given at foot, issued by His Majesty George V, King of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, is republished for general information.

(By order),
Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 30th August 1914.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland revenue Act 1879", it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, or Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which we shall judge capable for being converted into, or made useful in, increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men.

And whereas We, by, and with, the advice of Our Privy Council, deem it expedient and necessary that we should exercise such power of prohibition in manner hereinafter appearing.

Now We, by, and with, the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from, and after, the date hereof the following goods being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into, or made useful in, increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that is to say:—

Acetone;
Aeroplanes, airships, balloons of all kinds, and other component parts;
Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;
Arms, rifles, of all kinds and their component parts;
Benzol;
Carbons required for searchlights;
Cartridges, Charges of all kinds and their component parts;
Chrome and ferro-chrome;
Cloth, hempen;
Copper, ore or unwrought of all kinds;
Cotton waste;
Cotton suitable for use in manufacture of explosives;
Creosote;
Dimethylanilene;
Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 25 cwt and upwards, whole, or in parts;
Ferro-nickel and nickel;
Fulminate of mercury;
Gunpowder;
Nets, torpedo;
Oil, coal tar;
Oil, mineral lubricating;
Oil, blast furnace;
Oil, fuel;
Oil, olive;
Petroleum, fuel oil;
Petroleum, gas oil;
Petroleum, spirit, or motor spirit (including shell spirit)
Projectiles, of all kinds and other component parts;
Sacks, coal;
Shale;
Silk noils;
Silk thread suitable for cartridges;
Silk cloth;
Silk braid;
Surgical bandages and dressings;
Toluol;

shall be and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this third day of August in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

No. S. R. 1749.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government is pleased to prohibit the taking of Welsh coal by sea from Travancore except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 30th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1750.

NOTIFICATION

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore of:—

Ammunition and explosives, and the materials used in their manufacture;

Arms, guns and gunmountings of all descriptions, with their component parts;

Accoutrements

Armour plates;

Balloons, kites, air ships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof;

Fuses and detonators;

Heliographs, signal flags and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions including wireless telegraphy apparatus;

Entrenching tools;

Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof;

Materials used in ship construction;

Mining cables;

Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment;

Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same;

Range finders;

Search light apparatus;

Submarine mines and torpedoes;

Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 30th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R 2202.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled "Jehan-i-Island" published in Urdu at Constantinople.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum 19th October 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

In continuation of the Rules issued under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076 it is hereby notified that the vendors of tobacco on Railway platforms are required to take out licenses for such sale whatever may be the quantity they hold for sale. (1st September 1903.)

Rules passed regarding Godown rent for the Tobacco Bankshall at Kottar:—

1. All existing occupancy rights over separate rooms in the Kottar Tobacco Bankshall shall cease from the 16th August 1904, (1st Chingom 1080.)

The Rules now sanctioned shall come into force from that date.

2 The Godown rent of two annas hitherto charged on each bale shall hereafter be subject to a monthly minimum of Rs. (10) ten in respect of each room.

3. In future the rooms shall be leased by the Division Peishkar from year to year for bonding purposes to importers of tobacco and a license for each room given to the lessee in writing.

4. Applications for rooms should reach the Division Peishkar at least 30 days before the expiry of each lease in the form given below and be each accompanied by a sum of Rs. (10) ten being the minimum rent for one month. This will be returned on the expiry of the lease subject to such reduction as may be then due to Government.

5. As soon as the Peishkar's sanction for the granting of the license is received and intimated to the applicant, he will execute a lease deed on a stamped paper before the Superintendent binding himself to the requirements of these rules and to such subsidiary conditions as the Division Peishkar may from time to time see fit to prescribe.

6. If a licensee fails to import at least 80 bales of tobacco by the evening of the 25th of a month, such licensee shall be liable to pay the next day go down rent at the rate of two annas per bale on the number of bales required to make up this figure. Any person failing to do so will forfeit his lease. The Superintendent shall then report the matter forthwith to the Division Peishkar and shall not open the room in question for any transaction without his orders.

7. When an application is made to the Superintendent for clearing the room of all the bales before the godown rent levied on the bales and realised for the month reaches the prescribed minimum, the difference shall be paid before the bales are permitted to be cleared.

8. No person shall assign, subject, or otherwise transfer possession of his room to another without the permission of the Division Peishkar.

9. It shall be open to the Division Peishkar to call upon any godown holder without assigning any reason to give up the room in his possession and it shall be his duty to comply with the requisition at once. If any person omits to do so within the period specified by the Peishkar, the Superintendent may under the written authority of the latter have the room opened in the presence of three thadasthars, make an inventory of the articles found, arrange for their safe custody and assume possession.

Application Form.

Name of importer.	No. and dimensions of the room applied for.	Whether he is a new or old importer.	If old, how many bales imported during the year till the date of application.	Amount of duty paid by him for the period.

(25th June 1904.)

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that the Preventive Inspector, Southern Range, Cardamom Hills, is invested with all the powers under the above Section to make searches for contraband tobacco (11th January 1905).

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, all Excise Officers above the grade of Petty Officers employed in the Taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara and Pattanapuram are invested with powers to examine the accounts and tobacco kept by the merchants within their jurisdiction. (3rd April 1906.)

No. S. R. 4612, dated 5th June 1908.

In supersession of the Huzur Notification dated 21st July 1093, No. 966 P. D. published at page 566 of the Gazette, dated 28th July 1903 it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja and for the information of the public, that the importation of tobacco or any preparation thereof through the British Post Offices is prohibited from the 1st July 1908. Any parcel arriving at a British Post Office in the State and supsected to contain tobacco or any preparation thereof; wil be opened by the British Postal authorities and returned to the senders if found to contain such tobacco or preparation thereof.

No, S. R. 2075, dated 16-3-09.

It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that Government as in the past, do not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage to tobacco warehoused in Sirkar Bankshalls, caused by any accidents to those buildings, such as fire, lighting &c. It should distinctly understood by the public that all tobacco is bonded at the risk of the persons bonding the same.

No. S. R. 3059, dated 27-4-09.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that all officers of the Excise Department in charge of circles, are invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar under the Tobacco Regulation and the rules framed thereunder.

No. S. R. 5933, dated 15th October 1910.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the *export* of Jaffna tobacco unmanufactured from any part of Travancore is absolutely prohibited.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31 of the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087, and in supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for regulating the import, export, transport, possession and warehousing or bonding of tobacco, the disposal of things confiscated, the granting of rewards under the said Regulation, and for generally carrying out the provisions thereof.

CHAPTER I.

INTERPRETATION.

1. In these rules, the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the subject or context. Interpretation clause.

(a) "Range" means a local area from time to time constituted as such by Our Government by notification in the Gazette. "Range"

(b) "Circle" means a local area from time to time constituted as such by Our Government by notification in the Gazette. "Circle"

(c) "Excise Inspector" means an officer of the Excise Department in charge of a Range. "Excise Inspector"

"Circle Officer"

(d) "Circle officer" means an officer of the Excise Department in charge of a Circle.

"Asst. Excise Commissioner"

(e) "Assistant Excise Commissioner" means an officer of the Excise Department designated as such, who is in charge of a Circle.

"Excise Commissioner"

(f) "Excise Commissioner" means an officer designated as such having the control of the administration of the Separate Revenue Department, comprising Salt, Abkari, Tobacco, Opium, Land and Sea Customs, and Marine.

"Customs Officer"

(g) "Customs Officer" includes every Officer for the time being in separate charge of a customs house or duly authorised to perform all the duties or any special duties of an officer so in charge.

"Bankshall"

(h) "Bankshall" means a warehouse appointed by the Government, wherein tobacco, the duty on which has not been paid on the first importation thereof, may be bonded or deposited under these rules by a licensed *melabhom* merchant.

"Licensed *melabhom* merchant"

(i) "Licensed *melabhom* merchant" means any person bonding tobacco in a bankshall under the authority of a license granted under these rules.

"Wholesale vend"

(j) "Wholesale vend" means the sale of any quantity of tobacco

"Retail vend"

(k) "Retail vend" means the sale of any quantity of tobacco not exceeding 5 lbs. at a time in the case of *cherucheet* holders and no exceeding 1 lb. at a time in the case of licensed retail vendors.

"Licensed wholesale vendor."

(l) A "licensed wholesale vendor" means a person who has taken out a license for the wholesale vend of tobacco under these rules and who obtains the tobacco required for such wholesale vend either by purchase from a licensed *melabhom* merchant or from another licensed wholesale vendor or at an auction sale held by an officer of the Excise Department or by direct import through a customs house on payment of the prescribed duty.

"Licensed retail vendor."

(m) A "licensed retail vendor" means a person who has taken out a license for the retail vend of tobacco under these rules and who obtains the tobacco required for such retail vend only from a licensed wholesale vendor.

"*Cherucheet* holder for retail vend"

(n) A "*cherucheet* holder for retail vend" means a person who obtains the tobacco required for retail vend only from a wholesale licensed vendor and who sells the same under the authority of a *cherucheet* granted by such wholesale vendor.

CHAPTER II.

The import and export of tobacco.

Import without permit prohibited.

2 No unmanufactured tobacco, whether dry or confected, shall be imported into Travancore from British India or from the Cochin State except under a permit.

Import through British Post or Sirkar Anchal prohibited.

3. No tobacco or any preparation thereof shall be imported into Travancore through any British Post office or Sirkar Anchal office.

Customs houses and routes of import kind and quantity of tobacco &c.

4. The customs houses through which unmanufactured tobacco—Coimbatore, Tinnevelly or Jaffna—may be imported, the kind of tobacco which may be imported through each customs house, the minimum or maximum quantity prescribed for the import of each kind of tobacco the persons by whom importation is allowed, and the purpose for which importation is permitted through each customs house, that is to say, whether the importation is permitted for the removal of the tobacco by the owner on payment of duty at the customs house or for conveying the tobacco to a bankshall under the rules relating to the bonding of tobacco, are shown below:—

Serial number.	Customs houses through which import is allowed.	The kind of tobacco permitted to be imported through each customs house.	Minimum quantity prescribed for each import.	Maximum quantity allowed to be imported during one Malayalam official year.	Persons by whom importation is permitted.	Purpose for which importation is allowed.
1	Aramboly.	Tinnevelly tobacco dry and Coimbatore tobacco.	Five candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Kottar tobacco bankshall.
	Do.	Do.	One candy.	...	Licensed wholesale vendor of tobacco in the taluks of Tovala and Agastiswaram.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.
2	Trivandrum.	Coimbatore tobacco	Ten candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Trivandrum tobacco bankshall.
3	Quilon Railway—Land entrance or Backwater wharf.	Do.	Five candies.	...	Do.	For bonding in the Alleppey, Quilon or Trivandrum tobacco bankshalls.
	Do.	Do.	One candy.	...	Any person.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.
4	Quilon Sea Customs house.	Do.	Ten candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Quilon tobacco bankshall.
	Do.	Jaffna tobacco.	Do.	3,745 candies.	Do.	Do.

Serial number.	Customs houses through which import is allowed.	The kind of tobacco permitted to be imported through each customs house.	Minimum quantity prescribed for each import.	Maximum quantity allowed to be imported during one Malayalam official year.	Persons by whom importation is permitted.	Purpose for which importation is allowed.
5 6 7 8 9 10	Kundar ; Poolankudiyiruppu; Elathoor ; Ayikudi ; Samboorvadakara & Shenkotta Railway in the Shenkotta taluk.	Tinnevelly tobacco—dry.	Fifty pounds.	...	Licensed wholesale vendor of tobacco in the Shenkotta taluk.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.
11	Alleppey Sea Customs house.	Coimbatore tobacco.	Ten candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Alleppey tobacco bankshall.
	Do.	Jaffana tobacco.	Do.	2,000 candies.	Do.	Do.
12	Arukutty Customs house.	Coimbatore tobacco.	Five candies.	...	Do.	For bonding in the Alleppey or Quilon tobacco bankshalls.
	Do.	Do.	Two candies.	...	Licensed wholesale vendor of tobacco in the Kottayam division.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.
13	Alwaye Railway Customs house.	Coimbatore tobacco.	Two candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Alwaye or Muvattupuzha tobacco bankshalls.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Kumbom ; Ramakal ; Thevaram ; Pathinettampadi ; Bodi ; Karinkulam ; and Chinnar in the Devicolam taluk	Coimbatore or Tinnevelly tobacco—dry.	Fifty pounds.	...	Licensed wholesale vendor of tobacco in the taluk of Devicolam.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.

5. All kinds of tobacco other than those mentioned in Rule 4 and preparations thereof may be imported through any customs house in Travancore on payment of the prescribed duty. Import through customs houses on payment of duty.

6. *Bona fide* travellers are allowed to carry free of duty for their immediate personal use, Maximum quantity of tobacco which travellers may carry free of duty.

2 tola weight of unmanufactured tobacco;
24 cigars;
24 cigarettes or beedies; and
½ tola weight of snuff

7. A duty at the rate of British Rupees ninety per candy shall be levied on all unmanufactured tobacco imported into Travancore from British India or the State of Cochin. The same rate of duty shall also be levied on Jaffna tobacco imported from Ceylon, provided that the total quantity of such tobacco imported during any Malayalam official year does not exceed the maximum prescribed in Rule 4 for the Sea Customs houses at Alleppey and Quilon. In the case of Jaffna tobacco imported during any Malayalam official year in excess of the above quantity, the duty leviable shall be the higher rate prescribed in the Travancore Import Tariff for unmanufactured tobacco imported from foreign countries by sea. Rate of duty

8. Tobacco other than the kinds mentioned in Rule 4 and preparations thereof shall be subject to such rates of duty as may be prescribed, from time to time, in the Travancore Import Tariff. Preparations of tobacco subject to rates of duty in Import Tariff.

9. For purposes of calculating duty on unmanufactured tobacco, one candy shall be deemed equivalent to six hundred pounds Candy, pound and tola weight.

one pound Do. Do. forty-two tola weight
one tola weight Do. one hundred and eighty grains Troy or one British Indian Rupee.

10. Every officer in charge of a customs house to which raw or unmanufactured tobacco other than Jaffna tobacco has been imported shall, on arrival of such tobacco, examine the permit produced by the importer and compare the same with the copy of the permit forwarded to the Customs officer under Rule 19, and shall then proceed to weigh the tobacco, bale by bale. The average tare which may be allowed for each bale shall be 2¼ lbs. in the case of Tinnevelly tobacco and 3 pounds in the case of Coimbatore tobacco. Should, however, the importer object to the calculation of the tare as given above, the tare of one third of the number of bales imported shall be ascertained by actual weighment and the average determined. In either case, the net weight of each bale and the tare allowed for it shall be entered in the tobacco weighment register maentained in the customs house. Such net weight as well as the register number shall be marked on each bale. The procedure by Customs officer in regard to weighment and calculation of tare.

11. In case the tobacco is intended for immediate removal on payment of duty, the Customs officer shall levy the duty due on the net weight as determined in the last preceding rule and shall grant to the importer a receipt thereof, *rowannah*, and also a transport pass, for each bale, in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. The importer shall keep with him the receipt and the transport pass, while he shall deliver the *rowannah* to the nearest Excise officer appointed to collect the *rowannahs* issued from the customs house into which the duty was paid. The officer issuing a transport pass under this rule shall enter in it the hour of its issue Procedure by Customs officer in regard to tobacco intended for immediate removal on payment of duty.

12. The permit produced by the importer shall be forwarded by the Customs officer to the officer who issued it with an endorsement Disposal of permit produced.

on the reverse signed by the Customs officer showing the quantity imported and the date of import. When the tobacco is imported by a licensed wholesale vendor, the Customs officer shall, before the close of the day on which the duty was levied by him, forward to the Excise Inspector in charge of the range within the limits of which such licensed wholesale vendor has his shop, an intimation showing the quantity of the tobacco imported by such vendor and the date of import.

Procedure by Customs officer in regard to tobacco intended for bonding.

13. When the tobacco imported is intended to be bonded in a bankshall, the customs officer shall, after weighing and ascertaining its net weight and marking the register number and the weight on each bale in the manner described in Rule 10, obtain in the weighment register the signature of the importer testifying to the correctness of the weight entered therein. He shall then prepare a copy of the entries in the weighment register respecting the tobacco imported and shall obtain also thereon the signature of the importer. This copy shall be handed over to the escorting officer for delivery to the officer in charge of the bankshall where the tobacco is intended to be bonded. The copy of the permit produced by the importer shall be returned to him with an endorsement on the reverse signed by the Customs officer showing the date of import, the total number of bales and the total weight of the tobacco imported. Such permit shall accompany the tobacco and shall be produced by the importer for the inspection of Excise officers along the route to the bankshall whenever he is called on to do so. The tobacco shall be delivered to the importer for being conveyed to the bankshall. Consignments of tobacco conveyed from customs houses to bankshalls for purposes of bonding shall always be accompanied by an escort of Excise officers in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe.

Procedure by Customs officer in regard to Jaffna tobacco.

14. The Customs officer at the port of Alleppey or Quilon to which Jaffna tobacco has been imported shall weigh such tobacco, bale by bale, allowing a tare of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for each bale. Should, however, the importer object to the calculation of tare as given above, the tare of one-third of the number of bales imported shall be ascertained by actual weighment and the average tare determined. He shall then proceed in the manner described in Rule 13 in regard to making entries in the weighment register, numbering the bales, obtaining the signature of the importer, and forwarding the tobacco under escort to the bankshall where it is intended to be bonded. It shall be the duty of such officer to ascertain whether the quantity imported is within or in excess of the maximum quantity described under Rule 4. When the tobacco imported is in excess of the prescribed maximum, the quantity found in excess shall be detained at the customs house pending the orders of the Excise Commissioner to whom a report shall be forwarded through the officer in charge of the circle.

Export of all kinds of tobacco prohibited.

15. Subject to the concession allowed to *bona fide* travellers under Rule 6, the export of every kind of tobacco from Travancore is absolutely prohibited.

CHAPTER III.

PERMITS FOR IMPORTING TOBACCO.

Applications for permits to be forwarded through certain officers.

16. Persons desirous of importing tobacco intended for immediate removal from the customs house on payment of the prescribed duty, shall previously obtain a permit from the Excise officer having authority to grant such permits under Rule 17. A licensed *melabhom* merchant, who desires to import tobacco for the purpose of bonding the same in a bankshall, shall present his application for permit

through the officer in charge of such bankshall, who shall forward such application to the officer in charge of the circle within 24 hours from the time of its presentation. Licensed wholesale vendors of tobacco carrying on their trade in places where the wholesale vend of tobacco is prohibited except under a license, shall present their applications for permits to the Excise Inspectors in charge of the ranges within the limits of which their shops are situate. On receipt of such applications, such Inspectors, except those who are in charge of the taluks of Shenkotta and Devikolam, shall forward the applications to the officer in charge of the circle in which the ranges are situate, within 24 hours from the time of receipt.

Officers authorised to issue permits.

17. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4, permits for the import of raw or unmanufactured tobacco from British India or State of Cochin may be granted by the Excise Commissioner or the Excise officer in charge of the circle, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf. The Excise Inspectors in charge of the Northern and Southern Ranges of the Devikolam circle and the Excise Inspector in charge of the Shenkotta Range may also issue permits for the import of such tobacco within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. Officers receiving applications for permits shall dispose of the same within 48 hours after receipt of such applications. Permits granted by them shall be issued direct to the applicants. Due intimation of the despatch shall be given to the subordinate officers in all cases in which the application have been received through them.

Period of currency of permit.

18. The officer issuing the permit shall, at his discretion, fix the period of its currency, provided that in no case shall such period exceed 45 days.

Officer issuing permits to forward copies to customs houses an bankshalls.

19. The officer issuing the permit shall forward one copy thereof to the applicant, another copy to the officer in charge of the customs house through which the tobacco is intended to be imported, and, in cases where the tobacco is intended to be imported for being bonded in a bankshall, he shall also forward a copy of such permit to the officer in charge of such bankshall.

Tobacco covered by a permit not allowed to be imported in instalments.

20. Whenever a permit has been issued for the import of tobacco, the holder of the permit shall not be allowed to import the tobacco mentioned therein by instalments.

The levy of duty when the quantity imported is in excess of or less than that entered in the permit.

21. Whenever tobacco is imported under a permit by a licensed wholesale vendor or by any other person who is not a *melabkom* merchant and it is found on weighment at the customs house that the quantity imported falls short of the quantity entered in the permit by more than fifteen per cent. the importer shall pay the full duty due on the quantity entered in the permit. When on weighment, the quantity imported is found to be in excess of the quantity shown in the permit by more than fifteen per cent, the importer shall pay the duty due on the quantity shown in the permit and also double duty on the difference between such quantity and the quantity ascertained by actual weighment. In all other cases, he shall pay the duty due on the quantity actually found on weighment the at customs house.

Penalty for failure to import as per permit.

22. If a person to whom a permit has been issued under Rule 17 fails to import the tobacco described in such permit within the time mentioned there-in, he shall not, in the absence of explanation which shall be deemed satisfactory in the opinion of the officer issuing the permit, be again considered eligible for the grant of any permit for the import of tobacco.

CHAPTER IV.

Bonding and Issue.

Names of bankshalls and kinds of tobacco which may be bonded in each.

23. The bankshalls appointed for the bonding of tobacco and the kind of tobacco which may in each such bankshall are given below:—

Name of bankshall.	*Kind of tobacco permitted to be bonded.*
1. Kottar	Tinnevelly tobacco— dry—and Coimbatore tobacco.
2. Trivandrum	Coimbatore tobacco.
3. Quilon	Coimbatore tobacco and Jaffna tobacco.
4. Alleppey	Do. Do.
5. Alwaye	Coimbatore tobacco.
6. Muvattupuzha	Do.

Officers in-charge of circle to ascertain storage capcity of bankshalls.

24. The Excise officer in charge of the circle within which a tobacco bankshall is situate shall ascertain the storage capacity of each room in such bankshall and have a statement prepared giving to each room a separate number and showing the number of tobacco bales which may be conveniently stored in it. A copy of such statement signed by such officer shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the bankshall.

Storage in excess of maximum quantity fixed not allowed.

25. The officer in charge of the bankshall shall not permit the storage in any room of any bales in excess of the number given in such statement.

Partitioning of rooms when storage is done by more merchants than one.

26. Whenever any room in a bankshall is made use of for the bonding of the tobacco belonging to more than one licensed *melabhom* merchant, the room shall, as far as practicable, be partitioned in such manner that the tobacco owned by one merchant may be clearly marked off from that owned by another.

Each room to be provided with double locks.

27. Every room in which tobacco is stored shall be secured by double locks, one being provided by the Government and the other by the licensed *melabhom* merchant or merchants whose tobacco is stored in it. The key of the former shall remain with the officer in charge of the bankshall, while the key of the latter shall be with the merchant, or in case where there are more merchants than one, with a common agent or such merchants.

Procedure at the bankshall on arrival of tobacco imported for bonding.

28. The officer in charge of a bankshall, upon the arrival of tobacco imported through a customs house by a licensed *melabhom* merchant, examine the permit produced by such merchant as also the copy of the customs weighment register presented by the escorting officer and shall verify the tobacco in reference to such documents. He shall then weigh the tobacco, bale by bale, in the presence of such merchant, and the result of each weighment shall be entered in the weighment register maintained in the bankshall. The entries so made shall be signed by the licensed *melabhom* merchant. For purposes of such weighment, the rate shall be calculated in the manner in which it was done at the customs house of import. The results of the weighment made at the bankshall shall be compared with the entries in the copy of the weighment register forwarded by the officer in charge of the customs house of import. Should such comparison disclose any excess or deficiency in respect of weight of any bale, the fact shall be noted in the bankshall weighment register and a report forwarded to the officer in charge of the circle on the difference found. On receipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall make such enquiry as the circumrtances of the case may call for. The duty due on bales of tobacco shall

always be levied on the higher weight recorded, whether at the customs house or at the bankshall. The officer in charge of the bankshall shall for ward the permit produced by the licensed *melabhom* merchant to the officer who issued the same, with an endorsement thereon showing the total weight of the tobacco as determined for the purpose of bonding the same.

Entries in prescribed registers and details connected with storage.

29. After re-weighment of the tobacco as provided for in the last preceding rule, the officer in charge of the bankshall shall see that the registers prescribed to be maintained in the bankshall in connection with the bonding of tobacco are duly filled in. The tar marks made on the covering of each bale by any officer in charge of the customs house of import shall be scored off. The bankshall number and the weight determined for the levy of duty shall be marked with tar on such covering. A ticket containing the following information, signed by the officer in charge of the bankshall and bearing the seal of the institution, shall also be attached to each bale.

(a) number of the storage room,
(b) name of licensed *melabhom* merchant,
(c) kind of tobacco,
(d) number of bale,
(e) weight, and
(f) date of weighment.

License necessary for bonding tobacco.

30. Every person desirous of bonding tobacco in a bankshall shall previously obtain a license authorising him to bond tobacco in such bankshall.

Officer authorised to issue license for bonding

31. The Excise Commissioner, Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle officers are empowered to issue licenses for bonding tobacco in bankshalls.

Number of licenses limited by storage accommodation

32. Licenses for bonding tobacco shall be granted only in so far as storage accommodation is available.

Conditions of licenses for bonding.

33. A license so issued shall be subject to the following conditions :—

Period of currency.

i. The license shall have effect for a period of one Malayalam official year commencing from the first day of Chingom, or, in the event of the license being issued on a later day during the year, from such date of issue, to the last day of Karkadagom.

Minimum quantity to be bonded in a year.

ii. Every licensed *melabhom* merchant shall bond not less than ten candies of tobacco in the official Malayam year during which his license shall be in force. When the quantity of tobacco bonded by a licensed *melabhom* merchant during any such official year falls below ten candies, such licensed *melabhom* merchant shall not be entitled to a renewal of his license for the next following official year.

Licensee to bear all expenses.

iii The entire expenses connected with the weighment and the numbering of the bales of tobacco at the customs house of import, its conveyance from such oustoms house to the bankshall, the subsequent weighment of the tobacco, procuring of tickets, the renumbering and storage of the bales in the bankshall, the supply of coolies for stock taking, and other purposes connected with the upkeep of the bales of tobacco until their final issue from the bankshalls, shall be borne by the licenced *melabhom* merchant

No Licensee to claim the

iv Whenever storage accommodation permits it, a licensed *melabhom* merchant will be allowed to have the exclusive use of a

exclusive possession of a room.

room for the storage of his tobacco. But when the officer in charge of the bankshall is of opinion that the available accommodation does not admit of a room being exclusively set apart for such storage, no licensee shall claim the privilege of being the exclusive user of any room.

Procedure in case of transfer of tobacco to another licensee in the same bankshall.

v. Whenever a licensed *melabhom* merchant desires to transfer the whole or any quantity of the tobacco bonded by him to another licensed *melabhom* merchant in the same bankshall, a joint application signed by both the merchants shall be presented to the officer in charge of the bankshall together with a copying fee for the additional clerical work involved which shall be calculated at the rate of four annas for every 25 bales intended to be transferred or any fraction thereof

No tobacco to be transferred from one bankshall to another without sanction.

vi. Except with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner, no licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be permitted to transfer the tobacco bonded in one bankshall to another bankshall.

Removal or tobacco before payment of duty and other charges prohibited.

vii. The licensed *melabhom* merchat shall not remove any tobacco from the bankshall unless the duty leviable under Rule 7 and the other charges due to the Government have duty been paid.

Licensee may pay the duty due on portions of tobacco bonded and remove such portions.

viii. It shall not be necessary that the duty on the whole of the tobacco bonded by a licensed *melabhom* merchant should be paid at one time. He shall be at liberty to remove at a time any portion of it without breaking bulk in regard to any bale on payment of the duty and other charges due thereon.

In places where license system is in force for sale of tobacco *melabhom* licensee to sell only to wholesale vendor.

ix. No tobacco shall be issued from a bankshall to any person residing in or carrying on business at a place where a license is necessary for the sale of tobacco unless such person is a wholesale vender of tobaceo.

Transport pass to accompany each bale removed.

x. Tobacco removed from a bankshall shall be accompanied by a transport pass issued in respect of each bale by the officer in charge of the institution authorising such removal.

Duty paid tobacco to be removed before 5 P M.

xi. All tobacco in respect of which the duty and other charges due to the Government have been paid shall be removed from the bankshall before 5 P. M. on the day on which such payment was made.

Licensee to present application for removal of tobacco and to pay duty.

xii. Whenever the licensed *melabhom* merchant desires to remove any tobacco from the quantity bonded by him in the bankshall, he shall present an application to the officer in charge of the bankshall in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe for the purpose and shall pay to such officer the duty and other charges due on the tobacco intended to be removed.

Godown charges

xiii. Tobacco bonded in a bankshall pay godown rent as specified below.

Jaffna tobacco	Half anna per bale for one official Malayalam month or any fraction thereof.	
Coimbatore and Tinnevelly tobacco	One and a half annas	Do. Do.

Disposal of tobacco in bond for more than 2 years.

xiv. When tobacco has been in bond in any bankshall for two years, the Excise Commissioner may, after giving a month's notice to the licensed *melabhom* merchant who has bonded such tobacco, order its sale by auction and the payment of the proceeds of such sale to the *melabhom* merchant after deducting therefrom the duty and other charges due to the Government.

Tobacco to be declared unfit for consumption when price offered is loss than the duty due.

xv. When the highest price offered for any tobacco under the last preceding clause is less than the duty due on the same, such tobacco shall be deemed to be unfit for consumption and dealt with as such.

Government not responsible for loss or damage due to accident or theft.

xvi. The Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, loss or damage of any tobacco bonded or deposited in bankshalls, by fire, lightning or any other accident or by theft. It shall be distinctly understood that all such tobacco is bonded or deposited at the ole risk of the licensed *melabhom* merchant.

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License to take care or tobacco bonded and procedure in case of failure to do so.

xvii. It shall be the duty of the licensed *melabhom* merchant to take every reasonable care of the tobacco bonded by him. Should, in the opinion of the officer in charge of the bankshall, any mat or other covering used for protecting the tobacco stand in need of immediate renewal or any other thing has to be done for the better protection of such tobacco, he shall have a notice served on the licensed *melabhom* merchant calling on the latter to have such renewal effected or act done within 24 hours. In case the licensee fails to comply with such notice within the time prescribed therein, such officer shall have the work done at Government expense and forwad a report to the officer in charge of the circle showing the expenditure incurred in connection therewith. On reecipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall call upon the licensee to pay up the amount of such expenditure within 7 days, and shall also inform him that in case such amount is not paid within the prescribed time, it shall be viewed as the first charge due to the Government on the whole quantity of tobacco belonging to him and remaining in bond in the bankshall. The payment of the amount shall be a condition precedent to the removal of any such tobacco by the licensed *melabhom* merchant.

License to keep rooms clean.

xviii. It shall be the duty of the licensed *melabhom* merchant to keep the rooms in which his tobacco is stored scrupulously clean.

Licensee to render facilities at stock taking and to be liable for deficiencies and excesses.

xix. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall render all facilities to the officer in charge of the circle when the latter examines the stock of tobacco in the bankshall at the commencement of each official year. When such examination discloses any deficiency and the licensed *melabhom* merchant is unable to satisfactorily account for the same, he shall be liable for the duty and other charges due to the Government on such tobacco. In the event of any excess being found, the officer conducting such examination shall hold an enquiry into the circumstances which gave rise to such excess and shall have the same immediately credited in the accounts relating to the licensed *melabhom* merchant.

Licensee to furnish returns and information.

xx. Such returns and information as may be required by the Excise Commissioner shall be furnished by every licensed *melabhom* merchant.

Licensee to maintain accounts.

xxi. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall maintain true accounts of his daily transactions which shall be written in ink in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner and shall produce such accounts whenever called on to do so by the Excise Commissioner, the Assistant Excise Commissioner or the Circle Officer.

Pecuniary dealings of licensee with officers of the Excise Department prohibited.

xxii. No licensed *melabhom* merchant shall have pecuniary dealings of any kind with any officer of the Excise Department.

Licensee prohibited from possessing tobacco outside the bankshall.

xxiii. In areas where the wholesale or retail vend of tobacco is prohibited except under a license, the license granted to a *melabhom* merchant for bonding tobacco in a bankshall shall not entitle him to sell or have in his possession outside the bankshall any tobacco issued from such bankshall.

Penaltles for infraction of conditions of license.

xxiv. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license will entail on the licensed *melabhom* merchant.

(a) a fine up to Rs. 50, and

(b) may also disentitle him to a renewal of his license.

It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to impose the above penalties.

Licensee liable to be prosecuted irrespective of penalities imposed on him.

xxv. The imposition of a fine or the non-renewal of a license under these rules shall not relieve a licensed *melabhom* merchant or his agent from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Tobacco Regulation or any infringement of the rules made thereunder.

Sanction of Excise Commissioner necessary for prosecution of a licensee.

xxvi. No licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be prosecuted for any offence under the Tobacco Regulation or the rules framed thereunder except with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner.

Forfeiture of license on conviction.

xxvii. If the licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be convicted of any offence under the Tobacco Regulation, the Excise Commissioner may declare his license forfeited. If such merchant is convicted under the Penal Code, such conviction shall render him liable to forfeiture of the license if the offence for which he is convicted is such as in the opinion of Government renders him unfit to hold it.

Licensee bound by Tobacco rules.

xxviii. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be bound by all rules which have been passed or which may hereafter be passed under the said Regulation or under any law relating to tobacco revenue which may hereafter be passed.

Stock taking.

34. In the first week of each Malayalam official year, the officer in charge of the circle shall take an account of the stock of tobacco bonded in bankshall. Deficiencies and excesses disclosed during such stock taking shall be dealt with in the manner provided in Clause xix of rule 33. A report giving results of such stock taking and also of the enquiry referred to in the said Clause shall be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner.

Procedure in regard to tobacco reported unfit for consumption.

35. Whenever any tobacco bonded in a tobacco bankshall is reported to be unfit for consumption, the officer in charge of the circle shall make an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the subject matter of such report, and if he is satisfied that the tobacco has become unfit for consumption, he shall forward a report to the Excise Commissioner and the latter officer may order the destruction of such tobacco and may

make a recommendation to the Government for the quantity being written off the accounts.

36. Merchants who have tobacco under bond in the bankshalls on the date these rules come into force shall be eligible for the grant of licenses under Rule 30. — Existing *melabhom* merchants eligible for licenses.

37. No one shall be recognised as the agent of a licensed *melabhom* merchant unless he produces a duly executed power of attorney from such merchant. — Ptower of atorney necessary for an agent

38. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be responsible for any infringement of the conditions of his license committed by his agents or persons in his employ. — Licensee responsible for acts of agent and persons in his employ

39. Tobacco bankshalls shall be open to business from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., on all days except recognised holidays. Applications for the issue of tobacco will not be received after 12 noon, nor will payments on account of duty and other charges be accepted after 2 P. M. — Hours of business in a bankshall.

40. Whenever tobacco is issued from a bankshall to a licensed wholesale vendor, the officer in charge of the bankshall, before the close of the day on which the issue is made, forward a written intimation in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, to the Excise Inspector in charge of the range within which such licensed wholesale vendor carries on his business. — Intimation of issue to be given to Range Inspectors in places where license is necessary for sale.

41. No persons other than Excise officers on duty shall be permitted to enter a tobacco bankshall except on production of a ticket of admission granted by the officer in charge of such bankshall. — Admission into bankshall not permitted except on production of ticket.

42. The chewing of tobacco within the premises of tobacco bankshalls is strictly prohibited. — Chewing of tobacco within bankshall prohibted.

43. In case of suspicion, the guard on duty at the entrance may search any person either entering or leaving a bankshall. — Persons entering or leaving bankshall liable to be searched.

CHAPTER V.

Sales.

44. Neither a licensed retail vendor nor a *cherucheet* holder for retail vend shall have in stock more than 10 lbs. of tobacco at a time. — Maximum stock prescribed for licensed retail vendor and *cherucheet* holder.

45. The wholesale vend of tobacco is prohibited in the following places except under a license:— — Places where wholesale vend prohibited except under license.

	Taluk	...	*Pakuthies.*
1.	Thovala	...	All pakuthies.
2.	Agastiswaram	...	Do.
3.	Shenkotta	...	Do.
4.	Ambalapuzha	...	The Alleppey pakuthi.
5.	Changanacherry	...	All pakuthies.
6.	Kottayam	...	Do.
7.	Peermade	...	Do.
8.	Meenachil	...	Do.
9.	Ettumanoor	...	Do.

	Taluk.	*Pakuthies.*
10.	Thodupuzha ...	All pakuthies.
11.	Muvattupnzha ...	Do.
12.	Viakom ...	Do.
13.	Shertalay ...	Do.
14.	Parur ...	Do
15.	Alengad ...	Do.
16.	Kunnathunad ...	Do.
17.	Devicolam ...	Do.

Places where retail vend prohibited except under a license.

46. The retail vend of tobacco in the places specified below is prohibited except under a license.

	Taluk	*Pakuthies*
1.	Tovala	All pakuthies.
2.	Agastiswaram	Do.
3.	Shenkotta	Do.
4	Kottayam	Kumaragom, Kummanam, Aimanam, Thiruvarpu and Kottayam.
5.	Peermade	Mlapara, Vandanmettu, Periyar, Peermade and Peruvanthanam.
6.	Ettumanoor	All pakuthies.
7.	Thodupuzha	Thodupuzha and Karimannoor.
8.	Muvattupuzha	Alll pakuthies.
9.	Vaikom	Do.
10.	Sherataly	Arur, Thoravoor north, Thoravoor south, Vayalar east, Vayalar west, Thanneermukkom north and Thanneermukkom south.
11.	Parur	All pakuthies.
12.	Alengad	Do.
13.	Kunnathunad.	Do.
14.	Devicolam	Do.

Places where retail vend prohibited except under *cherucheet.*

47. In no places situate within the land revenue divisions of Kottayam and Devicolam except those mentioned in the last preceding rule, and within the Alleppy pakuthi in the Ambalapuzha taluk of the Quilon division, shall the retail vend of tobacco be carried on without a *cherucheet* granted by a licensed wholesale vendor.

Officers authorised to issue licenses for wholesale vend.

48. Any officer of the Excise department not below the rank of a Circle officer may grant a license for the wholesale vend of tobacco in any place within the limits of his jurisdiction. Such officer may at his discretion, by an order in writing, refuse to issue a license.

Officers authorised to issue licenses for retail vend.

49. Any officer of the Excise department not below the rank of an Inspector in charge of a range may issue a license for the retail vend of tobacco in any place within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Occasional licenses and fees for same.

50. Officers who are empowered to grant licenses for the wholesale or the retail vend of tobacco may grant occasional licenses for such wholesale or retail vend of tobacco on the occasions of fairs, festivals &c., in places in the vicinity of which regularly licensed shops or a sufficient number of such shops do not exist. The period of such licenses shall, in no case, exceed ten days. The fee for an occasional license for wholesale vend shall be calculated at the rate of half a rupee for each day during which such license is intended to be in force.

51. The number of licenses, either for wholesale vend or for retail vend, shall be limited to the actual requirements of particular localities. As regards the actual requirement of any particular locality, the Excise Commissioner's decision shall be final.

Number of licenses limited to actual requirements.

52. The officer in charge of a circle shall furnish to the officer in charge of every bankshall from which tobacco is issued to licensed wholesale vendors whose shops are situate within such circle, and also to the officer in charge of every customs house through which such licensed wholesale vendors are likely to import tobacco intended for sale in such shops, a list showing the names and addresses of the persons to whom licenses for the wholesale vend of tobacco are granted from time to time.

Officer in charge of circle to furnish a list of licensed wholesale vendors to bankshalls and customs houses.

53. No license, either for wholesale or retail vend, shall be issued to any person.

Persons ineligible for grant of licenses.

(*a*) who has been convicted of an offence falling under the Travancore Penal Code and involving moral turpitude, or,

(*b*) who has been convicted of any offence under the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087, or any serious offence under any other law relating to Separate Revenue, or

(*c*) who is a defaulter in respect of any abkari or opium contract or any sum due to the Goverment under Separate Revenue, or

(*d*) who is a public servant in the active service of the Government.

54. Persons desirous of carrying on the wholesale or the retail vend of tobacco in the areas in which such wholesale or retail vend is prohibited, or may, hereafter, be prohibited except under a license, shall forward their applications for licenses to the Excise Inspector of the range within the limits of whose jurisdiction the wholesale or the retail vend of tobacco, as the case may be, is intended to be carried on.

Applications for licenses to be forwarded to Excise Ispectors.

55. A fee of Rs. five shall be charged on each license for wholesale vend. Licenses for the retail vend of tobacco will be granted free of any fee.

Fee for licenses for wholesale vend.

56. All applications for the grant of licenses for the retail vend of tobacco shall be entered in a register prescribed for the purpose and shall be disposed of by the Excise Inspector of the range within 48 hours of the receipt of such applications.

Applications for licenses for retail vend to be disposed of within 48 hours.

57. On receipt of applications for grant of licenses for the wholesale vend of tobacco, the Excise Inspector of the range shall forward the same within 24 hours of receipt to the Excise officer in charge of the circle with such remarks thereon as such Inspector may deem fit to make.

Applications for licenses for wholesale vend to be forwarded within 24 hours by Excise Inspector

58. On receipt of such application, the officer in charge of the circle shall, if he is satisfied that there are no grounds which disentitle the applicant to be a wholesale vendor of tobacco, forward to such applicant, within 48 hours from the receipt of the application, a chellan for the remittance of Rs. five on account of the fee due for the license and call upon him to produce the treasury receipt for the amount. Such officer shall grant the license immediately on production of such receipt.

Procedure at the Circle office in regard to grant of licenses for wholesale vend.

59. General conditions applicable to licensed wholesale vendors and licensed retail vendors of tobacco.

General conditions of licenses for wholesale and retail vend.

Period of currency of license.

i. A license issued under these rules, either for wholesale vend or for retail vend, shall have effect for a period of one Malayalam official year commencing from the first day of Chingom, or in the event of the license being issued on a later day during the year, from such date of issue, to the last day of Karkadagom.

Sale or possession of tobacco outside limits of license prohibited.

ii. The sale or possession, except subject to the rules applicable to un-licensed persons of any tobacco outside the limits specified in the license, is prohibited.

Sign board to be fixed to each shop.

iii. A sign board shall be fixed to the front of each shop in a conspicuous place stating in the local vernacular the number of the license, the nature of the license and the name of the licensee.

License to be hung up in a conspicuous place

iv. The license shall be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

Sale by certain persons prohibited

v. The sale of tobacco by persons below the age of 14 or by persons suffering from leprosy or other contagious disease is prohibited.

Licensee to render facilities for examination of accounts and tobacco.

vi. The licensee shall render to every officer authorised to inspect shops all facilities for the examination of the accounts and the weighment of the stock of tobacco. All officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Inspectors are empowered to examine the stock and accounts of the licensed wholesale vendors.

All officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Petty officers are empowered to examine the stock and accounts of licensed retail vendors.

Licensee not to transfer subject matter of license.

vii. The licensee shall not sell or otherwise transfer the subject matter of his license.

Licensee not to lease out or sub-rent the privilege.

viii. No licensee shall lease out or sub-rent the privilege granted to him under the license.

Licensee not to have pecuniary dealings with officers ofthe Excise Department.

ix. The licensee shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind with the officers of the Excise Department.

Licensee to give intimacion of offences against the Tobocco law.

x. The licensee shall give intimation to an officer of the Excise Department, not below the rank of Petty officer, of any offence under the Tobacco law, the commission of which comes to his knowledge.

Forfeiture of license on conviction under Tobacco law.

xi. If the licensee shall be convicted of any offence under the Tobacco Regulation, the officer who granted such license may declare it forefeited.

Forfeiture of license on conviction under Penal Code.

xii. If the licensee is convicted under the Penal Code, such conviction shall render him liable to forfeiture of the license if the offence for which he is convicted is such as, in the opinion of the Excise Commissioner, renders him unfit to hold it.

Licensee to be bound by tobacco rules.

xiii. The licensee shall be bound by all rules which have been passed under the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087, or which may, hereafter, be passed under the said Regulation or under any law relating to tobacco revenue which may, hereafter, be passed.

60. Special conditions applicable to licensed wholesale vendors of tobacco :—

Special conditions of licenses for wholesale vend.

i. Every licensee shall maintain in his shop, from day to day, true accounts of the transactions, which shall be written in ink in the form prescribed by the Excise Commisssioner. Such accounts shall be in printed books (foolscap size), each book having not less than 50 such forms. The licensee shall, before making any entry in such book, produce it before the officer in charge of the circle, who shall cause the pages of such book being stamped with his office stamp and a certificate entered therein showing the number of pages contained in such book and also the fact of each page having been duly stamped. The closing balance of the stock shall daily be entered in such book as soon as the transactions for each day are closed. The licensee shall sign such entry.

Licensee to maintain accounts.

ii. The licensee shall maintain in his shop an inspection note-book with the pages numbered consecutively for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in. Both this book and the account book described in the last preceding clause shall be produced by the licensee whenever called on to do so by an officer empowered to examine the stock and accounts of the licensee.

Licensee to maintain an inspection note-book and produce his books when called on to do so.

iii. The licensee shall carefully preserve the transport pass issued in respect of each bale of tobacco either under Rule 11 or under Clause x of Rule 33 and shall produce the same for the inspection of the officers mentioned in Clause vi of Rule 59, and when the tobacco mentioned in each pass is sold out, the licensee shall deliver such pass to the Excise Inspector of the range for record in the Range Office.

Licensee to preserve transport pass and deliver same to Excise Inspector on tobacco being sold out.

iv. Whenever the licensee sells any tobacco to a licensed retail vendor or to a *cherucheet* holder for retail vend, or in quantities not below one lb. to any other person for purposes of private consumption, he shall grant to the purchaser of such tobacco a *cherucheet* signed by him in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe. Such *cherucheet* shall specifically state whether the tobacco sold is intended for retail vend by the purchaser or for private consumption.

Licensee to issue *cherucheet*.

v. The licensee shall provide himself with books containing printed *cherucheet* forms in duplicate. *Cherucheet* forms shall not be made use of unless the books containing them have been previously stamped and paged by the Excise Inspector of the range. Whenever a *cherucheet* is issued, all the entries contained therein shall also be made in the duplicate or counterfoil and such duplicate or counterfoil shall be produced whenever required for the inspection of the officers mentioned in Clause vi of Rule 59.

Licensee to provide himself with *cherucheet* books.

vi. Tobacco issued from a bankshall or imported through a customs house shall not be delayed in transit beyond the time actually necessary for the purpose. For determining the time actually necessary for transport, one day shall be allowed for 20 miles by cart or boat and for 70 miles by rail.

Tobacco purchased by wholesale vendor not to be delayed in transit.

vii. Every fresh receipt of tobacco by the licensee shall be credited in the account book kept under Clause 1 on the date of the arrival of such tobacco in his shop.

Fresh receipt of tobacco to be credited on the day of arrival.

One wholesale vendor may purchase tobacco from another wholesale vendor of the same taluk.

viii. One licensed wholesale vendor may purchase the tobacco required for sale in his shop from another licensed wholesale vendor provided that the shops of both are situate within the same taluk.

Licensee to have in his shop scales and weights.

ix. Every license shall have in his shop a pair of accurate scales and also a set of authorised weights for weighing at least 100 lbs. of tobacco at a time.

Licensee to furnish returns and information.

x. Such returns and information as may be required by the Excise Commissioner or the officer in charge of the circle shall be furnished by the licensee.

Minimum quantity to be sold by a licensee during one year.

xi. A licensee whose aggregate sale of tobacco during one official year does not exceed 900 lbs. shall not be entitled to a renewal of his license for the next following official year.

Penalties for infraction of conditions of license.

xii. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license. either by licensee or by any person in his employment, will entail on the licensee either a fine up to Rs. 10, or the cancellation of the license, or both. It shall be competent to the officer in charge of the circle to impose the above penaltes.

Licensee liable to be prosecuted irrespective of penalties imposed on him

xiii. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rnles shall not relieve the licensee or any person in his employment from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Tobacco Regulation or any infringement of these rules.

Procedure in regard to disposal of tobacco in stock on expiration or cancellation of license.

xiv. When the period of a license granted under these rules expires and such license is not renewed for the next following official year, or, when a license is cancelled and a notice of such cancellation is given to the licensee, such person shall, within seven days from the date of expiry of the period of the license, or from the receipt of such notice, as the case may be, sell any tobacco that may remain with him to any wholesale licensed vendor. Should the owner of such tobacco fail to do so within the prescribed period, the Excise Inspector of the range within which the shop of such owner of tobacco is situate shall take such tobacco in custody and keep the same in his office. The owner of such tobacco shall be allowed a further period of 30 days for selling the tobacco in one transaction to a wholesale licensed vendor of tobacco. If before the expiry of the further period, the owner of the tobacco fails to sell it the officer in charge of the circle shallsell such tobacco by public auction and deliver to the owner the proceeds thereof after deducting from the same the expenses connected with the sale.

Special conditions of licenses for retail vend

61. Special conditions applicable to licensed retail vendors of tobacco:—

Licensee to purchase tobacoo from a wholesale vendor in the same taluk.

i. Every licensed retail vendor of tobacco in taluk shall purchase the tobacco required for sale by him from a licensed wholesale vendor carrying on his business in the same taluk.

Licensee to preserve *cherucheets*

ii. The licensee shall carefully perserve the *cherucheets* issued to him by the licensed wholesale vendor from whom he purchased his stock and shall produce the same for the inspection of officers authorised to examine

the stock and *cherucheets* of licensed retail vendors. When the tobacco mentioned in each *cherucheet* is sold out, the licensee shall deliver such *cherucheet* to the Petty officer within the limits of whose jurisdiction the licensee's shop is situate. and produce same during inspection.

iii. The licensee shall, after each day's sales are over, enter on the back of the *cherucheet* the true quantity of unsold balance remaining in his shop. Such entry shall be signed by the licensee. Licensee to enter daily stock in the *cherucheet*.

iv. The licensee shall not sell more than 1 lb. of tobacco at a time. Maximum quantity licensee can sell at one time.

v. Every licensee shall have in his shop a pair of accurate scales and also a set of authorised weights for weighing at least 5 lbs. of tobacco at a time. Licensee to provide himself with scales and weights.

vi. Infraction of any of the conditions in his license will entail on the licensee either a fine up to Rs. 2, or the cancellation of the license, or both. It shall be competent to the officer in charge of the circle to impose the above penalties. Penalties for infraction of conditions of license.

vii. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rules shall not relieve the licensee from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Tobacco Regulation or any infringement of these rules. Licensee liable to be prosecuted irrespective of penalties imposed on him

62. A *cherucheet* holder for retail vend in a taluk shall purchase the tobacco required for sale in his shop only from a licensed wholesale vendor in the same taluk. Such *cherucheet* holder shall carefully preserve the *cherucheet* issued to him by the licensed wholesale vendor from whom he purchased his stock of tobacco and shall produce the same for the inspection of officers authorised to examine the stock and *cherucheets* of such *cherucheet* holders. Conditions of retail vend be *cherucheet* holders.

63. All officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Petty officers are authorised to examine the stock and *cherucheets* of *cherucheet* holders for retail vend. Officers competent to examine stock of *cherucheet* holders.

64. When the tobacco mentioned in a *cherucheet* is sold out, the *cherucheet* holder shall deliver such *cherucheet* to the Petty officer within the limits of whose jurisdiction his shop is situate. *cherucheet* to be delivered to Petty officer.

65. The grant of licensee for the sale of tobacco on the platforms of Railway stations within Travacore shall be regulated by the special rules relating to the Shoranur-Cochin Railway published in the Travancore Government Gazette, dated the 23rd September 1902, and by the special rules relating to the Quilon-Tinnevelly Railway, dated the 13th July 1906. Special rules for sale on Railway station platforms.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TRANSPORT AND POSSESSION OF TOBACCO.

66. Subject to the provisions of Rules 10, 11 and 13, in areas where the retail vend of tobacco is prohibited except under a license, no person shall have in his possession, in any place which is not more than one mile distant from the nearest Travancore frontier, or transport to any such place, any quantity of raw or unmanufactured tobacco exceeding half a pound, unless such tobacco is accompanied by a *transport pass* issued by any officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of a Petty officer. Transport or possession within one mile of the frontier of tobacco exceeding ½ lb. prohibited except with a pass.

Transport or possession of more than 5 lbs. of tobacco without a pass in areas where license is necessary for sale is prohibited.

67. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding rule, in places where the wholesale or retail vend of tobacco is prohibited except under a license, no person shall transport or have in his possession any quantity of raw or unmanufactured tobacco exceeding 5 lbs. unless such tobacco is accompanied by a *cherucheet* granted by a licensed wholesale vendor or by a transport pass issued by a customs officer or an officer in charge of a tobacco bankshall.

Importer paying duty at the customs house bound to produce pass at Excise stations

68. The transport pass granted to an importer of tobacco the duty on which has been paid into the customs house under rule 11 shall be produced by such importer together with the tobacco mentioned in such pass before the officer in charge of every Excise station situate on his line of march until he reaches his shop or passes a distance of ten miles from the nearest Travancore frontier.

Officers in charge of Excise stations to endorse passes produced before them.

69. Every officer in charge of an Excise station before whom a transport pass and the tobacco covered by it are produced under the last preceding rule shall examine such pass and tobacco and shall endorse on the back of the pass the fact of the production of such tobacco and the time when it was produced. He shall sign and date such endorsement and deliver the pass to the importer without any delay whatever.

Transport by the British Post prohibited.

70. The transport of tobacco by the British Post is prohibited.

These rules not to interfere with the Interstatal rules prescribed by G. O. No. S. R. 8106, dated the 1st December 1909.

71. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to interfere with any of the provisions in the rules prescribed under G. O. No. S. R. 8106, dated the 1st December 1909, passed for regulating the transport of tobacco and other articles from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory.

CHAPTER VII.

Disposal of tobacco and other articles ordered to be confiscated.

Tobacco ordered to be confiscated to be delivered to Excise Inspector

72. Whenever the confiscation of any tobacco is ordered under the Tobacco Regulation, 1 of 1087, the officer ordering such confiscation, unless he is an officer of the Excise Department, shall, as soon as the period of appeal prescribed by law against such order of confiscation expires, call upon the Excise Inspector in charge of the nearest range to taluk delivery of such tobacco. The tobacco shall be duly weighed before such delivery and a receipt obtained from such Inspector. The officer who ordered the confiscation shall give an intimation in writing to the Excise officer in charge of the circle within the limit of whose jurisdiction the offence relating to the tobacco was committed, informing such officer of the fact of such delivery, the date of delivery and the quantity delivered.

Such tobacco to be taken care of in Circle office until sale.

73. The Exercise officer in charge of such circle shall in case such tobacco has been delivered to the Excise Inspector in charge of a range situate within another circle, arrange for such tobacco being duly taken charge of and brought to his office. He shall likewise arrange for all confiscated tobacco taken charge of by Excise Inspetors under him also being brought to his office. All tobacco so brought to such Circle office as well as all tobacco and other articles, if any, the confiscation of which has been ordered by him under Clause 2 of Section 29 of Regulation I of 1087, shall be duly taken care of in his office until they are sold by him and the proceeds of the sale remitted into the treasury.

74. Officers in charge of circles who have confiscated tobacco and other articles, if any, ready for sale under the last preceding rule, shall hold ane auction sale in the first week of every quarter after due publication of the notice of such sale. In cases where the estimated value of the property sold exceeds Rs. two hundred, such sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Excise Commissioner. Officers in charge of circles to hold public auctions once every quarter.

75. Nothing in rule 73 or 74 shall be deemed to prevent the Excise Commissioner from directing any boat ordered to be confiscated being reserved for the use of the department. Excise Commissioner may reserve boats for departmental use.

76. The provisions contained in Rules 72, 73 and 74 shall also apply to all boats and their appurtenances the confiscation of which has been ordered by a Criminal Court. Rules 72, 73 & 74 shall also apply to boats confiscated by Criminal Courts.

CHAPTER VIII.

REWARDS.

77. Rewards my be agranted to Persons to whom rewards may be granted.

i. Informers;

ii. Persons who have seized or who have actually co-operated in a seizure of property liable to confiscation under the Tobacco law or who have otherwise actively contributed to the detection of offences and the conviction of offenders under the said law;

iii. Officers not above the rank of Inspectors who successfully prosecute cases of exceptional difficulty.

78. For the purpose of Rule 77,

An "informer" means the original informant and does not include any person who performs the function of communicating second-hand any information received from another person. Definition of "informer" and of "a person actually co-operating in a seizure"

Persons are said to be "actually co-operating in a seizure," when they belong to the party organised to make it, and are at the time of the seizure if not present when it is effected, actively engaged in watching houses or in patrolling other localities to prevent the escape of the offenders or in passing from one detachment of the party, to another to secure the vigilance of all.

79. When a confiscation has been ordered in a case in which tobacco alone has been captured, the amount of the reward shall not exceed one half of the value of the confiscated tobacco, minus the duty chargeable thereon, and when the confiscation is ordered in a case in which both tobacco and offenders have been captured, the amount of the reward shall be the value of the full quantity confiscated minus such duty. How the amount of the reward is to be calculated.

80. The value of confiscated tobacco shall, for the purpose of these rules, be calculated according to the quality of the article, the maximum value not exceeding the following rates:— How the value of confiscated tobacco shoul d be calculate d for purposes of reward.

Coimbatore tobacco	— 7 Chackrams per poun d
Tinnevelly do. dry	— do.
Do. do. confected	— 5 Chackrams per pound.
Jaffna tobacco	— 12 Chackrams per pound

Sanction of Government required for granting reward when no tobacco is confiscated.

81. In cases where no tobacco has been ordered to be confiscated by a competent authority, no reward shall be granted except with the previous sanction of the Government.

Excise Commissioner may sanction rewards up to Rs. 100

82. It shall be competent for the Excise Commissioner to grant rewards in such proportion as he may think fit to the persons described in Rule 77, provided that the aggregate amount of the rewards granted in any one case shall not exceed Rs. one hundred. He shall obtain the sanction of the Government for rewards exceeding Rs. one hundred in any one case.

Special service fund for Excise Commissioner.

83. It shall be competent for the Excise Commissioner to incur, at his discertion, an expenditure not exceeding Rs. thirty five in each case for the employment of informers or for any purpose connected with the prevention or detection of tobacco smuggling or of any other offence against the Tobacco law, provided that the aggregate expenditure incurred in one year under this head does not exceed Rs. two hundred.

No reward to be sanctioned until expiration of appeal period or disposal of appeal.

84. In cases subject to appeal, no reward shall be granted unless the appeal, if preferred, has been disposed of, or where no appeal has been preferred, until the expiration of the period fixed for appeal.

No reward to be granted when Appellate Court quashes conviction and declaers evidence to be false.

85. No reward shall be granted when a conviction has been quashed on appeal and the Appellate Court is of opinion that the evidence for the prosecution is false.

Rewards when to be granted.

86. Rewards shall, as for as practicable, be granted within 30 days from the date of the order of confiscation in cases not subject to appeal, and in cases subject to appeal, within one month from the date of the appeal decision or the expiration of the period of appeal, as the case may be.

Rewards to Excise Inspectors.

87. No reward shall be granted to an officer who is above the rank of an Excise Inspector. Reward shall be granted to an Excise Inspector only in cases in which the authority granting the reward is satisfied that a service of special merit or an act of commendable bravery has been performed by such Inspector in respect of the prevention or detection of an offence or that he has successfully conducted the prosecution in case of exceptional difficulty.

Rewards may be granted before sale of confiscated tobacco.

88. Rewards may be granted before the actual sale of the tobacco or other articles ordered to be confiscated and the crediting of the proceeds thereof to the Government.

Procedure by officers for the grant of rewards.

89. Whenever a reward is to be granted under Rule 77, the officer in charge of the circle shall, as soon as the period mentioned in Rule 86 in regard to a case detected within the limits of his jurisdiction has expired, forward to the Excise Commissioner in such form as the latter may prescribe in this behalf, a statement of the case as also a recommendation respecting the reward to be granted. On receipt of such statement, the Excise Commissioner may pass such orders as he may deem fit under Rule 82 or make his own recommendation to the Government in case he is not competent to pass any orders under the said rule.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Powers of superior officer.

90. Powers granted under these rules to any officer of the Excise Department may be exercised by any other Excise officer to whom the former officer is subordinate.

Appeals.

91. Appeals from the decision of an Excise Inspector under these rules shall lie to the officer in charge of the circle to whom such Inspector is subordinate, and appeals from the original orders of Excise officers in charge of circles shall lie to the Excise Commissioner, and appeals from the original orders of the Excise Commissioner shall lie to the Government, provided that the appeal in each case is preferred within thirty days from the date of the order appealed against and is accompanied by a copy of such order.

Excise Commissioner to prescribe registers, accounts and forms.

92. It shall be competent for the Excise Commissioner to prescribe the registers and accounts the maintenance of which in institutions under his control he deems necessary for the general carrying out of these rules and also the forms for such registers and accounts and for the registers and accounts, returns, passes, permits, applications, &c., described in these rules.

Date on which the rules come into force.

93. These rules shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1089.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th July 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 of Regulation I of 1087, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that no Excise officer shall summon any person under the said section to appear before him as a witness at a greater distance than forty miles from the usual place of residence of such person.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th July 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 clause (c) of Regulation I of 1087, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle officers are appointed for the purpose of the said clause to be superior officers within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th July 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

ABKARI NOTIFICATION

As instances of import of European and country liquor without covering permits as revuired by section 6 of Regulatiom IV of 1073 have come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified for general information tnat persons importing liquor without obtaining permits from Government will be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulation.

When applying for permits, information as regards the kind and quantity of liquor and the route by which it is to be imported should be furnished, (2nd October 1903)

Rules for the supply of Toddy for use in the manufacture of Bread.

Under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 the following rules for the supply of Toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of Bread are passed.

1. Every baker requiring toddy for the manufacture of bread, in excess of the maximum quantity for the possession of which no license is required shall apply, in the case of the excise tracts, to the Inspector of the Division and in other places to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for a license under section 10 of the Abkari Regulation for possession of the quantity required.

2. The application shall state (a) the name of the applicant, (b) the average quantity of bread manufactured by him, *per diem*, and (c) the quantity of toddy for which a license is required It shall also describe precisely the place in which the bread is to be made, the shop from which the toddy is to be obtained and the route by which it is to be transported to the bakery.

3. The Inspecter or Tahsildar as the case may be, shall after satisfying himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* baker and that the quantity of toddy applied for is reasonable recommend to the Division Peishkar for the issue of a license in the appended form for its possession at the bakery and a general permit for its transport from the shop mentioned thereto. Should he consider the quantity applied for to be in excess of reasonable requirement, he may reduce it to the quantity actually required.

4. Licenses and permits under these rules may be granted also to private individuals who require to prepare bread in large quantities.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for every license to a baker and in the case of a private individual, para 4 *supra* Rs 5.

6. The license shall hold good only for the Malayalam year in which it is issued.

7. The premises used for the manufacture of bread with toddy obtained under these rules shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of the Excise tracts, or by an officer appointed by the Division Peishkar drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used by him in such manufacture. (30th May 1904.)

License issued under the Rules dated 30th May 1904 for the possession of Toddy by person using it in the manufacture of Bread.

I, the Division Peishkar of , Division hereby license you residing at possess fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time purchased from toddy shop No. for use in the manufacture of bread in premises No. subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

Conditions

(1) This license extends only to the possession for use in the manufacture of bread of fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time obtained by you from the shop aforesaid.

(2) The toddy obtained by you under this license shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than in the manufacture of bread, nor shall it be transferred to any other baker.

(3) As only fresh fermented toddy is suitable for the manufacture of bread, no stale toddy can be retained in the premises used for the manufacture of bread under this license. Any toddy which you may not use in the manufacture of bread must be destroyed before it becomes stale.

(4) The general transport permit granted to you along with this license shall be carried with every consignment of toddy obtained and transported by you from the licensed shop specified above.

(5) The premises used for the manufacture of bread shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty officer in the case of excise tracts or by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Division Peishkar and drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and you shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used in such manufacture.

(6) You shall also, if the Dewan shall so order, maintain correct accounts showing, day by day, the quuntity of toddy received by you the quantity used in the manufacture of bread, the quantity of flour operated upon, the quantity of bread out-turned and the quantity of toddy remaining unspent at the end of each day; or such other particulars as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe.

(7) You shall at your cost maintain intact an inspection notebook with pages numbered consecutively, so that officers who may inspect the bakery, may enter their remarks therein. The notebook shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Division or any officer authorized by him or the Dewan Peishkar to receive it at any time at such officer's request on a receipt being given therefor.

(8) Any contravention of the above conditions will render you liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 or forfeiture of this license at the discretion of the Dewan Peishkar.

(9) The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent your being prosecuted for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of Regulation IV of 1073, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the abkari revenue.

(10) This license may be revoked by the Dewan without assigning any cause whatever on giving 15 days' notice of such revocation.

Abkari

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated 30th May 1904, for the supply of toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of bread, will come into operation from the 1st Chingom, 1080 (P. D. No. 1100 dated 25th June, 1904).

In continuation of the Rules under Section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063 passed on the 13th June 1899, No. P. D. 703, it is hereby notified that the maximum quantity of raw opium and preparation thereof that may either be possessed or transported without a valid permit is one tola (No. 16822/S R. 2252 dated 4th October 1906).

RULES APPLICABLE TO OPIUM AND GANGA DATED 15 8—07.

Passed under Sections 5 and 10 of Regulation VI of 1063 and under Sections 5 and 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 so far as the latter relates to ganja and other intoxicating drugs.

INTERPRETATION.

1. (1) In these Rules "Excise Commissioner" means the chief Executive Officer in charge of the *Separate Revenue Department* comprising Salt, Abkari, Tobacco, Opium, Land and Sea Customs and Marine.

(2) "Assistant Excise Commissioner" means the Officer in executive charge of a Separate Revenue Division subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner.

Explanation.—For the purpose of these Rules, the State is divided into four Divisions, *viz.*, Northern, Alleppy (comprising the territorial jurisdiction of the local 1st Class Magistrate), Central and Southern (comprising the *Revenue Divisions* of Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram).

(3) "Circle Officer" means any Officer in charge of a Circle under the direct control of an Assistant Excise Commissioner.

(4) "Circle" means a Sub-Division of a Separate Revenue Division.

(5) "Range" means a portion of a Circle in charge of an *Excise Inspector.*

(6) "Excise Officer" means any Officer of the Separate Revenue Department of and above the grade of a Petty Officer.

i. All Officers of the Separate Revenue Department of and above the grade of peons shall be deemed to be Abkari Officers for the purpose of the Abkari Regulation.

ii. For the purpose of Sections 36 to 49 inclusive of the said Regulation all Circle Officers and Excise Inspectors shall be deemed to be Abkari Inspectors.

iii. Any Excise Officer above the grade of a Petty Officer shall have authority to Exercise the powers under Sections 11 and 12 of the Opium Regulation VI of 1063,

(7) "Opium" means the inspissated juice of the Poppy,

(8) "Poppy Heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant.

(9) "Intoxicating drug" means any intoxicating or narcottic drink or preparation or any substance prepared from any part of the ganja or poppy plant, and includes ganja, charas, bhang, madak and chandu and every pre-

paration and admixture thereof and of opium and poppy and kafa, but does not include poppy heads.

"Gunja" means the dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely.

"Charas" means the resinous matter formed on the flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants when collected separately.

"Bhang" means the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female and whether cultivated or uncultivated.

"Contractor" means a person who has under a license obtained either from the Dewan or from the Excise Commissioner as the case may be, the exclusive right of import or of wholesale or retail vend of opium (except where intended for smoking), ganja or other intoxicating drug either throughout the State or in one or more of the Revenue Divisions, Taluk, Proverthies or Pakuthies.

(10) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license under these Rules for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in one or more shops.

(11) "Independent licensed vendor" means a vendor who has obtained a license direct from the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in one or more shops

(12) "Depended licensed vendor" means a vendor who has obtained a license from the Dewan or from the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, on the requisition of a Contractor for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug and who receives his supply from the contractor.

(13) "Sale by wholesale" means the sale of any quantity exceeding one tola of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other that smoking, or of any quantity of ganja, bhang or preparations thereof in excess of one tola.

(14) "Sale by retail" means the sale of any quantity not exceeding one tola of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of ganja, bhang or preparations thereof not exceeding one tola.

(15) "Tola" means a weight of one-hundred-and-eighty grains troy or the weight of one British Rupee.

(16) "Pound" means forty tolas.

(17) "Seer" means a weight of 80 tolas (2 lbs).

IMPORT.

II. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be imported into Travancore except on behalf of Government or under Rule XX except what may be carried for immediate personal consumption by a *bona fide* adult traveller which is limited to one tola.

STORAGE AND ISSUE.

III. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug imported into Travancore from Madras or other place shall be stored in the first instance, in a separate strong room in the office of the Central Division Assistant Excise Commissioner at Quilon which shall, for the time being, be the Central Depot. From this Central Depot, opium, ganja &c. will be issued under

seal to the several Circle Offices or such other centres as may from timo to time be fixed by Government.

Note.—Issues will ordinarily be made from stock, only in the order of the receipt of the article.

IV. There shall be a Store keeper in charge of the Central Depot under the orders of the Assistant Excise Commissioner, who shall be required to deposit such security as the Excise Commissioner may deem sufficient.

On receipt of a consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, the Store-keeper shall examine the marks, numbers, seals and other particulars on the packages and clause them to be weighed in the presence of the Officer in charge of the consignment and ascertain their net and gross weights and, if no sufficient reason to the contrary appears, receive and store the opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in the Depot.

V. All cases in which the Store-keeper may have reason to suspect that any consignment has been tampered with during transit, shall be immediately reported by him to the Assistant Excise Commissioner who will take the necessary action. Any discrepancy in invoice weights must be similary reported and dealt with except when the variation due to dryage or moisture is not in excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the case of opium and its preparation and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of ganja and its preparation or other intoxicating drugs.

VI. When each consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug has been received into the Depot the Store-keeper shall enter in the prescribed Registers date of receipt and of storage, the weights as ascertained at the time of storage and such particulars regarding the appearance of the packages and the quality and condition of the contents as the Store-keeper considers necessary.

ISSUE.

VII. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued under seal from the Central Depot to the several Circle Officers or such other centres as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

VIII. No opium, ganja, or other intoxicating drug received into the Central Depot shall be removed therefrom until an application in writing has been made to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and an order for such removal has been issued by him.

IX. The Ciicle or other Officer requiring a supply of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug for sale to contractors or vendors shall indent on the Central Depot in the prescribed from for such quantity thereof as may be necessary, provided that there shall always remain in stock with such Officer a quantity of each article not less than that ordinarily required for a month's issue.

X. When issuing opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, the weight of the article by itself and after packing shall be ascertained and noted. Each package shall be carefully sealed by the Store-keeper at the Central Depot with the official seal and shall be affixed with one or more specific marks for the purpose of indentification.

XI. When issuing opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug the Store-keeper shall grant a pass in the prescribed form for the transport of the same, entering therein the net and gross weights of each package, its distinguishing marks and

the period of the currency of the pass allowing reasonable but not exccessive time for the consignment to reach its destination. He shall at once despatch by Anchal to the Assistant to Excise Commissioner of the Division a duplicate of the pass.

XII. The officer receiving the supply intended for, shall open the package and verify the contents and sent to the Assissant Excise Commissioner in charge of the Central Depot an acknowledgment with a certificate of verification in the prescribed form

XIII. (1) Every consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be despatched from the Central Depot in the custody of a peon or other officer, precaution being taken to ensure the safety of the packing or packages in transit.

(2) No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued from or received into, the Central Depot or local depots except between sunrise and sunset, provided that any consignment of opium, gunja or other intoxicating drug reaching the Central Depot or local depots too late to admit of examination during that day shall be kept intact in safe custody in the depot pending due examination on the next working day.

XIV. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug required for the use of Government Institutions shall be issued under a pass direct from local depots on payment at the ordinary rate. Applications for such issues shall be made by the Departments concerned to the Circle officer in charge of the depot.

SALE.

XV. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be sold without a license from the Dewan, the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, as the case may be.

XVI. Contractors or independent licensed vendors shall pay the value of the required article at the prescribed rate which will be notified in the Government Gazette from time to time into the nearest taluk or other Government Treasury on a chellan granted by the Range officer concerned who before granting it shall assure himself that the applicant is a contractor or independent licensed vendor. The receipt granted by the Treasury officer shall be produced by the contractor or independent licensed vendor at the local depot. There upon the Officer in charge shall issue the article paid for with the prescribed pass for transit, a duplicate of which he shall immediately forward by Anchal to the Range officer for verification before sale by the contractor &c.

XVII. No smallar quantity than 5 seers of opium and 10 seers of ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued at a time from the Central Depot to a local depot and no smallar quantity than (1) one seer of opium or 2 seers of ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued at a time from the local depots to contractors or independent licensed vendors.

Provided that when the application for such articles refers to the last quarter of the term of the contract or license the supply shall be strictly limited to the average consumption for such period calculated on the expired portion of the contract or license.

XVIII. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug exceeding one tola shall be sold by a Contractor or licensed vendor to the public at a time without a pars specifying the quantity sold, the price paid for it and the purpose for which it is purchased.

XIX. No person shall have in his possession or custody without a license from the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as

the case may be, for a permit from a contractor or licensed vendor, more than one tola of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof.

XX. Medical practitioners or other persons desirous of importing or selling any medicine or medical preparation in which opium forms an ingredient, or any admixture of ganja or other produce of the hemp plant, shall apply to the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, for a license for import on paying a fee of Re 1 for each import and for sale, on paying a fee of Rs. 5 per annum respectively. The application for such license shall contain the name, residence &c., of the applicant, the boundaries, Survey No. or other description of the institution, shop, building or other place where the medicine &c., are intended to be received or sold and the quantity thereof

XXI. The following are some of the medicines which contain opium :—

1. Confectio Opii.
2. Emplastrum Opii.
3. Extractum Opii (Pure).
4. Do. (Liquiduns).
5. Linementom P Opii.
6. Liquor Opii Sedativus (Battleys).
7. Nepenthe.
8. Pilula Ipecac Cum Ccilla.
9. Do. Plumpi Cum Opio.
10. Pilula Saponis Co.
11. Pulvis Cretœ Aramot. Cum Opio.
12. Do. Co. Cum Opio.
13. Do. Ipecac Compositus.
14. Do. Kino Do.
15. Do. Opii.
16. Do. Opii Compositus.
17. Suppositoria Plumpi Composita.
18. Tinctura Camphora Do.
19. Tinctura Opii.
20. ,, Opii Ammoniata.
21. Udguentuns Galtae Cum Opio.
22. Vinum Opii.
23. Acidum Meconieum.
24. Morphia { Hydrochlorate. Acetas. Sulphas.
25. Apomorphina.
26. Codiena.
27. Chlorodyne.

TRANSPORT.

XXII. The transport of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof within the State by contractors, licensed vendors, or licensees under Rule XX is prohibited except under the following condition:—

A contraetor, licensed vendor or licensee as aforesaid desiring to transport opium or ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation or admixture tbereof from one Separate Revenue Division to another shall obtain a pass for each consignment from the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner ; from one Taluk to another, from the Assistant Commissioner, Circle or other officer; from one shop to another in a Range, either from the said officers or from the Range Inspector or from the contractor or licensed vendor within the limits of whose license the shops are situated. No contractor or licensed vendor shall have authority to carry or cause to be carried any quantity of opium, or ganja or

other intoxicating drug or any preparation or admixture thereof beyond the limits of his license.

XXIII. The pass shall specify :—

(*a*) The name of the person to whom it is granted ;

(*b*) The name of the person in charge of the consignment ;

(*c*) The place from which it is issued ;

(*d*) The name of the consignee ;

(*e*) The number of packages, and the weights and the contents of each.;

(*f*) The destination of the consignment;

(g) The period allowed for transfer ;

(*h*) The route to be taken ; and

(*i*) The name and signature of the Officer or other person granting it.

XXIV. A duplicate of every transport pass granted as aforesaid shall be sent by the Officer or other persons granting it by Anchal to the Inspector to whose Range the consignment is to be taken.

XXV. The pass and the consignment shall on arrival be presented for examination to the Officer to whom the duplicate of the pass has been despatched. The Circle or other Officer shall thereupon proceed in the manner laid down in Rule XII.

XXVI. Contractors &c. may sell opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof to others than the public as follows:—

(1) A contractor may sell to

(*a*) Dependent licensed vendors within the limits of his license ;

(*b*) Medical Practitioners.

(2) A dependent licensed vendor may sell to

(*a*) another dependent licensed vendor with the consent of the contractor within the limits of his license ;

(*b*) Medical Practitioners within the limits of his shop.

XXVII. When opium ganga or other intoxicating drug is transported from one licensed shop to another as aforesaid, the pass shall be granted by the contractor or vendor or by his duly authorised agent. Such pass shall be produced when required by any Officer of the Excise, Police or Revenue Department for inspection.

GENERAL.

XXVIII. Any person entering or leaving the Central or a local depot is liable to be searched, if necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining if he has on his person any opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug not permitted by the Rules.

XXIX. Any license granted under the above Rule shall be liable to be cancelled under orders of Government if it is established that the licensee has been dealing in opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation or admixture thereof for other than purely medical purposes under the cover of such license.

XXX. (1) The right to vend opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation thereof, shall be put up to auction in the month of Auni by the Dewan, Excise Commissioner, or Assistant Excise Commissioner in such manner and subject to such conditions of sale, general or special, as shall be fixed by the Dewan from time to time, and shall

(A) extend to

(*a*) either the whole State,

(*b*) or a Separate Revenue Division,

(*c*) or one or more Taluks for a term not exceeding two years, or

(B) be limited to Pakuthies or shops for a term not exceeding one year.

(2) Sales held by Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner shall be subject to confirmation by the Dewan.

XXXI. The Government may from time to time fix the maximum or minimum rate at which opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparations thereof may be retailed in any particular locality, and no opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof shall be sold either below the minimum or above the maximum rate so fixed.

XXXII. No smoking preparation of opium shall be sold, but smokers may prepare the same for their own use from opium in their lawful possession up to a limit of one tola at a time. Under no circumstances shall smoking preparations of opium be kept in a licensed shop.

XXXIII. If any contractor or licensed vendor should have in his possession, on the expiry, cancellation or forfeiture of his license, any opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation thereof, he shall surrender the same to the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer as the case may be, who shall pay him the value thereof at a rate not exceeding the rate paid by him provided the article has not undergone any substantial deterioration.

XXXIV. (1) Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug confiscated under the Regulations, or surrendered under these Rules, shall be examined by the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner who may send it to the Chemical Examiner in case he is unable to decide whether it is fit for use or not. The Chemical Examiner shall after examination return the article with his opinion thereon.

(2) The Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, if the article be declared fit for use, forward it to the nearest local depot to be taken into stock. If the confiscated article is declared unfit for use it shall be immediately destroyed in the presence of the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner or any other officer deputed for the purpose.

(3) Preparations of opium, confiscated under the opium Regulations or surrendered under these Rules, shall be immediately destroyed.

XXXV. When a case relating to opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug is discharged by the Inspector, a report of such discharge shall be made to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and the article seized shall be returned to the party from whose possession it was taken, unless the Inspector deems it necessary that it should be destroyed. In the latter case the Inspector shall forward with his report the article seized to the Assistant Excise Commissioner who shall then deal with it as laid down in Rule XXXIV provided that no article seized under this Rule shall be returned or destroyed without orders to that effect being obtained from the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner.

XXXVI. The grant of rewards to Officers of the Excise and other Departments of the State referred to in the Opium and Abkari Regulations and to informers in cases of seizure or confiscation under the Opium or Abkari Regulation, shall be regulated by the following Rule :—

In cases involving special risk, difficulty or sacrifice, exemplary bravery, noteworthy zeal or skill on the part of Officers of the Excise or other Departments of the State, or in cases where first authentic information leading to seizure or detection is furnished by any other person, the Commissioner may recommend to the Dewan the grant of a reward not exceeding half the value of the article seized or confiscated.

XXXVII. Any person guilty of infringement of any of these rules shall be liable to punishment as for an infringement of the provisions of the Opium and Abkari Regulations.

XXXVIII. Nothing herein contained shall affect any Rule or Notification at present in force so far as it is not inconsistent with these Rules.

Rules under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 for the proper working of the Distilleries, Warehouses and Excise Depots of the State (dated 29th August 1907).

Application of the rules M. R. 1.

1. These rules shall apply to all distilleries, warehouses and excise depots in the State worked on the contract system and shall be applicable only in so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of the special license granted to each licensee.

Definitions. M. R. 2.

2. In these rules, unless the contrary appears from the context:—

(1) 'Spirits Store' means the part of a distillery where the receivers are kept.

(2) 'Warehouse' means the part of a distillery or any other building whether attached to it or not in which spirits in a fit state for consumption or intended for redistillation are kept.

(3) 'Excise depot' means any building or room wherein any kind or kinds of spirits are kept for issue to licensed vendors.

(4) 'Receiver' means any vessel into which the worm of a still discharges.

(5) 'Vat' means any vessel used for the storage of spirits in a distillery, warehouse or excise depot.

(6) 'Issued under bond' means issued for transport (under bond) to another distillery, warehouse or excise depot.

(7) 'Distillery Inspector' includes any officer above the rank of a peon who is appointed to be in charge of any distillery, warehouse or excise depots

(8) 'Licensee' includes his agent also.

(9) 'Toddy Arrack' means arrack distilled from toddy drawn from cocoanut palms.

(10) 'Jaggery Arrack' means arrack distilled from toddy drawn from palms other than cocoanut or from jaggery, molasses or other starchy materials.

(11) 'Gallon' means the imperial gallon of 277·274 cubic inches.

(12) 'To gauge' means to determine the quantity of spirits contained in or taken from any receptacle, or to determine the capacity of a cask or other receptacle.

(13) 'To prove' means to test the strength of spirits by an hydrometer or other suitable instrument.

(14) 'Received by transfer' means received from another vessel of the same kind or from another warehouse, distillery, or excise depot.

(15) 'Issued by transfer' means transferred to another vat within the distillery or to another warehouse, distillery or excise depot.

Dewan final authority in the interpretation of the Rules.

3. The Dewan shall be the final authority in the interpretation of these Rules whenever any doubts may arise in working them.

Opening of Distilleries Depots. &c,

4. Every licensee for the supply of arrack shall set up and work a distillery or warehouse at such places as may be fixed by Government from time to time (notice calling for tenders) and in such buildings as shall be approved by the Excise Commissioner.

5. Every licensee shall also open depots for the issue of liquors at such centres as may be fixed by the said officer. Provided that it shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to excuse the licensee from the maintenance of any depot if the licensee undertakes to pay the cost of carriage of liquor from his nearest depot according to rates fixed by Government or as may be agreed upon between him and the licensed vendors.

Alterations or additions to the buildings, still &c.

6. The licensee shall with his tender submit descriptions and plans of the building in which he proposes to establish his distillery, warehouse, or excise depot ; shall state the description and size of the still and other permanent apparatus he proposes to use, and if the same are accepted no alteration or addition shall be made at any stage in or to such buildings or in or to the stills, vats or other permanent apparatus therein without the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

Control of Distilleries, Depots, &c.

7. Each distillery, warehouse or excise dopot shall ordinarily be under the control of an Excise Inspector; and such distillery, warehouse or excise depot and each room wherein spirits are kept shall be secured with double locks, one to be affixed by the Distillery Inspector and the other by the licensee.

Conditions to be satisfied by buildings.

8. Each building used as a distillery, warehouse or excise depot and each room where more than 300 gallons of spirits are stored shall be provided with ceiling and shall be fitted with ventilators. The ventilators shall also be fitted with wire mesh. Each building shall as far as possible be well situated and with sufficient protection against outside interference, and it shall have only one door for ingress and egress.

Arrangement of stills &c. M. R. 5

9. (*a*) The licensee shall also arrange his stills that their worms shall discharge into closed and locked receivers to be provided by him and to be approved by the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, of such description that no spirits can be removed from them until they are unlocked. He shall also provide and maintain suitable and secure fastenings, for the attachment of locks to be provided by Government, to all stills, spirit receivers (and vats), fermention rooms, sheds, doors, &c., to the satisfaction of the Assistant Excise Commissioner.

(b) The Government Officer in charge of the institution shall retain the keys of all such locks but it shall be open to the licensee to affix his own locks also on anything on which Government locks are placed provided he shall remove them immediately on the requisition of the Inspector or other superior officer of the Excise Department for facilitating inspection.

M. R. 6.

10. Between each still and the spirit receiver or receivers there shall be a glass " Safe" furnished with Hydrometer (Sykeys) capable of showing the strength of liquor down to water so that both the quantity and strength of the spirits running into the receiver may be examined at any time. The officer in charge of the distillery shall during each distillation examine the spirits running into the receiver not less than once and enter the result in his diary.

M. R. 7.

11. The licensee shall so arrange his spirit receivers and store vats that the spirits may be conveyed through closed pipes from the former into the latter by gravitation, or where this is not practicable shall provide apparatus whereby the spirits can be pumped from the former to the latter through closed pipes.

M. R. 8.

12. All receivers and vats in the distillery shall be so placed as to admit of the contents being accurately gauged of measured and must be fitted to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner with proper dipping rods so adjusted to fixed dipping places that the content thereof may at any time be ascertainable. The receivers and vats shall also be gauged in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may from time to time direct : and no vessel shall be used as a receiver or store

vat until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked by such officer as the Excise Commissioner may appoint.

13. The licensee shall give to the Assistant Excise Commissioner fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to begin to distil.

Licensee to give notice of beginning of distillation. M. R. 9.

14. In case the licensee shall cease distilling or the issuing of spirits for a period exceeding one month, the Excise Commissioner may withdraw the establishment stationed at the distillery and may prohibit all further distillation and issue of spirits until the licensee has given the Assistant Excise Commissioner fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to recommence the the distilling or the issning of spirits and untill he is permitted by the Excise Commissioner to recommence the distilling or the issuing of spirits as the case may be.

Power to withdraw establishment.

15. The strength of the establishment maintained at distilleries, warehouses or excise depots shall ordinarily be one Inspector and two peons ; but when in the opinion of the Excise Commissioner such guard does not afford sufficient security it may be increased at his discretion and the licensee shall be held responsible for the extra cost entailed on Government by such additional establishment.

Strength of establishment. M. R. 11.

16. The licensee shall keep true and regular accounts of the quantity and strength of spirits manufactured at, issued from, received at and remaining in, the distillery., warehouse or excise depot besides the registers in the forms appended hereunder. These should be produced for inspection whenever required by the officer in charge of the distillery or other superior officer of the Excise Department in this behalf and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such other information or returns as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the distillery and the Circle Officer to inspect the licensee's accounts once a week and once a month respectively and to report to their superior authority any adjustable errors.

Accounts to be kept by licensees. M. R. 40

17. An account will be taken of stock at such intervals not being greater than three months and in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may direct and the licensee shall pay duty to Government at the accepted rate on all spirits which may not be forthcoming and for which he is unable to account in excess of an allowance of 1½ per cent. which will be granted to him for wastage, This wastage shall be calculated only by the register of the depot transactions on the balance in hand at stock taking, wastage for the purpose of collection of duty on the excess as aforesaid shall be calculated annually, that is, at the end of each official year.

Stock-taking. M. R. 41.

In cases of accident and other unavoidable loss of over a hundred gallons, special allowance may be made by the Dewan for wastage ; but no wastage shall be claimed or will be allowed in the case of loss caused by the delay or defection of the Government servants in the distillery.

18. All spirits shall be kept in a store-room the key of which will be kept by the officer in charge.

Spirits to be kept in store-room. M. R. 18.

19 No spirits shall be received into or removed from any warehouse or excise depot except under cover of a permit issued by the officer in charge in form No. X in the case of removals or issues under bond and in Form XI in the case of issues to licensed vendors.

The receipt of spirits into and issue of spirits from warehouser &c. M. R. 25

Licensee to provide quarters for establishment on payment of rent. M. R. 30.

20. The licensee shall be bound to set apart a safe room in each distillery warehouse or depot for the office of the officer in charge to suit his requirements and another for the use of the Government guards stationed at each distillery, warehouse or depot free of rent. He shall also provide suitable quarters near the distillery, warehouse or depot when required by them for the officer in charge, peons and other officers attached thereto on a monthly rent not exceeding the following rates

For each Inspector	Rs. 5.
For each Petty-Officer on Rs. 12 or more	Re. 1.
For each peon one room	Re. ½.

Government not liable for loss &c. of spirits in distilleries and warehouses. M. R. 31.

21. Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, loss or damage of any spirits stored in distilleries or deposited in warehouses and excise depots by fire or theft or by gauging or proof or by any other cause whatever. In case of fire or other accident officers in charge of distilleries, warehouses or excise depots shall immediately attend to open the same at any hour by day or night.

Preparation of wash. Wash not to be removed.

22. No wash shall be prepared except within the distillery, nor shall any wash be on any account removed from the distillery, and all wash shall be kept secretly locked up in such places as the Excise Commissioner may approve. The licensee must see that the saccharine materials used by him are thoroughly dissolved when he sets up the wash, submit a declaration in writing in the prescribed form to the officer in charge of the distillery giving the actual saccharometric gravity corrected for temperature before fermentation commences and the total quantity of wash made, and generally afford him all the information which he may require bearing on the question of practicability of levying a charge from attenuation of wash.

Noxious meterial not to be used. M. R. 33.

23. The materials to be used in distilling shall be of good quality and no ingredients noxious to health shall be used in the wash, in distillation, or be put into the spirits after they have been made. It shall be open to the Excise Commissioner to declare any drug or vegetable or animal substance noxious to health and to prohibit the use of any material in the preparation of any kind of arrack. Officer in charge of distilleries shall see that no foreign or noxious substances are put into the wash or into the still or into any receiver or vat or introduced by any means into any of these. For this purpose they shall daily inspect the stills, receivers, vats and pipes connecting them to see that there exist no holes or apertures or other arrangements whereby foreign substances could be introduced. Should on the inspection of the officer in charge of the distillery there arise any suspicion of introduction of foreign matter he shall lock and seal up such receiver or vat pending the orders of the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner to whom the matter should be reported immediately with all details.

Spirits shall be of good quality and not inferior to the sample.

24. The spirits manufactured shall be of good quality and not inferior in any way to the sample furnished by the licensee with his tender. A portion of this sample will be kept by the officer in charge of the distillery and maintained as a standard in the gauging and proof of the liquor issued. Whenever sample is likely to deteriorate or become useless the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall replace it by fresh sample taken from the distillery in the presence of the licensee.

The Excise Commissioner shall be the final authority in the decision of the question as to whether any liquor intended or brought up for issue is up to the standard.

No ingredients shall be used to flavour arrack.

25. No ingredients shall be used to flavour arrack or to otherwise improve its taste.

26. In the preparation of jaggery arrack the licensee will be allowed to use the following materials :— Materials to be used in the preparation of jaggery arrack.

(1) Cocoanut toddy,

(2) Palmyra toddy,

(3) Sago toddy;

(4) Molasses remaining as a by-product in sugar manufactories provided they are fully dissolved and all solid insoluble matter is removed,

(5) Starch of any kind except those which contain any Cyanide poison,

(6) Jaggery of any kind especially from the sugarcane and sweet toddy,

(7) The juice of the sugercane strained carefully,

(8) The bark of the ( ) *Accasia ferragena* and *Leucophoca* or any other bark which may be declared from time to time as fit for use.

27. The licensee shall not mix jaggery arrack with toddy arrack Toddy and Jaggery arracks cannot be mixed.

28. Distilleries, warehouses and excise depots shall be open for the entrance and exit of persons who have business therein. The presence of persons who have no business there should be discouraged and the officer in charge is authorised to order and compel the expulsion of any such person or any other who is riotous, drunk or disorderly or who misbehaves in any way. Admittance into Distilleries and warehouses of persons not having business therein forbidden. M. R. 37 & 50

29. All persons entering a distillery, warehouse or excise depot shall be under the orders of the officer in charge in respect of their conduct and proceedings within the distillery, warehouse or excise depot and shall be liable to be searched on their quitting the premises. The power shall be exercised with great discretion. Control over persons entering distilleries and warehouses &c. M. R. 38.

30. An inventory of the apparatus used by the licensee in each distillery, warehouse or depot should be furnished by him through the Assistant Excise Commissioner to the Excise Commissioner once a year or oftener when required. All additions thereto as also any loss thereof or repair done thereto shall be intimated then and there to the Assistant Excise Commissioner. Licensee to furnish an inventory of apparatus. M. R. 39.

31. If it comes to the knowledge of the licensee that any person employed by him in the manufacture, storage, receipt blending or issue of spirits has committed any breach of the Abkari laws or of the engagements entered into by him, it shall be his duty to report the matter to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and to comply with the directions of that officer respecting the continued employment of such person. Licensees to report breaches of law &c., committed by their servants M. R. 42.

32. The use of naked lights in the distillery, warehouse or excise depot is prohibited as also the use and store of any substance that is explosive or spontaneously combustible. Use of naked lights in the distillery prohibited. M. R. 43

Effects of breaches of rules &c. M. R. 44.

33. In case of any breach of these rules or of the conditions of the license or in case of any attempt to deceive the officer in charge in gauging or proving either by the licensee, or with his connivance and privity, by any person in his employment, it shall be competent to the Dewan to impose upon him a fine not exceeding the sum of Rs. 50 for every such breach of such rules or conditions or at the option of the Dewan to declare the money deposited by him forfeited and to cancel the license. It shall be lawful to deduct the amount of all fines imposed under this clause from the sum deposited by the licensee as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license.

Prosecution not excused on the ground of fines &c. M. R. 45.

34. The imposition of a fine or the forfeiture of deposit or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding rule shall not be held to prevent the prosecution of any person for any offence which may be committed against the provisions of the Abkari Regulation or of any law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue.

Forfeiture of license on conviction &c. M. R. 46.

35. If a licensee shall be convicted on prosecution before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkari Regulation or other law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue it shall be lawful for the Dewan to declare his license forfeited.

Recovery of sums payable by the licensee. M. R. 47.

36. All sums payable to Government by the licensee may be deducted from the amount of his deposit or may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the Land Revenue Recovery Regulation.

Licensee to replace deposit. M. R. 48.

37. The licensee shall make good the amount deducted from his deposit within the fifteen days of the receipt t of notice from the Excise Commissioner informing him of such deduction having been made.

Removal of spirits &c., after expiry of license. M. R. 49.

38. On the expiry of his license or if his license shall be cancelled or suspended, every licensee shall be bound forthwith to pay the duty on and to remove all spirits remaining within the distillery, warehouse or excise depot, and if he shall fail to do so within ten days of the receipt of written notice from the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the cost of any establishment which it may be necessary to employ at the distillery, warehouse or excise depot may be recovered from the defaulter. In the event of continued neglect the spirits shall be liable to be forfeited at the discretion of the Dewan.

Spirits to be issued only at authorised strengths. M. R. 54.

39. The licensee shall supply spirit distilled from toddy or jaggery molasses and other starchy materials in accordance with the requirements of the licensed vendors which shall be, except in the case of issues under bond, at such strengths as are prescribed by Government from time to time.

But he will be at liberty to manufacture and store spirits of any strengths for the purpose of blending or reduction to issue strengths. The strength prescribed by Government for the present shall be 20° and 30°.

Spirits may be blended in distilleries & warehouses. M. R. 55.

40. In order that he may be able to issue spirits at the exact strength at which issue is allowed, the licensee will be permitted on application to the officer in charge to blend or reduce spirits only in warehouses or distilleries to the prescribed strength in such vats as may be allowed by him. The blended or reduced spirits should be stored in separate receptacles. No allowance will be made for wastage or shrinkage in blending or reducing.

Introduction of saccharine matter &c. into spirits. M. R. 56.

41. If any saccharine or other matter of such a nature as to obscure the indications of the hydrometer shall be introduced into spirits, duty will be calculated on the quantity and strength of such spirits as ascertained before introduction of such matter. No allowance will be made for wastage in such spirits after the addition of such matter and before removal from the distillery or warehouse. Such spirits must be kept in a separate receptacle.

Removal of spirits from the distilleries, ware-

42. Spirits may be removed from distilleries, warehouses or excise depots:—

(1) Under bond for transport to another distillery, warehouse or excise depot;

(2) On payment of still head charges for supply to licensed vendors and to Government Officers for public purposes : houses &c. M. R. 57.

(3) As sample for chemical analysis or other examination under orders from the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner to any Excise Inspector in quantities of not more than 8 ounces at a time.

43. No spirits whatever shall be received into or issued from any distillery, warehouse or excise depot unless they have been gauged and proved by the officer in charge as per instructions for gauging and proving. Spirits to be gauged, and proved before removal M. R. 58.

44. Spirits shall be removed on under bond from any distillery or warehouse only upon the responsibility of the licensee. Such removal shall be only in casks gauged and registered. These shall be sealed by the officer in charge before issuing permits. Removal of spirits on under bond on the responsibility of the licensee. M. R 60.

45. Issue of spirits under clause 2 of Rule 61 shall be (1) to licensed arrack vend renters and (2) to licensed independent shop-keepers where that system prevails, on application and on payment of the still head charges prescribed by Government either into any Government Treasury or to the officer in charge where he is authorized to receive the same. In case payment is made into the Treasury it must be accompained by a chellan from the Officer in charge. Removal for issue to contractors. M. R 62

46. No smaller quantity of spirits of any kind or strength shall be issued at any one time to any of the persons mentioned in the last preceding condition than the following:— Minimum quantity to be issued. M. R. 64.

Licensed arrack vend renters	...	4 gallons
Licensed independent shop-keepers	...	1 gallon.

47. An allowance will be made for the loss in transit by leakage and evaporation of spirits transported under bond up to the maximum amount shown below :— Allowance for loss by leakage, evaporation &c.

	per cent.
For a distance not exceeding 10 miles	Nil.
For a distance exceeding 10 miles but not exceedidg 100 miles	5
For a distance exceeding 100 but not exceeding 200 miles	7½
For a distance exceeding 200 miles	10

If the report of the officer by whom a consignment of spirits transported under bond has been gauged and proved on arrival at its destination, should show that wastage to a greater extent than the above has occurred the licensee shall pay duty at the prescribed rate on so much of the deficiency as is in excess of the above allowance provided that, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner that such deficiency has been caused by accident or other unavoidable causes the duty levied shall be refunded. The Excise Commissioner's decision shall be final.

The allowance to be made under this rule will be determined by deducting from the quantity of spirits despatched the quantity received at the place of destination, both quantities being stated in terms of proof gallons, and will be calculated on the quantity contained in each cask or other receptacle comprised in a consignment.

48. The licensee shall be bound by all additional general rules which may already be in force or which may hereafter be prescribed from time to time under the existing Abkari Law or under any law which may hereafter be enacted and by all special orders issued by Government with regard to individual distilleries, warehouse or Licensee bound to obey all additional rules M. R. 51.

excise depots and the licensee shall also cause all persons employed by him in the carriage, manufacture, issue &c. of spirits to obey such rules.

Appeal M. R. 52.

49. Except as otherwise provided all orders passed and proceedings taken under these rules by the officers of the Excise Department shall be subject to appeal to their respective immediate superiors within two months. The decision of the Dewan on any such appeal shall be final.

No. S. R. 8421 dated 23-10-08.

In continuation of notification dated 14th June 1908, published at page 858 of the Government Gazette dated 23rd June 1908, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that under clause (g) of Section 4 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, power is delegated to the Assistant Excise Commissioners to grant permits for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than those mentioned in clause (a) of Section 6 on payment of the duty, if any, and on such terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

No. S. R. 356 dated 19-1-09.

In exercise of the power vested in Government by Section 67 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that, from and after the 1st Kumbhom 1084/12th February 1909, the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, is prohibited throughout the whole of Travancore, except under a license granted in accordance with the rules prescribed for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor dated 1st August 1908.

No. S. R. 1313 dated 24-4-09.

Under Section 13 of Regulation I of 1068, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that the Excise Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar in regard to the collection of Abkari revenue, both arrears and current.

Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, and poppy heads in transit through Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 5 of the Regulation VI of 1063 dated 28-2-09.

1. The transport from one portion to another of British territory, through Travancore territory, of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium, and used for smoking, is absolutely prohibited.

2. No opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or poppy heads, shall be transported through Travancore territory except under, and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following Rules :—

3. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or in British or French territory, no permit shall cover the transport of more than one tola of opium, or intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or five seers of poppy heads.

4. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed form and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number, and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his official seal.

5. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the drug is transported, one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road, 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

6. Every consignment transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

7. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station the officer in charge of which when the consignment passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

8. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate thereof, which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

9. Every package to be transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be sealed and the seals used shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (See Rule 4.)

10. Permits for transport under these rules, shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or designation, by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the Division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

11. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division to which the consignment is transported.

12. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under Rule 10 supra must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under Rule 11 to verify consignments.

13. The names or designations of all officers appointed to issue permits, and to verify consignments, will be communicated to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division which the British territory adjoins.

14. The officer issuing permits under Rule 10 supra, should furnish the Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose division the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits, the dates on which they were issued, the route by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

15. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination, it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under Rule 11 *supra*. He will examine the seals and weigh each package before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight with the entries in the permit, and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits, will return the original permit to the transporter and will forward the duplicate to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division, across which the consignment has been transported, for transmission to the officer who issued it.

16. Any Land Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of Police or Excise not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in Travancore territory, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

17. Any person found transporting opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads, in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 6 of the Opium Regulation, VI of 1063.

18. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules, shall be allowed to transport drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach, shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Assistant Excise Commissioner concerned who will arrange with the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division from which the offender brought his opium, or intoxicating drugs or poppy heards as the case may be, for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting opium, intoxcating drugs or poppy heads, even under a permit, such consignment shiall be liabile to confiscation.

No. 1549 S. R., dated 2-3-09.

In exercise of the powers given to Government under Sections 4 and 5 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, and in supersession of Government Notifications, dated 14th June 1908 and 23rd October 1908, it is notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows. This notification will come into force on the 1st Meenom 1084.

1. The following officers of the Excise department are declared to be Abkari Officers :—

(1) The Excise Commissioner.
(2) Assistant Excise Commissioners.
(3) Circle Officers.
(4) Inspectors.
(5) Petty Officers.
(6) Peons.

2. The Excise Commissioner is appointed to be the Chief Abkari Officer of the State. He shall exercise throughout the State all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of the abkari revenue. He shall have the control of the administration of the Abkari department and of the collection of the abkari revenue. He shall exercise over Tahsildars, in respect of the abkari revenue, the control exercised by the Division Peiskars in respect of the land revenue He shall have all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulat on He is empowered to appoint any subordinate officer whose pay does not exceed Rs. 40 per mensem.

3. Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers shall exercise all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of all matters relating to the abkari revenue. They shall have throughout the State all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation They shall exercise their powers concurrently with and subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner. Assistant Excise Commissioners are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, and Circle Officers are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem.

4. The following powers are delegated to the Excise Commissioner :—

(*a*) power is delegated to him to grant permission, under Section 6 (*b*) for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than that mentioned in clause (*a*) of that section on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms as may be prescribed by Government form time to time ;

(*b*) power is delegated to him to permit, under Section 7, the export of liquor or intoxicating drugs, on payment of the fee or duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time ;

(*c*) power is delegated to him to grant, under Section 14, to any person or persons, on such conditions and for such period as may seem fit, and subject to confirmation of his action by Government the exclusive or other privilege of selling by retail, or of manufacturing or supplying by whole and selling by retail any country liquor or intoxicating drugs in any area ;

(*d*) power is delegated to him to make the declaration, under Section 18, in regard to any area in which the exclusive privilege of manufacturing toddy has been granted to any person, that the written permission of the grantee to draw toddy shall have within that area the same force and effect as a license from the Division Peishcar for that purpose ; power is also delegated to him to cancel any such declaration made by him ;

(*e*) power is delegated to him.

(i) to cancel or suspend, under Section 22, for any of the reasons stated in clause (a), (b) or (c) of that Section and subject to confirmation of his action by Government, any license or permit,

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person ;

(*f*) power is granted to him, under Section 24 in case of default of any kind made by the grantee of a privilege or by a farmer, and subject to the confirmation of his action by Government, to take the grant or farm under management at the risk of the defaulter or to declare the grant or farm forfeited and re-sell the same at the risk and loss of the defaulter

5. Power is delegated to Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers,

(i) to grant permission under Section 6 (b), for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than that mentioned in clause (a) of that Section, on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exlusiveor other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, under Section 22 clause (d), such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person.

6. The following powers are given to Inspectors, officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouse or excise depots, and officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs :—

(a) to Inspectors—to exercise within their respective ranges, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9;

(b) to officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouses or excise depots—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division peishkar. in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of liquor made in or issued from the distilleries, warehouses or excise depots of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

(c) to the officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storeage of intoxicating drugs—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of intoxicating drugs removed under authority from the store-houses of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

7. The following powers are given to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits and to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs :—

(a) to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits to exercise within the areas specified in their licenses, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of the special permits under section 9 for the transport of such spirits sold by themselves, subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction;

(b) to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs—to perform within the areas specified in their licenses, all the duties of a Division Peishkar in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of such drugs sold by themselves subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction.

8. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered to perform the acts and duties mentioned in Sections 36 to 49 inclusive.

All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered under Section 23, to measure out or to test the strength of any liquor in the possession of licensees in such manner as they may require.

10. (a) Inspectors within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and to discharge all the duties conferred ad imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid, and

(b) Petty Officers and peons, within the circles to which they are attached are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid.

Provided that, with reference to Section 30, there shall be no limit of jurisdiction within Travancore for the Abkari and other department officers named therein, but all persons arrested and all seizures made thereunder shall without delay be made over to the Abkari Officers possessing local jurisdiction.

11. Under Section 63, the Excise Commissioner, Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers, are specially empowered to exercise the powers conferred by the said Section.

No. S. R. 4785, dated 10-3-'09.

In exercise of the powers conferred on Government under Sections 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 26 and 27 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the following rules are prescribed for regulating the import, transport, possession, sale, &c., of cocaine :—

1. Cocaine includes the salts of cocaine and every preparation and admixture thereof.

2. No cocaine shall be imported into Travancore except under a permit, issued under the Abkari Regulation.

3. The transport of cocaine without a permit and the possession of the same without a license, in quantities exceeding 6 grains where the drug is in a dry state, or 25 grains where it is in solution, are prohibited.

4. Qualified medical practitioners and dentists who wish to possess cocaine for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be permitted to possess not more than half an ounce of the drug provided that they take out a license for such possession. The license will be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee.

5. The sale of cocaine except under a license, is prohibited.

6. Licenses for the sale of cocaine may be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee, to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drug as medical practitioners, dentists or as chemists and druggists.

7. The sale of cocaine by a licensed vendor except to another licensed vendor or to a licensed possessor, or on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner or dentist, is prohibited. The prohibition, however does not extend to the sale on the prescription of other than qualified medical practitioners, provided that such prescriptions are countersigned by a medical officer in the service of Government, not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. The above restriction does not apply to the sale of the following [*bona fide*] medicated articles :—

(i) Tooth-ache drops.

(ii) Compound Tablets or Lozenges—Cocaine, chlorate of Potash and Borax.
Krameria and Cocaine.
Menthol, Cocaine and Red Gum.
Benzoin and Cocaine.

(iii) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than 1/16 grain of cocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

8. The term "qualified medical practitioner" in clauses 4 and 7 *supra* means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all recognised Universities of Europe and America, all medical practitioners eligible for registration on the medical register of Great Britain, and all medical subordinates who are in service or who have retired on pension.

The term "qualified dentist" means all persons entitled to be entered in the dentists' section of the medical register of Great Britain.

9. Licensed vendors of cocaine are empowered under Section 9 of the Abkari Regulation, to issue special permits in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, for the transport of the drug sold by them, to any part of Travancore.

10. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of cocaine hydrochloride (hydrochlorate) he should, on the expiry of the period of appeal, send it in a sealed package to the nearest Excise Inspector. The Excise Inspector will dispose of it in the following manner. Phials on which the original capsules, bands, &c., of the makers are intact and packets containing not less than ¼ ounce should be forwarded to the Superintendent, General Medical Stores, Trivandrum; while phials from which the original capsules have been removed and packets containing less than ¼ ounce of the drug, should be sent to the Excise Commissioner for destruction. The Inspector on receipt of the drug, should weigh the same and see that the quantity corresponds with that forwarded by the Magistrate, any discrepancy being reported to the Excise Commissioner for orders. The same instructionsapply to cocaine hydrochloride confiscated by departmental officers. Whenever preparations of cocaine other than cocaine hydrochloride are confiscated, the matter should be referred by the Excise Commissioner to Government for orders.

No. S. R. 2872, dated 21-4-'09.

The Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium intoxicating drugs made from opium, other than those used for smoking and poppy heads, in transit through Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063, and published in pages 532—533 of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated 9th March 1909, are amended, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows :—

1. In Rule 13, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division.

2. In Rule 14, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle through which" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose Division."

3. In Rule 15, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division."

4. In Rule 18, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner."

No. S. R. 3175 dated 24-4-'09 .

Under Section 69 of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to extend from the 1st day of Chingom 1085 the provisions of the above Regulation I *mutatis mutandis* to trees tapped, and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggerry, through the State except in the revenue division of Padmanabhapuram and in the Proverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathoor of the Neyyattinkara Taluk in the Trivandrum division. The following rules are prescribed for regulating and controlling the tapping of trees and the drawing of toddy for the purposes aforesaid. The privilege granted to Abkari contractors and farmers, under Section 18 of the Regulation shall not extend to the grant of permission to tap any trees for sweet toddy.

1. From and after the 1st Chingom 1085, no trees shall be tapped for sweet toddy except under a license issued under these rules.

2. A license under these rules will include the privileges of manufacture and sale of sweet toddy. It may on application, be issued free to a *bona fide* manufacturer of jaggerry and to persons engaged in manufacture and sale of *pathani* or *akkani*.

3. No license shall be granted except in the name of the applicant for it.

4. Applications for the grant of license shall be written in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. They shall be addressed to officers in charge of Circles and may be presented either direct or through the Inspectors of Ranges. When an application is received direct by an Officer in charge of a Circle, he shall ordinarily refer it to the Range Inspector. The Range Inspector, on receipt of an application, shall register the same in his office and submit to the Officer in charge of the Circle, recording his opinion thereon.

5. On receipt of the Inspector's report, the Officer in charge of the Circle may, if he is satisfied that the application is a *bona fide* one, take steps for marking the tree or trees and issuing the license.

6. Licenses will be issued only in respect of trees in topes where other trees are not tapped for the supply of toddy to any toddy shop.

7. No license to tap for sweet toddy shall be issued to any toddy renter or toddy shop-keeper, or to any tapper employed under a renter or shop-keeper, or to any person convicted of any offence under the Abkari Regulation.

8. The currency of the license shall, except as provided in the next Clause be from the date of issue till the end of the Karkadagom following.

9. No trees shall be tapped for sweet toddy, nor shall sweet toddy be drawn from any toddy yielding tree, nor shall any part be attached for that purpose to

any such tree, unless the tree has been previously marked by the Inspector. The licensee shall not tap any tree other than those which he is licensed to tap ; nor shall he tap for fermented toddy.

10. Sweet toddy shall not be drawn except between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Outside the house, no such toddy shall be kept in the garden or field where the trees licensed to be tapped stand, except the toddy in the pots attached to the spathes of the trees.

11. Sweet toddy must be manufactured into jaggerry, or sold, or consumed within 12 hours after it is drawn.

12. No sweet toddy drawn under these rules shall, under any circumstances, be conveyed to a shop for the sale of fermented toddy, or shall to any person licensed to tap or sell fermented toddy.

13. Every license shall be subject to suspension or cancellation by the Excise Commissioner, at his descretion.

14. The licensee if he taps the tree and draws the sweet toddy himself, or, if he delegates the work to anybody else, such other person, shall, at the time of tapping the tree or drawing the sweet toddy, invariably carry the license and he shall produce it forthwith on the demand of any Excise, Land Revenue, or Police officer, or any other officer empowered to make such demand. He shall also be bound to bring down the pot, attached to any tree tapped by him, for inspection on demand by any Excise officer.

15. The licensee shall be bound to see that the internal lime coating of the posts or other receptacles attached to the spathes of trees licensed to be tapped is thoroughly and effectually done, and that the same is renewed every time that the pot or other receptacle is emptied of its contents and is re-attached to the spathes.

16. Every officer in charge of the Circle shall submit to the Excise Commissioner, within the 5th of each month, a statement, in such form as may be prescribed by the latter, showing the number of licenses issued by him in the previous month and other necessary particulars relating thereto. Such statement shall contain at foot a declaration to the following effect:—

"I do hereby declare that I have satisfied myself, after due enquiry that the persons to whom the licenses enumerated above have been granted, are all *bona fide* applicants and none of them has any interest whatever in either the manufacture or the sale of fermented toddy."

No. S. R. 5080, dated 20-7-'09.

Under Section 5 of Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that Inspectors in charge of Excise Ranges are empowered to destroy toddy kept in shops and found unfit for consumption.

No. S. R. 5493, dated 6-8-'09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that Circle Officers are empowered to issue licenses under clause 15, and, permits and licenses under clause 20 of the rules applicable to opium and ganja, passed by Government under date the 15th August 1907.

No. S. R. 6251, dated 9-9-'09.

It is hereby notified that the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Excise Officer in charge of the Alleppey Circle comprise the area which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Alleppey Magistrate prior to Government Notification No. 469 dated 10-10-'08, *viz.*, the whole of the Ariyad Proverthi and Kattur and Chettikad muries of the Mararikulam Proverthi in the Sherthalai taluk and the whole of the Alleppey Proverthi, with the exception of a portion of the Punnapra muri and the whole of the Vandanom muri in the Ambalapuzhai taluk.

No. S. R. 8106, dated 1-12-09.

It is hereby notified that, with a view to avoid unnecessary restrictions and afford facilities to the public, the following rules are passed to regulate the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory. The rules will come into force from 1st Vrischigom 1085.

I. Nature and Contents of Passes or Permits.

1. Permits or passes will be of three kinds:—*General*, *Special* and *Exceptional*.

2. Printed forms, in duplicate or triplicate as may be necessary, shall be used for all permits.

3. Each pass or permit issued shall bear a consecutive number printed on it and a manuscript number assigned to it at the time of issue by the officer or person who issues it, and it shall be sealed with his office seal.

4. Each pass or permit must show, among other details, the quantity, kind (including strength in the case of country spirits) of article, route of transport and destination.

5. As Frontier Customs Chowkeys are maintained by Travancore the route to be entered in a permit or pass shall include one such Chowkey.

6. A general pass or permit shall not be used to cover the transport of more than one consignment a day.

7. The period of currency of a Special or Exceptional pass or permit shall be limited to the number of days necessary in each case for the transport, one day being allowed for each 15 miles by land, 20 miles by water in boats, 8 miles for floating timber or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in case the consignment is sent by rail.

8. The pass or permit shall always be carried with the consignment it covers, except in the case of transport by railway. In the latter case, it shall be presented at the time of booking the consignment at the Railway Station and also at the time of taking delivery of the consignment at the Railway Station.

II. The Authority to issue Passes or Permits.

9. Passes or permits can be issued only by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or by designation, by the Chief Excise Authority of the State in which they exercise their functions, but in no case shall an officer so appointed be below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar or an Excise Inspector.

In the case of timber, the passes or permits may be granted by an Officer of the Forest Department of either State not below the rank of a Ranger.

10. The names and designations of all officers appointed to issue passes or permits and to verify consignments shall be communicated to the Chief Excise Authority of the State for transport across which the passes or permits are to be granted, and they shall also be published in the Gazettes of the two States.

11. The officer issuing passes or permits shall furnish the local Excise or Forest Officer, as the case may be, of the territory through which the consignments are transported with a monthly list of the passes or permits issued by him, showing the names of the persons authorised, the number of the passes or permits, the dates on which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantities covered by the passes or permits, as also the periods fixed for the same. In the case of arrack, it should be stated, whenever possible, whether it is jaggerry or toddy arrack, and in the case of tobacco, whether it is Coimbatore, Jaffna or other kind of tobacco.

III. The persons to whom Passes or Permits may be issued and who may be privileged to transport.

12. In the case of the transport from one part of the Cochin State to another through Travancore territory, of any goods subject to customs duty, under the Travancore Export Tariff, the consignment will be passed on the production of a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the Cochin State, such pass containing a certificate that the goods covered by it are the produce of manufacture of the Cochin State.

13. General passes or permits may be issued to State Farmers or keepers of depots or shops for the transport of toddy, arrack, opium, poppyheads, and ganja.

14. Exceptional passes or permits may be granted to private persons, of respectability for the transport of quantities not exceeding 3 tolas of opium, 10 tolas of poppyheads, or bhang or ganja, 24 drams of toddy, 2 quarts or 16 drams of other liquor, 20 tolas of tobacco, an open box or tin of cigars or cigarettes not exceeding 100, and 3 kalanjus or one tola of snuff. Officers of both the States, while on tour, may also carry the above quantities without permit and shall not be subject to any interference.

15. (*a*) These rules do not apply to the transport of salt and tobacco on behalf of the respective Governments to Vellarapilli, Vadavakode, Chennamangalam, and Puthenchira. Consignments transported to these localities must be covered by passes or permits from the Excise Commissioner or Superintendent or their Assistants or Circle Officers, and the maximum quantities transported in a year will be limited to the quantities fixed upon by the two Governments.

(*b*) But in the case of salts transported from Sirkar depots and bankshalls in either State other than those specified in the above clause, permits shall be issued by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent or Bankshall Vicharippus in the Cochin State, and by the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the Circle Officer, the Port Depot Inspector or Petty Officer in charge of the bankshalls in Travancore.

16. No permits shall be granted to any person who has been convicted of any offence involving a breach of these rules.

IV. How the packages are to be prepared for transport.

17. Every package transported under a special permit shall be carefully packed and sealed and a *fac-simile* of the seal used shall be affixed to the advice as required by Rule 20.

18. Consignments of arrack sent under such permits must be in casks and the bungs of all casks must be sealed with the private seal of an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar in the Cochin State or an Excise Inspector in Travancore, the seals being counter sunk below the surface of the cask. The capacity of all casks should be painted or engraved thereon.

19. The contents or packages of opium, &c. may be marked thereon in tar or paint and as far as possible the gross and net weights should be stated in the passes or permits. But in the case of salt and tobacco, the condition of sealing and packing the goods in the manner contemplated in this rule, will not be insisted on.

V. How consignments are to be dealt with in transit and by whom.

20. Whenever a special pass or permit is issued, a duplicate copy thereof with a *fac-simile* in wax of the seals placed on the consignment shall be despatched on the same day by the issuing officer to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

21. The officer in charge of the Travancore Chowkey through which a consignment passes will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

22. Any officer appointed on this behalf by the Chief Excise Officer of the territory in which he exercises his functions may inspect any consignment in transit, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

VI. How consignments are to be dealt with on arrival at their destination and by whom.

23. On arrival at its destination and before breaking bulk, every consignment must be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose and the results entered on the reverse of the letter of advice which shall then be returned without delay to the officer who issued the permit.

N. B. Salt and tobacco are exempted from the operation of Rules 20 to 28 both inclusive. This does not however prohibit the inspection of salt and tobacco in transit under Rule 22.

VII. Consequences of a breach of these rules.

24. Persons found transporting articles without a pass or permit as required by these Rules, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, and articles transported without a pass or permit, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, will be dealt with in accordance with the laws and rules in force in the State in which the officers is committed.

25. The names of all persons convicted of an offence involving transgression of these rules shall forthwith be communicated by the Magistrate convicting the accused to the Chief Excise officers of both the States who will intimate the names of the persons so convicted to all officers who are authorized to grant passes or permits in their respective territories.

VIII. Officers competent to grant permits and verify consignments and the quantities allowable.

26. Permits for the transport of tobacco, opium, intoxicating drugs, &c., may be granted by the following officers for the quantities not exceeding the limits prescribed hereunder:—

(a) Excise Commissioner, Excise Superintendent and their Assistants or Circle Officers — No limit.

(b) Tahsildars :—

5 seers opium.	40 lbs. of tobacco.
10 do. ganja.	16 seers of snuff.
50 do. bhang.	4,000 cagirs and cigarettes.
15 gals. arrack.	300 maunds salt.
25 do. toddy.	

(c) Excise Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars:—
2 gallons of arrack.
5 do. toddy.

(d) Assistant Conservators of Forests and officers superior to them in rank :—

Timber.....No limit.

(e) Rangers :—

Timber not more than 5 candies, provided that the permit is countersigned by an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

27. All officers not inferior in rank to a Deputy Tahsildar or Excise Inspector shall be competent to verify consignments.

28. For the purpose of these rules, the following table will be used :—

1 lb.—40 tolas—Rs. 40 weight—120 kalanjus—4 seer.
1 maund—40 seers.
1 candy—600 lbs.
1 gallon—6 quarts or 48 drams.

29. The Chief Excise Authority in Travancore is the Dewan and the Chief Excise Officer, the Excise Commissioner, and in Cochin, the Dewan and the Excise Superintendent respectively.

No. S. R. 2527 dated 29th April 1910.

Rules governing the import, transport and export, of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073.

The following rules for the import, transport, and export of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory are passed under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 in supersession to the rules dated 25th August 1909.

1. No Liquor or intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant shall be transported through Travancore territory except under and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following rules.

Note. Passengers entering or leaving Travancore territory by Steam Launches through the Arukutty frontier are allowed to carry free for immediate personal use country liquor or foreign Liquor not exceeding one quart and ganja not exceeding ½ toala weight.

2. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or British territory no permit shall cover the transport of more than the undermentioned quantities of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

Country spirits	.. Eight drams throughout Travancore.
Toddy	...One gallon Do.
Hemp drugs	...Five tolas of Ganja or charas and one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantity.

3 The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed forms and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his office seal.

4. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the liquor or drug is transported one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

5. Every consignment transported through Travancore Territory, under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit, which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of liquor or intoxicating drugs covered by it, the route of transport, the quantity of liquor or intoxicating drugs covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification

6. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station, the officer in charge of which, when the consigument passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

7. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate, thereof which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

8. Every package to be transported through Travancore teritory, under these shall be sealed and the seals issued shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (see rule 3).

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9. Permits for transport under these rules shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf by name or designation by the Deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari, and Customs Department of the Division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

10. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Cutsoms Department of the Division to which the consignment is transported.

11. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under rule 9 must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under rule 10 to verify consignments.

12. The names or designation of all officers appointed to issue permits and to verify consigments will be communicated to the Excise officer in harge of the circle which the British territory adjoins.

13. The officer issuing permits under rule 9 should furnish the officer in charge of the circle through which the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the number of the permits, the dates in which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

14. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under rule 10. He will examine the seals and weigh or measure each package, as the case may be before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight or measurement, as the case may be, with the entries in the permit and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits will return the original permit to transporter and will forward the duplicate to the officer in charge of the circle across which the consignment has been transported for transmission to the officers who issued it.

15. Any Land Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of the Police or Excise Department not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in the Travancore territory, and, when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

16. Any person found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 51 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073.

17. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules shall be allowed to transport liquor or drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Excise officer in charge of the circle, who will arrange with the deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the Division from which the offender brought his liquor or intoxicating drug, as the case may be for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grat permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No. S. R. 2519, dated 8-5-'10.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers of the Excise Department are appointed to issue passes or permits under Clause 9 of the rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette :—

1. The Excise Commissioner.
2. The Officer in charge of the Alwaye Circle.
3. Do. Arukutty Do.
4. Do. Piravom Do.
5. The Excise Inspector in charge of the Arukutty Chowkey.
6. Do. Veluthully Do.
7. Do. Parur Range.
8. Do. Alengad Do
9. Do. Vallom Do.
10. Do. Mamalay Do.
11. Do. Veluthully Do.
12. Do. Perumbalam Patrol Range.
13. Do. Poothotta Do.
14. Do. Vadayar Do.
15. Do. Piravom Do.

No S. R. 2520, dated 8-5-'10.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned Officers of the Excise Department are appointed to verify consignments under Clause 10 of the Rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette : —

1. The Excise Commissioner.
2. The Officer in charge of the Alwaye Circle.
3. Do. Arukutty Do.
4. Do. Piravom Do.
5. The Excise Inspector in charge of the Arukutty Chowkey.
6. Do. Veluthully Do.
7. Do. Munambam Port Depot.
8. Do. Parur Range.
9. Do. Alengad Do.
10. Do. Vallam Do.
11. Do. Mamalay Do.
12. Do. Veluthully Do.
13. Do. Perumbalam Patrol Range
14. Do. Poothotta Do.
15. Do. Vadayar Do.
16. Do. Piravom Do.

No. S. R. 4203, dated 4-8-'10.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following Revised Rules are prescribed by His Highness' Government, under Section 20 and 26 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.

1. Licenses for the sale of foreign lipuor shall be of the following descriptions.—

I. *Wholesale licenses, i. e.,* licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.

Under these licenses, the sale of liquor in any quantity less than one pint is prohibited.

II. *Retail or tavern licenses i. e.,* licenses for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises.

No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

III. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated, wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent. and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent or proof spirit. These licenses will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25.

IV. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale of liquor at refreshment stalls in connection with public festivals, entertainments &c. These licenses will be issued for periods not exceeding 15 days at one time and on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for every 24 hours or fraction thereof. No removals of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

V. *Special licenses.* These will be granted when the circumstances are such as not to allowed of the issue of licenses of any of the other descriptions, on such terms and conditions and for such periods as may be determined by Government.

2. The places sanctioned for the sale of foreign liquor under wholesale or retail licenses, the maximum number of wholesale or retail licenses allowable in each place, and also the fee fixed for each license, are given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

3. The minimum strengths at which foreign spirits can be sold are 25° under proof for whisky, brandy and rum, and 35° under proof of gin.

4. Two or more of the kinds of licenses described in Rule 1 *may* be granted to one and the same person and for one and same place.

5. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to issue the licenses. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect during the Malabar year, *i. e.,* from the 1st Chingom to the last day of Karkadagom.

6. No license shall be issued unless the full amount of the fee prescribed therefore is paid in advance.

7. No license will be issued for a shop which is situated, or which is intended to be opened in a place where, on grounds of police administration or public expediency, it is objectionable to permit any traffic in liquor.

8. The Excise Commissioner may grant or refuse any license without assigning any reasons.

9. Applications for licenses should ordinarily be sent to the Excise office in charge of the respective Circles. The applications should describe distinctly the localities where the shops are situate or are intended to be opened and should state the kind of licenses required. They should also be accompanied by treasury receipts in acknowledgment of the payment of the proper fees. When an application is rejected, the fee tendered will be returned.

10. All orders passed by the Excise Commissioner under these rules will be subject to revision by the Dewan, whose decision will be final.

11. License for the sale of foreign liquor are prohibited from rectifying the spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring, or mixing any material therewith.

12. Every receptacle containing spirits manufactured and flavoured coloured or compounded in India and received or kept for sale, must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "spirit manufactured in India". All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in Travancore, received or kept for sale, must bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling.

13. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to permit or to order the transfer of any shop from one locality to another, within the town or taluk as the case may be, or to order any shop to be closed in the interests of public peace or morality, or on grounds of expediency.

14. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) by a licensee, of any liquor outside the limits of his licensed permises, is prohibited.

15. All liquors sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated Nothing shall be added to them to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose.

16. The sale or transport of liquor by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease, and the employment of such persons in shops for the sale of the same, are prohibited.

17. No shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 10 P. M. except under special authority from the Excise Commissioner or from the Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer.

18. The possession or sale upon any licensed premises, of any liquor other than that to which the license relate, is prohibited.

19. A sign board must be fixed to the front of each shop in a conspicuous place stating the number of the license, the name of the licensee and the nature of his trade. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

20. No drunkenness, rioting or gambling shall be permitted within a shop, and no persons of notoriously bad character shall be permitted to meet or remain therein. Intimation of any offence committed, or of the presence of habitual offenders or disorderly persons, shall be given by the licensee to the nearest Magistrate or Police Station.

21. Such returns and information, as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time, shall be furnished by every licensee.

22. The licensee shall not lease out, sell or otherwise transfer his license, without the written consent of the Excise Commissioner.

23. The licensee shall, on requisition by the Excise Commissioner or any officer duly authorised by him, deliver up his license, for amendment or renewal.

24. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license, either by a licensee or by any persons in his employment, will entail on the licensee, either

(*a*) fine up to Rs. 40, or

(*b*) cancellation of the license, or

(*c*) both.

It shall be competent to the Excise Commrssioner to impose any or all the above penalties.

25. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rules shall not however relieve the licensee or his agents from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Abkari Regulation or under these rules.

26. The Excise Commissioner may, upon giving 15 days' notice, revoke any license, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid by the licensee shall be refunded to him.

27. All Excise officers, of and above the rank of Inspectors, shall have authority to inspect licensed shops, to examine the premises, to test measures in use and the articles under sale and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop.

28. The licensee shall possess or use on the licensed premises, only such standard measures of capacity as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government.

29. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Chingam 1086.

Schedule.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of licenses allowed.		Fee fixed for each license.	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	Nagercoil ...	2	2	B.Rs. 250	B.Rs. 125
2	Thuckalay ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
3	Eraniel ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
4	Martandam ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
5	Neyyattinkara ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
6	Trivandrum ...	8	6	„ 250	„ 125
7	Attingal ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
8	Qulion ...	4	4	„ 250	„ 125
9	Kottarakara ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
10	Punalore ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
11	Shenkottah ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
12	Padanayarkunlangara..	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
13	Kayankulam ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
14	Mavelikara ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
15	Haripad ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
16	Kozhencheri ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
17	Tiruvella ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
18	Edathua ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
19	Alleppey ...	4	4	„ 250	„ 125
20	Shertalla ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
21	Vaikam ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
22	Kottayam ...	2	2	„ 250	„ 125
23	Changanacherry ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
24	Mundakayam ...	3	1	„ 250	„ 125
25	Arudai ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
26	Pampannar ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
27	Vandiperiyar ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
28	Kumili ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
29	Munnar ...	2	2	„ 250	„ 125
30	Yellapatty ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
31	Pala ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
32	Muvattupuzha ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
33	Alwaye ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
34	Angamali ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
35	Paroor ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
36	Perumbavour ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125

No. S. R. 4561, dated 26-8-'10.

It is hereby notified that, under Clauses 9 and 10 of the Rules for regulation the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco timber and articles subject to customs' duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette, the undermentioned Officers of the Forest Department are appointed (1) to issue passes or permits for the transport of timber and (2) to verify the consignments of timber.

1. Conservator of Forests.
2. All Deputy Conservators of Forests.
3. All Assistant Conservators of Forests.
4. Ranger in charge of the Neriamangalam Range.
5. Do. Do. Idyera Do.
6. Do. Do. Manjapra Do.

No. S. R. 2100, dated 2-5-'11.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following shall be substituted for item No. 24 in the Schedule annexed to the Notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910, prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor:—

Serial No	Place.	Maximum number of license allowed.		Fee for each license.	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
				B. Rs.	B. Rs.
24	Mundakayam ...	3	1	250	125

No. S. R. 1441.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the Excise Ranges of Peermade, Meenachil and Changanacherry in the Kottayam circle are reconstituted as follows:—

Name of Range.	Inspector's head quarter.	Extent
Peermade	Peermade	The whole of the Peermade Tauk
Meenachil	Pala	The whole of the Meenachil taluk.
Changanacherry	Changanacherry	The whole of the Changanacherry taluk.

No. S. R. 1634.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated the 5th May 1906, passed under Section 20 of Regulation IV of 1073, for the issue of license under Section 10 of the Regulation for the tapping of toddy-producing trees and for the drawing of toddy therefrom, are extended to the undermentioned local areas, with effect from the 1st of Avani 1088.

1. Karunagapally taluk.
2. Karthigapally Do.
3. Mavelikara Do.
4. Chengannur Do.
5. Tiruvalla Do.
6. Ambalapuzha Do.

No. S. R. 1686. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the MahaRajah, that the following shall be added to the schedule annexed to the notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910 prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of licenses allowed		Fee for each license.	
		Wholesale	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
				Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.
36	Perumbavoor.	1	1	250	125

No. S. R. 1867. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the price of opium issued from the Excise Circle offices to the vend contractors is raised from Bh. Rs. (29½) twenty nine and a half to Bh. Rs. (34½) thirty four and a half per seer with effect from 1st Chingom 1088.

Notice No. S. R. 1852, dated 30th March 1910 will cease to be in force from 1st Chingom 1088.

No. S. R. 2266. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the following shall be substituted for item No. 24 in the Schedule annexed to the notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910, prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor as modified by notification No. S. R. 2100, dated 2nd May 1911, published on page 750 of part I of the Gazette dated 9th May 1911/26th Medom 1086.

Serial No	Place.	Maximum No. of licenses allowed.		Fee for each license.	
		Whole sale.	Retail.	Wholesale	Retail
				Rs.	Rs.
	Mundakayam.	3	1	25	125

No. S. R. 5178. NOTICE

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the cultivation of the ganja plant (Cannabis Sativa or Indica) in every part of the State is strictly prohibited

The attention of the public is also drawn to Section 51 of the Abkarry Regulation, IV of 1073, under which the cultivation of the ganja plant is punishable

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NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2253.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 855, dated the 5th April 1913 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that from and after the 1st Thulam 1089, the selling price of Home salt and Tuticorin salt in all the factories, depots and bankshalls of the State will be Re. (one) 1 and annas (ten) 10 per maund.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th October 1913.

By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 60.

It is bereby notified, for general information, that the territorial limits of the three new Excise Ranges opened from the 1st Dhanu 1089, as sanctioned in G. O. No. S. R. 2595 dated the 15th November 1913, are fixed as hereunder:—

No.	Ranges.	Name of taluk or taluks.	Names of pakuthies or muries included.	Name of Range in which they were included prior to the 1st Dhannu 1089.
1	Kozhencherri ...	Thiruvella ...	Koippuram Aranmola Thottapuzhacheri Mallapuzhacheri Mallukol Aiyroor	Thiruvalla.
		Chengannur...	Rani Knmbazha Ilanthur Pathanamthitta	Chengannur
2	Thodupuzha...	Thodupuzha ...	Manakkad Kumaramangalam Thodupuzha Karikode Karimannoor Kanni Elam Forest	Muvattupuzha.
3	Verapuzha...	Alengad ..	Edapalli Vadakumbhagom Edapalli Thekkumbhagom	Alengad.
		Parur ...	Verapuzha, Ezhikara, and the Kottuvalli and Valluvalli muries of the Kottuvalli pakuthi	Parur.

Huzur Cutcherry.
Trivandrum, 6th January 1914.

P RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 492.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the price of ganja issued from the Excise offices to the vend contractors, as per clause 61 of the notice of sale of the privilege of vending opium and ganja for the years 1089 and 1090, published in the Gazette dated the 27th May 1913, is raised from Bh. Rs. 12 as. 12 to Bh. Rs. (13-12-0) thirteen and 8 annas twelve per seer, with effect from the 20th Kumbhom 1089 3rd March 1913.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd March 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI
Dewan.

No S. R. 679.

NOTIFICATION.

The duty on ganja having been raised by Rs. 2 annas 8 per seer in the Presidency of Madras, with effect from the 1st April 1914, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the price of ganja, issued from the Excise offices to the vend contractors as laid down in clause 61 of the notice of sale of the privilege of vending opium and ganja for the years 1089 and 1090 published in the Gazette dated the 27th May 1913 and subsequently modified by notification No. S. R. 492, dated the 2nd March 1914, is proportionately raised from Bh. Rs. 13 annas 12 to Bh. Rs (16-4-0) sixteen and annas four per seer, with effect from the 1st April 1914, corresponding to the 19th Meenom 1089.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th March 1914.

Sd/P. RAJAGOPALACHARI
Dewan.

No. S. R. 879

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, it is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to exempt, from the operation of Article I of Schedule II of the Regulation, applications presented to the Excise Department by the arrack supply contractors of the State for the issue of arrack from tho distillery to the warehouses.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd April 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 888.

NOTICE.

In continuation of notice No. S. R. 3175, dated the 24th April 1909, it is hereby notified, under Section 69 of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to extend, *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of the above Regulation and the rules passed under the above notice, to trees tapped, and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, in the proverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathur of the Neyyattinkara taluk in the Trivandrum Division.

Huzur Cutcherry.
26th April 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1730.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that His Highness Maha Raja hasthe been pleased to cancel Notice No. S. R. 888, dated 30th April 1914, extend the provisions of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, to trees tappedand to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, in the proverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathur of the Neyyattinkara taluk.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR.
Dewan.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

No. J. 9729 NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated the 8th November 1909, under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, published on page 1966 of Part I ofthe Gazette dated the 9th November 1909, exempting certain persons and places from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the said Regulation, it is hereby notified that the expression 'hilly tracts' means and includes not only the localities defined as hilly tracts in Article 490 of the Travancore Service Regulations but also the places and tracts specified below:—

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and Name of Pakuthy.		Remarks.
Kottayam Division.	Kunnathunad.	2	Manjapira.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the western boundary of the Malayattor Reserve from near Yezhankulam, and to the east of Cochin Malayattor.
		12	Venkur.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the north and east of the Periar river, and to the east of the line from the junction of Periar and Theckuperumthode to Chellad, *i. e.*, to trijunction of survey Nos. 213 of Venkur pakuthy and 307 and 320 of the Kothamangalam Pakuthy.
	Moovattupuzha.	11	Kothamangalam.	That portion of the pakuthy which lies to the east of the line joining the above trijunction and Chellad (2nd mile stone on the Kothamangalam-Thattackad Road) and to the east of the line joining the above mile stone and the trijunction ot Pakuthies, Nos. 11 Kothamangalam, 12 Kuttamangalam and 14 Varapatti.
		12	Kuttamanagalam.	Whole.
		14	Varapatti.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of line joining the above village trijunction and the

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and Name of Pakuthy.		Remarks.
Kottayam Division.	Muvattupuzha. (*contd.*)	14	Varapatti (*contd.*)	junction of Iratta thode (Survey No. 870 of Varapatti) and Vadakanar or Kaliyelipuzha (Survey No. 698 of Enanalloor pakuthy).
		13	Enanalloor.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of Vadakkannar.
	Thodupuzha.	4	Kumaramangalam.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the line joining survey No. 979/5 (on the southern side of Vadakkannar near about (Chikannivalavu) and the trijunction of villages No. 2 Thodupuzha, No. 3 Manakad, and No. 4 Kumaramangalam, by the side of Thodupuzha river.
		2	Thodupuzha.	The portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the Thodupuzha river and to the east of the Thodupuzha-Lalam Road.
		1	Karikod.	Whole.
		5	Karumanur.	Whole.
	Meenachil.	2	Ramapuram.	The portion that lies to the east of the Thodupuzha-Lalam Road.
		4	Bharananganam.	
		3	Lalam.	
		5	Meenachil.	The portion that lies to the east of the Lalam-Meenachil-Ponkunnam Road.
		6	Kondur.	Whole.
	Kottayam.	7	Agalakunnam.	The portion that lies to the east of the Meenachil-Ponkunnam Road.
Quilon Division.	Chengannur.	14	Ranni.	The portion that lies to the east of the Manimalai-Ranni-Kumbazha Road.

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and name of Pakuthy.		Remarks.
Quilon Division.	Chenganur. (*contd.*)	15	Kumbazha.	The potrion that lies to the east of the Ranni-Konni Road.
	Kunnathur.	9	Vallikode.	The portion that lies to the east of the Koni-Kudali-Kalanjur-Pathanapurom Road.
		7	Enathimangalam	
	Pathanapuram	8	Pathanapuram.	The portion that lies to the east of the Pathanapuram-Punalur-Anchal Road.
		5	Punalur.	
	Kottarakara.	7	Anchal.	The portion to the east of Punalur-Anchal Road and to the east of the line joining Anchal (*i. e.* the trijunction Punalur - Anchal, Anchal-Anjur, and Anchal-Kulathupuzha Roads near the Anchal Police Station) and Madathuraykani (*i. e.* the junction of the Trivandrum-Shencotta Road and the approach road to the Travellers' Bungalow at 31 2/3 mile).
		10	Kumil.	
	Shencotta.	5	Mekkara.	The portion that lies to the west of the eastern boundary of Puliyara Reserve.
		3	Puliyara.	
		1	Shencotta.	
Trivandrum Division.	Nedumangad.	6	Vamanapuram.	The portion that lies to the east of the Madathurakani-Palode-Pachai-Vidurai Road.
		5	Anad.	
		3	Uzhamalakkal.	The portion that lies to the east of the Pachai-Vidurai-Ariyanad Road.
		2	Ariyanad.	
		1	Manmurkara.	The portion that lies to the east of the Ariyanad-Manmurkara-Munara Road.
	Neyyattinkara.	6	Ottasekharamangalam.	The portion that lies to the east of the Munara-Kovallur-Kaliel-Thirupparappu Road.
		5	Kunnattukal.	

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and name of Pakuthy.		Remarks.
Southern Division.	Vilavancode.	13	Kaliel.	The portion that lies to the east above road.
	Kalkulam.	10	Thirupparappu.	The portion that lies to the north and east of Kaliel-Thirupparappu-Ponmanai Road.
		11	Ponmana.	The portion that lies to the north of the Thirupparapu Ponmanai-Arumanalloop Road.
	Thovala.	9	Arumanalloor.	The portion that lies to the north of the Ponmana-Arumanalloor-Dersanamkoppe Road.
		8	Dersanamkoppe.	The portion that lies to the north and east of the above Road.
		10	Azhagiapandiapuram.	Whole.
		11	Anantapuram.	Do.
		5	Bhoothapandy.	The portion that lies to the north and east of the Thittuvilai-Aramboly Road.
		4	Thazhakkudi.	The portion that lies to the north of the above Road.
		2	Chempakaramanputhoor.	
		1	Thovala.	The portion that lies to the north of the above road up to the frontier.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14 thNovember 1913.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Officer in charge of the Administration.

No. J. 814. NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the Resident and the Assistant Resident are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th January 1914.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

O.J. 3762.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification No. J. 875, dated the 24th January 1913, and published on page 255 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 4th February 1913, it is hereby notified, under sanction His Highness the Maha Raja, that the proviso to Rule 7 of the Rules under the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, is amended as follows:—

"Provided that general licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year "from the date of issue may be granted by the Dewan in Form II-A to appli- " cants who have obtained the previous permission of the Resident, on payment " of a fee of Rs. 5, to carry through the frontiers of the State, arms, ammunition " or miltary stores in reasonable quantities and for *bona fide* purposes of sport " or protection."

"General licenses may be granted under this proviso only to persons licensed "or exempted under the Regulations of their own State, who have occsion "frequently to carry arms and ammunition across the frontiers; and no fee " will be charged in respect of the renewal of such licenses".

uzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th May 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Memorandum upon the Law regarding arms and ammunition is published for information:—

1. Dwellers in Travancore or Cochin States who wish to bring from British India into these States arms or ammunition must apply to the Resident for a non-objection certificate and must forward this certificate to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, who has power to grant a permit.

2. Those who wish to send into British India from those States arms or ammunition must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police Madras, or from the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment goes.

3. If it is desired to send into British India arms solely for the purpose of repair, European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and other persons enumerated in Rule 1 of the Arms Act Rules can obtain from the Resident free of charge a permit to import such arms into British India and to afterwards export them from British India into these States.

4. There are special restrictions regarding all rifles of ·303 bore and rifles of ·450 bore which are of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern. The importation of these rifles into India has now been absolutely prohibited. Persons who already possess such a rifle ought to apply to the Resident for a license to possess it. Such license will be granted free of charge to European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and to others as aforesaid. This license ought to be deposited with a dealer in ammunition who has received the permission of Government to keep a stock of ammunition for such rifles. Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras have this permission. A licensed holder of such a rifle can obtain from the Resident a permit to obtain 200 pounds of ammunition per annum for sporting purposes. 22nd September 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the following persons and places are exempted from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Regulation, except in regard to cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, sub-marine mining, war-rockets, rifles of ·303 bore of rifles or ·450 bore, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores aforesaid, dynamite and mcahinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Persons.

1. All persons who are exempted by the British Government, under the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, as per Schedule A.

2. The whole of the Nayar Brigade in regard to arms supplied by Government.

3. The entire staff of the Police, Excise, Forest, Jail, Cardamom, Anchal, Medical and other departments—in regard to arms supplied for their use by Government.

4. All officers of Government whose pay or pension is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

5. All persons who are or have been members of
i the Legislative Council.

ii. the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

iii. the Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam Town Improvement Committees.

6. The heads and other members of the following families :—

1. Kilimanoor Kottaram, Chirayinkil taluk.
2. Alangad Swaroopam, Alangad taluk.
3. Kartigapalli Koikkal, Kartigapalli taluk.
4. Ananthapurathu Kottaram, Do.
5. Chempro Kottaram, Do.
6. Mavelikara Kottaram, Mavelikara taluk.
7. Prayikkara Kottaram, Do.
8. Cherukole Kottaram, Do.
9. Karama Kottaram, Do.
10. Panthalathu Koikal Mavelikara and Chengannur taluks.
11. Ennakkad Kottaram, Chengannur taluk.
12. Vaddakkay Matom Kottaram, Do.
13. Gramathu Kottaram, Do.
14. Vanjipuzha Matom Kottaram, Do.
15. Karippapanangadu Kovilagom. Do.
16. Paliakkara Kottaram, Thiruvellah taluk.
17. Nedumparathu Koikkal, Do.
18. Aranmula Kottaram, Do.
19. Lekshmipuram Kottaram, Changanacherry taluk.
20. Mariapalli Kottaram, Kottayam taluk.
21. Thekkumkoor Koikkal, Do.
22. Pallathu Kottaram. Do.
23. Vadakkumkoor Koikkal, Vaikam and Meenachil taluks.
24. Poonjat Koikkal, Meenachil taluk.
25. Edapalli Swaroopam, Kunnathunad taluk.
26. Parur Koikkal, Parur taluk.
27. Nagercoil Amma Veedu.
28. Arumanai Amma Veedu.
29. Thiruvattar Amma Veedu.
30. Vadaserri AmmaVeedu.
31. Pulimuttu Amma Veedu.
32. Kallampalli Amma Veedu.

7. All persons who are exempted from attendance in Civil Courts.

8. All persons who pay an assessment not less than Rs. 100 per annum to Government.

Places.

Hilly tracts, as specified in article 490 of the Civil Service Regulations.

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SCHEDULE A.

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

1. The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

The table.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) Every Maharajah, Raja, Nawab or Member of any Order of Knight-hood and every person who— (a) holds the Kaisar-i-Hind Medel or (b) bears a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or (c) holds a sword granted to him in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind, or (d) holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria, (e) is exempted from personal appearance in a Civil Court.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British and ammunition which can be fired from the same ; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person hereinexemptedshall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(2) Every Member or ex-Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, or eastern Bengal, and Assam.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(3) Every Commissioned or Gazetted Officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, every commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service, Troops in active service, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or sailor in the service of His Majesty, every enrolled volunteer and such officers of the	Do.	Do.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Police (including officers subordinate to the Criminal Intelligence Department), Forests, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium and Excise Departments, as the Local Government may by general or special order, direct. Provided that a native soldier while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted to him by his Commanding Officer. *Explanation.*—The term "soldier" as used in this clause does not include a "reservist."			
(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer salaried or honorary of the Judicial service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, Munsiff, or Judicial Myook, and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer. *Explanation.*—In the Madras Presidency the word "Munsiff" applies to "District Munsiffs" appointed under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service. (c) war-rockets, (d) rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles as such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same, (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(5) Every retired commissioned or gazetted native officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces and every retired commissioned or gazetted officer of Imperial Service Troops who.— (a) is in receipt of a pension as such, or (b) not being in receipt of such a pension, has been recommended for exemption by his Commanding Officer by entry recorded on his discharge certificate, and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct	Do. Kukris. ...	Do. ...	Do All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunitions.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) Every pensioned Gurkha officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	Such arms as his superior departmental officer may direct him to carry.	...	Those contained in Sections 13 to 19.
(7) Every revenue official and post runner in any frontier or wild district where his superior departmental officer directs him to carry arms on duty.	Such arms as the Superintendent of Geological Survey may direct him to possess or carry.	...	Do.
(8) Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms.			
(9) Every Consul, Consular Agent, duly accredited Vakil or Agent of any Native State in India.	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles o ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India (c) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(10) The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kanta Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bore lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same;	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control,	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunitions.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
	(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	
(11) Maharajah Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussoorie.	Do.	Do.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(12) General Khadga Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, residing at Sauger.	Do.	Do.	Do
(13) Every European or East Indian subject of His Majesty, every Armenian and every European or American who is not a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, only so long as he is temporarily residing or travelling in India.	Do.	In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing proviso and restriction, any person possessing fire-arms in Burma without license in virtue of this exemption shall annually register them— (a) where they are possessed in Rangoon in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and (b) in any other case in the office of the District Magistrate, on or before such date as the local Government may by general or special order direct.	Do.
(14) Every ruling Prince or Chief, and such members of the families or high officials of a ruling Prince or Chief as the local Government or Political Agents may designate on the occasions of his or their entering or residing in British India, with his or their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Agent under the special or general orders of:—	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(a) the Government of India, or (b) the local Governments in respect of Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively, and all officials of such Princes or Chiefs passing through British India on duty.	and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.		Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(15) (a) Every land-holder or member of a Muncipal Board or Committee, being of approved loyalty and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the local Government. (b) Every Malikana-holder in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency. (c) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties. (d) Every person who holds fire-arms presented to him by the Government of Burma.	Do.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(16) Save in the Punjab, every head of a village, ghat wal, digwar or other rural police officer.	Such arms as the local Government may notify to be necessary for the discharge of his police duties.	...	Do.
(17) Every subject of the Baroda or Indore state, or of any State or jagir in the Bundlekhand Agency who may transport arms or ammunition across any part of British India from one part of the territory of such State to another part of the territory of the same State under a license granted by the Resident of or Assistant Resident of Baroda, or Resident at Indore or the Political Agent or his Assistant respectively.	Such arms or ammunition as may be covered by his license.	...	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(18) The following persons and their retainers, namely— (a) The ancient Zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency ; and the Mahant of Tirupati, in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency. (b) the Dekkhan and Southern Maharatta Country Sardars ; such of the Mehwasi Chiefs of the Khandesh District ; and such members of the Talpur family of Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate ; (c) the great Zemindars of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam ; (d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab ; (e) Shan Sawbwas and other Native Chiefs in Burma ; (f) the Zemindars of the Scheduled District of the Central Provinces ; (g) such nobles and high officials of the Baroda State as the Government of India may designate ; (h) such nobles and high officials of the Hyderabad State as the Government of India may designate ; (i) such officials of the Paigah Nobles and the larger jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, as may be authorised by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the territory to another part of the same territory.	All except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war rockets, (*d*) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same ; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (*a*) the persons to be included in this category, and (*b*) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case ; (*c*) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(19) (a) The Oudh retainers of His Highness Rajah Sir Jagajit Singh. K. C. S. I., Bahadur, of Kapurthala Raja-i-Rajagan. (b) the retainers of the following nobles in the United Provinces—Raja Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadawar. Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur. Raja Ram Singh, C. I. E. of Rampura. Raja Sardar Singh, Bahadur, of Katehra, His Highness Maharajah Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of Benares.	Do.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (*a*) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case, (b) the purposes for which such	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisons and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Raja Udai Partab Singh C. S. I. of Bhinga. Kaja Balwant Singh, C. I. E. of Awa. Maharajah Sir Hagwati Parshad Singh, K. C. I. E., of Balaumpur. Raja Kishen Kumar of Ahaspur Bilari. Kunwar Rukmangad Singh of Katiari. Raja Rama Pertab Singh of Manda. Maharani Jagdumba Debi of Ajudhiya. Shahzada Basdeo Singh, residing in the Rae, Bareli district. (c) The retainers of— Raja Raghoji Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces. (d) The Prince of Arcot.		arms may be carried.	Those contained in Section 15.
(20) (a) Rajbansi and Bindraban. sons of the late Ram Bakhsh Sunadar Bahadur, of the Nepal Escort, residing at Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. (b) The undermentioned persons belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in British India— 1. Kot Daffedar Hanubhai Ranchodji... 2. Daffedar Mangalsinh Sheoprasad... 3. Daffedar Kasalsinh Mulubha 4. Farrier Jeha girkhan Chhotukhan... 5. Farrier Ismail Govind ... 6. Farrier Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen... 7. Sowar Ramprasad Matadin 8. Sowar Kirpalsinh Badluesinn ... 9. Sowar Jetubbai Kala 10. Sowar Nathubhai Madarsinh.	The sword and dagger granted to their father for good services to the Government. The Swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakorsahib of Bhavanagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War.		Do.
(21) Every British Officer in Satff, departmental and regimental employ, every member of a Volunteer Crops and every Warrant Officer of Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant	Single barrel rifles of ·303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a	All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Officer who is an instructor of a Volunteer Corps).		range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers become part of the equipment to the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps Senior Officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that in the case of regimental officers, Warrant officers non-commissioned officers and volunteers, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and departmental officers will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted, for in the same manner as other equipment. 5. This exemption shall in the case of volunteers cease to	Those contained in Section 15.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		have effect on the owner leaving the volunteer force. Provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him. 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	
(22) Any of the undermentioned persons, not being members of transborder tribes :— (a) any Baloch belonging to any organised tuman while within the limits of such tuman or any other tuman in the Dehra Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab ; (b) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874) ; or (c) villagers residing in— (i) the North-West Frontier Province, or, (ii) the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali District, or the Attock Tahsil of the Attock district of the Punjab pursuing raiders or members of transborder tribes or Baloches who have committed, or attempt to commit any offence in British India.	All arms, except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	...	Those contained in Section 13.
(23) Any of the persons described in sub-heads (b) and (c) of entry (19).	All arms and ammunition except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	...	Those contained in Sections 14 and 15.

No. J. 611.

NOTIFICATION.

Rules made by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, under the arms Regulation, V of 1084, under date the $\frac{29\text{th January 1912.}}{16\text{th Makaram 1087.}}$

TRANSPORT, EXPORT AND IMPORT.

1. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported from one part of Travancore to another, without a license in Form I appended to these Rules, granted by the District Magistrate under his signature. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees.

2. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed, are permitted to transport, from one part of Travancore to another, without a license, arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use.

3. A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to to transport to his residence, from the permises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantities and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition or military stores may supply the same to the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser, the articles ordered by any such person, so long as the requirements of Rule 2 are satisfied and the address of the person, for whom they are intended is legibly stated on the parcel or parcels containing the articles.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void, if the consignment breaks bulk at any place other than the place for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than double the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted for importation into the Travancore State, by sea or backwater or land, of cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, submarine mining, war rockets, rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the importation by Europeans of rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore, and balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, already in British India.

6. Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores, other than those whose import is prohibited under Rule 5, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the Dewan, provided that the licensee has taken the previous permission of the British Resident in Travancore. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees, and the license shall be in Form II appended to these Rules. The Dewan may remit the fee when he is satisfied that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of either person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India, a copy of the license will be sent to the British Resident in Travancore.

7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores should apply to the Dewan, through the British Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Memorandum issued by the British Resident and published on page 533 of Part II of the Travancore Official Gazette dated 13th June 1911.

8. Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the District Magistrate.

The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees and the license shall be in Form III appended to these Rules. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores exported to any part of British India, a copy of the license shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the Dewan, for transmission to the British Resident in Travancore.

9. Persons desirous of transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must apply in writing to the District Magistrate. The application must specify—

(a) the place to which the articles are to be transported or exported, the route of transport or export, and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey ;

(b) the quantity, description, average price and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition.

(c) whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the officer of the place of consignment, empowered by the law in force in that place to issue licenses for the import of arms. (If so, the documentary evidence of such consent must be produced.)

10. Persons transporting, importing or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly, on the cases or packages containing such articles, a declaration of their contents.

11. In the case of transport or import by land or backwater, the consigner must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the local Magistrate, who should satisfy himself that the artile correspond with the entries in the license and that any deficiency is properly accounted for. In every case of export or import by sea, the license shall be produced before the Customs Officer at the port of shipping or consignment, before the articles are allowed to be removed.

Manufacture and Sale.

12. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form IV appended to these Rules. The fee payable shall be twenty rupees in respect of every license to manufacture, convert and sell, and fifteen rupees in respect of every license to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores. Every license-holder under this Rule shall keep, in such form as the Government may, from time to time, direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition or military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. All Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector, are authorised to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions, in which arms or ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition and military stores, shall affix, on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores" as the case may be.

Possession of Arms and going armed.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition, in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection or of display, may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form V appended to these Rules. Every such license shall be liable to a fee of fourteen chackrams for each weapon. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

14. The District Magistrate may grant a license in Form VI appended to these Rules, for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period which such journey will occupy. Such license will be valid only for such journey and

for such period, and will be liable to a fee of seven chackrams for each Weapon. Holders of licenses under this Rule, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form VII appended to these Rules, by the District Magistrate without fee and for a term of one year, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such licenses will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the village for which they are granted. It will be subject to the condition that the weapon will be confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any decree, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bona fide* for the destruction or driving of wild animals doing injury to human life, crops or cattle, within the area specified in the license. Holders of licenses under this Rule must not go armed to fairs, religious Processions or other public assemblies.

16. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors, cultivators, and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and other persons, for similar purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. Such licenses shall be given in Form VIII, appended to these Rules. No license shall be granted under this Rule to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in quantities exceeding 30 thirty lbs.

17. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to transport dynamite blasting gelatine and detonating caps, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses also shall be given in Form VIII. No license shall be granted under this Rule to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps in quantities exceeding (30) thirty lbs.

18. Licenses for the importation, possession or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be intended only for *bona fide* medicinal, commercial, or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee. This concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition generally, as defined in Section 4 of the Regulation.

GENERAL.

19. The fees leviable under these Rules shall be taken in impressed stamps. Ordinarily, the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps" the applications may be on plain paper. When the application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp" and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

20. All licenses under Rules 12, 13 and 15 shall expire on the last day of Karkadagom of the year for which they may be issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration, on receipt of a second fee, by the authority that granted it.

21. When a license granted in accordance with these Rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license, if it is not in excess of one rupee and in other cases, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee, may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, only on payment of a fee of seven chackrams.

22. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these Rules and subject to the provisions of the Regulation. Licenses under Rules 13 and 15 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season in pursuit of game that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the verse of the license.

23. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these Rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police officer in charge of a Police Station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

24. All licenses granted shall be written or printed in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk.

25. A license granted under these Rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the District Magistrate granting a license under Rule 13 or 14, deems it expedient to include the retainers of the persons named in the license ; in such case, the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

26. The District Magistrate may refer to the Government any application for a license or the renewal of a license.

27. The Dewan or the District Magistrate may at his discretion refuse to grant or renew a license.

FORM I.

RULE 1.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in the Travancore State.

Name, &c. of license-holder & agent, if any, authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which license is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.				
								From the ....108... to the.... 108.....		

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form I.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

3. The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

4. The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

5. This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the locality to which the articles are consigned and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of the consignment reaching his jurisdiction. The Magistrate must satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with and return the license to the District Magistrate.

6. A copy of the license must be sent by the District Magistrate, to the local Magistrate on the date of its issue.

FORM II.

RULE 6.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land.

Name and residence of license holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or miltary stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					From the... ..... 108.....to the ....108.....

(Signature)
Dewan.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form II.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.

2. It becomes invalid, if bulk is broken, or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

3. It is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. The contents of each package covered by this license, shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must, within six days of their reaching Travancore territory, be available for exhibition to the local Magistrate.

6. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named are to be transported to any place, they must be protected by another license for transport or export by land.

FORM III.

RULE 8

Fee—Five rupees.

License to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land.

Name, &c. of license-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose, for which consignment is required	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					From the... .....108.. ..... to the..... .....108.....

Date.

(Signature)
District Magistrate

Seal.

Reverse of Form III.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.

2. This becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

3. This is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described legibly on the outside of such package.

5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the consignment reaches its destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the local Magistrate within six days of their reaching the frontier and before they leave Travancore territory.

FORM IV.

RULE 12.

Fee—Twenty rupees for a license to manufacture, convert and sell and fifteen rupees for a license to keep and sell.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms.		Description of ammunition or military stores.		Date on which license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	

(Signature)

Date. District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form IV.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all in such forms as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police Station.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or place of business, a sign-board, on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores", as the case may be.

6. He shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form V or VI—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The license-holder shall not sell arms or ammunition to any person without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate. But this prohibition does not apply to persons exempted under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation and who declare that they purchase for their own use.

QQQQ

FORM V.

RULE 13.

Fee—Fourteen chackrams for each weapon.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by this license.	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	Place within which license is valid.	Date on which the license expires.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form V.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named.

4. It extends only to the place named, unless countersigned for other places by the District Magistrate.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place named for *bona fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license, but, unless specially authorised by the District Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VI.

RULE 14.

Fee—Seven chuckrams for each weapon.

License to go armed, on a journey.

Name, &c. of license-holder with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license.	Description of arms and ammunition covered by the license.	Place of departure, route and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
					From the...108... to the...108...

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VI.

1. This license covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.
2. It is void after expiration of the period named.
3. It is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
4. It does not permit holders to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.
5. The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars, endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature: –
   (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
   (2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
   (3) the date of purchase.

FORM VII.

RULE 15.

Free of all fee.

License to possess arms and ammunition for purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, &c. of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Arms & ammunition.		Place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Description.	Quantity		From the..... .....108..... to the.....108...

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date

Seal.

Reverse of Form VII.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
2. The holder is bound to show his license and weapons, six months after the date of the license, to the nearest Magistrate.
3. This license is void, if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of a decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license or if he fails to show it six months after the date of the license to the Magistrate aforesaid.
4. It is void on the death of the holder.
5. The holder must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.
6. The holder is bound to observe a close season, if imposed.
7. If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VIII.

RULES 16 AND 17.

Free of all fee.

License to possess and transport gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, for bona fide blasting purposes.

Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Columns to be filled in cases of transport.			Quantity of gunpowder, fuses, &c.	Place within which the license is valid.	Term for which the license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which the license is valid.	Destination.			
		From the ... 108...to... the...108...				

Date.

(Signature)
Dewan.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VIII.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.
2. It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, &c. named.
3. It extends only to the place named, and is void after expiration of the term mentioned.
4. In cases of transport:—
the license becomes void, if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.
5. The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.
6 This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate and the article must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of their arrival at their destination.

Rules for the possession and use of Explosives.

Rules under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1079 passed under date the 11th October, 1904.

I. An explosive shall not be possessed or used except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under the Regulation.

Provided that this Rule shall not apply.—

(1) to person possessing for his private use and not for sale;

(*a*) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs;

(*b*) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs.

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

II. Applications for licenses to possess and make use of explosives shall be made to the Dewan in writing and shall specify.—

(*a*) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant;

(*b*) the boundaries of the place where the explosives are proposed to be stored;

(*c*) the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept in stock and to be used for a given period;

(*d*) the purpose for which the explosives are required and any further information which the Dewan may require.

III. If the Dewan finds no objection, a license as per form appended will be granted.

IV. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which shall be returned to the applicant in the case the license is refused.

V. A license shall hold good only for the Malabar year in which it is issued. The license may be renewed at the end of the period on a fresh application accompanied by the prescribed fee.

VI. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed a duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of eight annas.

VII. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

VIII. If a person to whom a license has been granted dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the rules for acting under the license during such reasonable time, as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

IX. Any person lawfully entitled under Regulation III of 1061, as amended by Regulation I of 1069, to possess for manufacture and sale any explosive, coming under the head of "ammunition" as defined in that Regulation need not take out a license under these rules, for possessing any such explosive for the purpose of such manufacture and sale.

X. The person obtaining a license shall be bound to keep a correct account showing the quantity and kind of explosive received and used each day, the purpose for which it was used, and the name of the person to whom it was given. Such accounts shall be open to the inspection of any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

XI. The Dewan shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time whenever he finds sufficient cause for doing so, and no action shall lie against him or any other officer acting in this behalf in consequence of such withdrawal; nor will the fee paid for the license or any part of it be refunded.

XII. The Dewan shall also have the right of cancelling any license if any offence be committed with any explosive within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used.

XIII. The breach of any of the provisions of these rules or of the condition of the license is liable to the penalty prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of the license.

License issued under Regulation V of 1079.

The Dewan of Travancore in consideration of a fee of Rs. 15 hereby licenses under section 3 of Regulation V of 1079 to possess and make use of explosives defined under section 2 of the said Regulation under the following conditions:—

(1) This license will be in force during the year M. E. after which it should be renewed if necessary.

(2) The explosive shall not be stored anywhere else than in the place mentioned in the margin.

(3) The explosive *viz.*, shall not be used for any other purpose than that mentioned in the application *viz.*,

(4) The licensee shall keep a register showing the quantity and kind received, the quantity used each day, the purpose for which it was used and the name of the persons to whom it was given for use. Such register shall be open to the inspection of officers appointed under this Regulation.

(5) If any quantity remains at the expiry of this license, a fresh license should be obtained.

(6) The Government reserve to themselves the right of cancelling this license if any offence be committed with explosives within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used, or for any other sufficient cause.

(7) The breach of any of the provisions of the rules or of these conditions is liable to the penalties prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of this license.

Given under my hand and seal this the day of

108
190

Dewan.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation III of 1061, the undermentioned persons, belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in Travancore in respect only of the swords of honor presented to them by His Highness the Takhor Shaib of Bhavangar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late war (No. 458 dated 16-3-05.)

No.	Name.	Designation.	Caste.	Native place.	District.
1	Hanubhai Ranchodji ...	Cost Duffedar	Rajput ..	Kutharia ...	Jhallawad.
2	Mangalsinh Shivprasad...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Kiraptur ...	Unao.
3	Kasalsinh Mulubha ...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Padwa ...	Gogo
4	Jehangirkhan Chhotuhan.	Farrier ...	Musalman	Sirkar ...	Jeypur
5	Ismal Gonind ,,	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhavangar.	Bhavangar
6	Shekh abaulkhan Shekh Husen...	Do. ...	Do' ...	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore.
7	Ramprasad Matadin ...	Sowar ...	Rajput ...	Bhavpur ...	Benares.
8	Kirpalsinh Badlusinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tejpara ...	Etawah.
9	Jettlibhai Kala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakhnaka ...	Bhavangar
10	Nathabhai Madarsinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhojapara ...	Gogo

Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in Notification No. P. D. 1924 dated the 11th November last. (No. 367 dated 1st March, 1905.)

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Lahej ...	9 guns.
2	Fadthli Sultan of Shukara ...	9 guns.
3	Haushabi Sultan of Musaimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Haushabi country ...	...
4	Sultan of the Upper Aulaks (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Aulaki Sultan of Nisab) ...	...
5	Upper Aulaki Chief of Yeshbum ...	...
6	Yaffai Sultan of Khanfar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country ...	...
7	The Principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed ...	...
10	Sultan of Kishn and Socotra ...	9 guns.
11	The Principal Sheikh of the Rujai Section of the Subaihi ...	...
12	The Principal Sheikh of the Dthubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
13	Sheikh of the Muflahai Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal. ...	...
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki ...	...
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla ...	9 guns.*
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali ...	...
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balahaf ...	...
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Attiffi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makhdumi Section of the Subaihai ...	...
20	Sharif of Behan-al-Kasab ...	...
21	Alawi Shekh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country ...	...
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Mansuri Section of the Subaihi ...	...
23	The principal Sheikh of the Parhaimi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
24	Sheikh of Irka ...	...
25	Sheikh of Haura ...	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
27	Sakladi Sheikh of the Sahib tribe of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
28	Amir of Dthala ...	...
29	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi ...	...

*The present Sultan gets a personal salute of 12 guns

LIST B.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have concluded treaties, including the Sultan of Masket.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Masket	21 guns.
2	Sheikh of Keweit	† 5 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	† 5 guns.
4	Sheikh of Abu Thab	† 5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	† 3 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah*	† 3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	† 3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Um-el-Kowein	† 3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima*	† 3 guns.

* Chiefships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah.

† Fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

Circular Memorandum.

Any person desiring to bring arms ammunition from British India into Travancore or Cochin must obtain,

(*a*) a license from the British Resident to export the said arms or ammunition from British India,

(*b*) a license from the Dewan of the State concerned to import them.

(2) Each application for the British Resident's Export license must be stamped, with a British Indian Court fee stamp of the value of one anna and except in the case of arms (other than cannon) or ammunition to be exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by a person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition, must be accompanied by a license fee of Rs. 5.

(3) Applications should be addressed in the first instance to the Assistant Resident, Trivandrum, and should contain,

(*a*) the name and residence of the applicant and if the applicant does not intend to bring the arms or ammunition into Travancore or Cochin himself, the name and residence of the agent by whom they are to be brought,

(*b*) an exact description of each of the weapons the applicant proposes to import-bore or calibre, single or double barrelled, rifled or smooth bore and in the case of revolvers, the pattern,

(*c*) in the case of ammunition, miltary stores etc., the full description including the weight and quantity or in the case of cartridges the number, bore, whether for rifle or smooth bore, whether loaded or unloaded,

(*d*) the probable number of packages,

(*e*) the place of despatch and the route by which the articles are to be imported into the State,

(*f*) destination,

(*g*) name and residence of consignee,

(*h*) the purpose for which the articles are to be imported. A form embodying this information is appended to this memorandum and should whenever possible be adopted.

(4) The Resident will forward his Export license direct to the applicant and will at the same time forward a copy to the Dewan of Travancore or Cochin as the case may be. He cannot undertake to forward applications for import licenses or the fees payable therefor. These should be sent direct to the Dewans of the States by applicants.

(5) (*a*) Each application for an import license to the Dewan of Travancore should be stamped with a Travancore court fee stamp of the value of Rs. 2 except when the application is for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection, when the stamp should be of the value of 2 chackrams.

(*b*) Each application to the Dewan of Cochin should be stamped with a Cochin court fee stamp of the value of Re. 1.

(*c*) Each application to the Dewan of either State should be accompanied by an import license fee of Rs. 5; provided that the Dewan may remit the fee in the case of imports into Travancore of reasonable quantities of ammunition for the personal use of the importer for the purposes of sport or the protection of person or property, or in the case of imports into Cochin of arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities, required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of person or property.

(6) To meet the case of persons who have occasion to carry arms and ammunition frequently across the frontiers of the States for the purposes of sport or protection a general license, valid for one year from the date of issue, may be granted in Travancore by the Dewan and in Cochin by the District Magistrate with the sanction of the Dewan. Such licenses will be granted free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulations of the respective States and on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 to others.

(7) Applicants should arrange for the import of the articles licensed within the periods for which the licenses are valid. Applications for the renewal of licenses must be stamped in the same way and be accompanied by the same license fees as the original applications.

(8) The attention of licensed vendors of ammunition and military stores is drawn to the following further instructions:—

They should forward to the Resident before the close of January of every year their application for permission to import ammunition (percussion caps, gunpowder, sulphur etc), into the State for that year, *showing the quantity sold by them under each head in the previous year and their demand for the current year.*

Applications subsequently received will ordinarily be disregarded. In January the Resident will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received alloting to each a fair proportion of the total quantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year. Petitions subsequently received for permits to export will be liable to summary rejection.

These rules come into force from 1st March 1913.

Resident's Office,
Trivandrum,
14th February 1913.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Resident.

LICENSE TO EXPORT ARMS, AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES BY RIVER OR LAND.

Name and residence of Licence-holder, and agent, if any.	No. of Packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or Number.					
										From——————of ——————191 to the——————of ——————

769.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, II of 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms" "Ammunitions" or "Military Stores" as the case may be so as to be readily recognisable by the Railway authorities.

No. J. 2692.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the following clause is added in the Notification No. J. 5631, dated the 8th November 1909, published on page 1966 of the Government Gazette, dated 9th November 1909, exempting certain persons and places from the operation of Section 9 and 10 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084:—

"4 (a) All officers of the Police Department down to and including Inspectors, all officers of the Excise Department down to and including Inspectors, all officers of the Forest Department down to and including Rangers and Deputy Rangers, all officers of the Anchal Department down to and including Anchal Overseers, and all officers working in the Devicolam Revenue Division down to and including Village Officers—whatever their pay, and whether the arms in their possession have been supplied by Government or not."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th May 1910.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. J.18280.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that for the purposes of the definition of "Military Stores" contained in Section 4 of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, all the Sections of the Regulation are extended throughout Travancore.—

(1) to all lead exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.* (800) eight hundred tolas,

(2) to all leaden bullets and bird shot ; and

3) to all sulphur exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.*, (800) eight hundred tolas.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd November 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

No. J. 875.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification No. J. 611, dated the 29th January 1912, and published on pages 341 to 350 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 6th February 1912, containing the Rules under the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Rules 6 and 7 of the said Rules are amended as follows:—

In Rule 6, for the words "The Dewan may remit the fee when he is "satisfied that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona fide* "for purposes of either person or property", substitute the words "The Dewan "may remit the fee in the case of ammunition imported in reasonable "quantities for the personal use of the importer for the purpose of sport or "the protection of person or property."

Delete the present Rule 7 and substitute the following:—

"7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores "should apply to the Dewan, after having obtained the previous permission "of the Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained "in the Memorandum issued by the Resident on published and pages 425— "426 of Part II of the Travancore Official Gazette, dated the 30th April 1912. "In the case of imports from Cochin, the applicants should also produce the "export license obtained from the Cochin State.

"Provided that in respect of arms, ammunition and military stores which "have already been lawfully imported into or are already lawfully possessed "in the Travancore State, general licenses valid for a period not exceeding "one year from the date of issue, to carry through the frontiers of the state "such arms, ammunition or military stores, in reasonable quantities and for "*bona fide* purposes of sport or protection may be granted by the Dewan in "form II A, to applicants, on payment of a fee of five Rupees and free of fee "to applicants exempted by Notification dated the 8th November 1909, issued "under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th January, 1913.

P RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

FORM II A.

RULE 7.

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

(Free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulation)

(This applies only to arms, ammunition and military stores already lawfully imported into or lawfully possessed in Travancore).

License to carry arms, ammunition or military stores through the frontiers of the State.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder with paticulars of residence.	ARMS.		Ammunition or military stores.		Purpose for which granted.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.		
L. No. of 191							From the 191 . to the 108 .

Huzur Cutcherry,

Trivandrum.....191 .

(Seal.)

DEWAN.

REVERSE OF FORM II. A

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2 This covers only the person and the arms etc., named herein.

3. This is valid only for the period named herein.

4. This authorities to holder to carry the arms etc., covered by this through the frontier chowkeys of the State for *bona fide* protection or sport.

5. This must be produced before the Customs Officer s.

No. J. 1087.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, it is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to wholly remit the fee payable under para 2 of Clause (b) of Article I of Schedule II of the said Regulation, on applications presented to a Division Peishkar for refund of the value of stamp paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for the renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

The Government have also been pleased to reduce to two chuckrams, the fee of two rupees payable under Clause (c) of Article I of the said Schedule, on applications to the Dewan for licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the Travancore Arms Rules dated the 29th January 1912, for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th January 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

No. J. 3669.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that clause (1) of the Notification No. J. 8280, dated the 22nd November 1912, published on page 2280 of part I of the Gazette dated the 3rd December 1912, is amended as follows:—

Existing clause.	*Amended clause.*
(1) "to all lead exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.*, (800) eight hundred tolas".	(1) to all lead in any quantities other than for *bona fide* industrial and manufacturing purposes".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd May 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. J. 8461.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and British Military Detachments, in the course of their duty, are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th October 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE STATE, DRAWING SALARIES OF RS. 150 AND ABOVE.

KRISHNAN NAIR, M., B. A., B. L., Dewan of Travancore.

Abraham, E. V., B. A., B. L., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.

Abraham, P. K., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Adoor.

Achuthan Pillai, N., B. A., Tashildar, 3rd Grade, Pathanapuram.

Aiyadurai Iyer, S., B. A., B. L., Registrar, High Court.

Aiyamperumal Pillai, A., Superintendent, Medical Stores, Trivandrum.

Ananda Row, R., B. A., B. L., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum. On other duty as S. P. T. Puisne Judge, High Court.

Anantarama Iyer, A. R., B. A., B. L., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, Trivandrum, (Office).

Anantanarayana Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate, Trivandrum.

Appuswami Iyengar, S., Superintendent, on other duty as Temporary Assistant Account Office, Trivandrum.

Arumanayagom, A. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Karunagapalli.

Arumukhom Pillai, A., Circle Inspector of Police, I Grade, Alleppey.

Arumukhom Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Kottayam.

Arumukhom Pillai, S. N., Circle Inspector of Police, II Grade, Trivandrum.

Arunachalam Iyer, V., B. A., B. E., M. E., Executive Engineer, II Grade, Quilon.

Atkins, E. D., Assistant Superintedent, Peermade.

Aundy Pillai, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Vaikam.

Badarayanachar, S., M. A., L. T., Head Master, Model H. G. S. School, Trivandrum

Balakrishna Row, C., B. A., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Peerumade Sub-Division

Banerjea, Hrishikesh, B. SC., C. E., E. E., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum East Sub-Division.

Barrow, O. S., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Acting as Deputy Chief Engineer Trivandrum.

Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Chief Engineer. (on leave)

Beck, W. J., Superintendent, Government Press.

Bhoothalingam Iyer, P. N., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Padmanabhapuram.

Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Director of Public Instruction.

Buckel, W. S., Veterinary Surgeon, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.

Cameron J. H. Assistant Engineer, Kulasagaram, Head Works and Construction Sub-Division.

Cameron T. H. District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade Nagercoil.

Carrapiett E. C., M. A., L. T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools (on leave).

Chacko, I. C., B. A., B. SC., State Geologist, Northern Division.

Chacko, V. T., B. A., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Nemam.

Chandamiah, V., Superintendent, Central Prison.

Chandrasekara Iyer, C. V., Junior Professor of History, College.

Chandrasekhara Pillai, P., Supervisor, P. W. D., (on leave).

Chandy, Varghese, B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Minachil.

Chandy, J, J, L. M. & S., District Sant. Officer, Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.

Chennakutti Kurup, M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Kuzhithura.

Cherian, O. M., B. A., L. T., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Quilon.

Cherian, P., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, 1st Grade, Trivandrum.

Chidambara Vadhyar, K., B. A., Head Translator to Government, Trivandrum

Clark, G. F., M. A., PH D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.

Cruickshank, D. M., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Devikulam.

D'Cruz, L. P. Assistant Conservator of Forests, (on leave).

D'Cruz, Z., Government Photographer, Trivandrum.

Daniel, Justus. J., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Peermade.

Daniel, P. I., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, and Major Treasury Officer, Alleppey.

Daniel, N. J., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kottaram.

Dhanukoti Pillai, R., B. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests

Dias, J. R., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Kottayam.

Doraswami Iyengar, M. S., B. A., B. L., Assistant Engineer, Drawing Branch, Trivandrum.

Everard, R., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Muvattupuzha Division, Alwaye.

Elliot C. N., Assistant Engineer, High Range Sub-Division, Munnar.

Gallyot, W., District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Quilon.

George, F. S. S., Commissioner of Police, Travancore.

George, K., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

George, P. M., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Kozhencherry.

Gibson, C. S., M. A., M. SC., Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Gnanasikhamani, A., B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Attingal.

Gomathinayagom Pillai, P., B. A., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, Kottayam.

Gomez, F. J. G., B. A., Manager, Police Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum. (on leave).

Gopala Menon, A., M. A., Assistant Professor of History, College, Trivandrum.

Gopalaswamy Pillai, S. V., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Kayenkulam

Gopinatha Rao, T. A., M. A., Superintendent, Archæological Department, Trivandrum.

Govinda Menon, V. K., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quilon, (Office).

Govindan, M., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Neyyattinkara.

Govinda Pillai, C., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, on Special duty as Special Assistant to the Dewan Peishkars of Quilon and Trivandrum.

Govinda Pillai, K., L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Attingal Sub-Division.

Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Kottarakara.

Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 2nd Grade, Alwaye.

Govinda Pillai, M. Circle Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, Alwaye.

Govinda Pillai, P. G., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Alleppey.

Govindan Tampi, P., B. A., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Kottar.

Green, H. M., Organiser of Manual Training, Training College, Trivandrum.

Gunther, R. V., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, Nagercoil.

Harihara Iyer, V., B. A., B. E., Assistant Engineer, West Sub-Division, Trivandrum.

Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Principal & Professor of English, H. H. The Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

Hoogewerf, A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Quilon.

Hunt, F. J. R. V., Bar-at-law, S. P. T. Chief Justice High Court and Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.

Itty, K. M., B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Tiruvallha.

Ittyerah, M. E., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Kottar.

Jacob, A. M., B. A., M. B. & C. M., Deputy Surgeon, Tiruvalla.

Jacob, F. J., C. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Acting as Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.

Jacob, K., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Quilon.

Jacob, L. H., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nagercoil.

Jacob, M. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Konni.

Japagnanam, T., B. A., L. T., 1st Grade Teacher, acting as Head Master, H. G. S. S., Trivandrum.

John, A. G., B. A., L. T., Teacher, I Grade, H. G. S. School, Mavelikara.

John, E. J., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.

John, K., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Trivandrum Circle.

Joseph, M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., L. F. P. S. G., Deputy Surgeon, Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.

Joshua, K. C., B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Quilon.

Joyce, J. C., Workshops Sub-Engineer, Trivandrum.

Kallianarama Iyer, S., Principal District Munsiff, 1st Grade, Attingal.

Kerala Varma Tampan, K., B. A., Manager, Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.

Kesava Iyer, V. S., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, acting as Division Assistant, Quilon.

Kesava Iyer, T. R., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Kayankulam.

Kesava Pillai, C. E., B. A. Excise Circle Officer, 2nd Grade, Devikulam.

Kesava Pillai, P., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Quilon.

Kesava Rao, B., L. M. & S., Health Officer, Trivandrum T. I. C.

Kolappa Pillai, P. V., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Adoor.

Kochukrishna Marar, K., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.

Krishna Iyengar, A., B. A., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, Nagercoil.

Krishna Iyengar, N., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram.

Krishna Iyengar, S. S., B. A., B. E., M. E., Assistant Engineer, Kottayam Sub-Division.

Krishna Iyer, P., B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade, Attingal.

Krishna Iyer, V. A., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Tovala.

Krishna Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Mavelikara.

Krishna Pillai, P. N., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Shencotta h.

Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Assistant Sarvadhikariakar, Trivandrum.

Krishna Pillai, R. K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Peermade.

Krishnan Nair, M., B. A., B. L., Dewan of Travancore.

Krishnamurthi Iyer, S., M. B. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, Trivandrum.

Krishna Pillai, K., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, Leper and Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.

Krishna Pillai, C. K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Changanachery.

Krishnaswami Iyer, C. S., M. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.

Krishnaswami Iyer, N., B. A., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Rajahs' College, Trivandrum.

Krishnaswami Iyer, R., B. A., Professor of Mathematics, Trivandrum. (on furlough),

Krishna Pillai, M. R., B. A., District Registrar, Trivandrum.

Krishnamachari, T. M., M. A., Assistant Professor of History, College.

Kumara Pillai, P., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Minachil.

Kumara Pillai, S., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, Quilon.

K njen Pillai, N., M. A., B. Sc. & Ph. D., Director of Agriculture, Trivandrum.

Kunjunni Panicker, A., Marahmat Sub-Engineer, Trivandrum.

Kuttalalingam Pillai, T. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Chengannur.

Kurien, John, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nagercoil, K. I. P. Division.

Kurien, P. P., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Alleppey.

Lakshmanan, Peter, N., B. A., M. B. & C. M., D. P. H., M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., D. Ph., Surgeon, 1st Grade, General Hospital, Trivandrum.

Lakshmana Pillai, T., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, & Major Treasury Officer, Trivandrum.

Madhava Kurukkal, C., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Chengannur.

Madhavan Nair, T. K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Perumbavur.

Madhavan Pillai, K., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Acting as Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.

Madhavan Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Neyyattinkara.

Mahadeva Iyer, R., B. A., Dewan Peishkar, (on special duty.)

Manavaliah, T. J., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, Alwaye.

Mathai, Koshi Sub Assistant Surgeon, Kottayam.

Mahadeva Iyer, S. K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Shertala.

Mani, C. J., Supervisor, P. W. D., Alwaye.

Mani, M. P., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Alleppey, Canal Sub-Division.

Manuel, A., L. M. & S., District Sanitary Officer, Trivandrum.

Maruthanayagom Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.

Massillamoni, E., B. A., B. sc., etc., State Geologist, Southern Division.

Mathen, C., B. A., District Registrar, Quilon.

Mathen, C. K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, 1st Class Magistrate, Kangirappalli.

Mathen, K. M., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office.

Muthunayagom Pillai, A. M., B. A., B. L., Puisne Jundge, High Court.

Muthukrishna Iyer, V., Superintendent of Stationery and Records, Trivandrum.

Moreira, A. A., L. M. & S Deputy Surgen, Genenal Hospital, Trivandrum.

Nagam Pillai, C. K., B A. Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Alengad.

Nagappan Nair, K., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Nanoo Pillai, P. V., B. A. District Registrar, Kottayam.

Narayana Iyer, A., B. A., L. T., Head master, H. G. S. School, Mavelikara

Narasimha Iyer, A. V., Superintendent, Account Office.

Narayana Iyer, K., B. A., Superintendent, School of Arts, Trivandrum.

Narayana Iyer, P., B. A., Head Master H. G. S. S., Vaikam.

Narayana Menon, K., B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

Narayana Menon, P. C., B. A., Deputy Registrar, High Court, Trivandrum.

Narayana Pillai, B., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Punalur.

Narayana Pillai, K., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Kottayam.

Narayana Pillai, M. R., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Alleppey.

Narayana Pillai, N., B. A., Senior Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

Narayana Pillai, V. N., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Trivandrum. (Palace Sub-Dispensary).

Narayana Rao, N. G., B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum

Narayana Iyengar, K. S., Asst. Concervator of Forest, Trivandrum.

Narayanan Pandalay, K., B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Natesa Iyer, K. V., B. A., B. E., G. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum

Netto, Margaret De, B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, 1st Grade, Acting as 1st Assistant Girls College,

Netto, W. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Parur.

Nilakanta Iyer, S., B. A., L. T., 1st Grade Teacher, Model H. G. S. S., Trivandrum.

Nilakanta Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Vilavankode.

Nilakanta Pillai, T. N., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Parur.

Oakes, H. C., Major, Commandant, Nayar Brigade & Body Guard, Trivandrum.

Padmanabha Iyer, G., Assistant Engineer, Shencottah Sub-Division.

Padmanabha Iyer, J., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Ettumanur.

Padmanabha Iyer, S., B. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Kottar.

Padmanabha Iyer, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Muvattupuzha.

Padmanabha Iyer, V., B. A., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade Eraniel.

Padmanabha Pillai, E., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Kunnathur.

Padmanabha Pillai, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Krishnapuram

Padmanabha Pillai, G., Bar-at-Law, Principal District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Tiruvella.

Padmanabha Rao, T. Anchal Superintendent.

Padmanabhan Tampi, K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, on other duty as S. P. T. District Supt, of Police, Kottayam.

Padmanabhan Tampi, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Nedumangad.

Palpu Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Karunagapalli.

Palpu Pillai, M., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, on other duty as Temporary Division Assistant, Kottayam.

Palpu Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Vaikam.

Palpu Pillai, T., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, Quilon.

Parameswara Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Nagercoil.

Parameswara Iyer, S., M. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government.

Parameswaran Moothathu, Superintendent, Native Vydiasalas, and Palace Physician, Trivandrum.

Parameswaran Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., Private Secretary to the Dewan.

Paramu Pillai, K., M. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Quilon.

Parratt, H. E. Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum Workshop.

Pereira, M., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Quilon.

Perkins, H. C., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nair Brigade, acting as Darbar Physician.

Philip, George, Asst Engineer, Nagercoil Sub-Division.

Pichu Iyengar, R. Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Arakutti.

Ponnuswami Pillai, S. T., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, Alwaye.

Pryde, James, M. A., B. SC., Inspector of Secondary Schools, Trivandrum.

Raghavachari, C., B. A., Sarvadhikariakar, Palace, Trivandrum.

Raghava Iyengar M. Assistant Superintendent of Survey, Trivandrum.

Ragunatha Iyer, K., B A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Trivandrum. (on leave)

Rajaraja Varma, A. R., M. A., M. R. A. S., Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Rajaraja Varma, M., M. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Rajaram Rao, N., B. A., Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate, Quilon, acting as Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

Rajaratna Naickar, C., B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 1st Grade, Kottayam

Rama Iyer, K. S., B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Nagercoil.

Raman Pillai, N., B A., Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.

Raman Pillai, N., B. A., Dewan, Peishkar, Trivandrum.

Ramachandra Iyer, N., B. A., B. L., Second and Addl. Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

Raman Tampi, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Quilon.

Raman Tampi, K., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., D. T. M. H. (Edin.), L. M. (Dublin), M. O. S., Deputy Surgeon, Quilon.

Raman Tampi, P., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, Kottayam.

Ramakrishna Iyer, S., M. A., Assistant Professor of Physics, College, Trivandrum.

Ramakrishna Iyer, T. V., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Arukutti.

Ramakrishna Kukilliya, U. B. A., L. T., Headmaster, H. G. S. School, Attingal.

Ramakrishna Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Mavelikara.

Ramasubba Iyer, K N., B. A., B. L., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

Ramasubba Iyer, T. P., B. A., Assistant Secretary to Government.

Ramasubha Sastri, R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Kottarakara.

Ramaswami Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant, Kottayam.

Ramaswami Iyer, P., B. A., Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.

Ramaswami Iyer, O. S., B. A., B. E., C E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum, East Sub-Division.

Ramaswami Sastri, S. B. A., B. L., Temporary 2nd and Addl. Sessions Judge, Parur.

Rama Varma Tampan, M., B A., L. T., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Parur.

Rangaswami Iyengar, K. R., A. C. E., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Kottayam.

Rangaswami Iyengar, K. V., M. A., F. M. U. Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Ratnam Iyer, T. R., B. A., Account Officer, and ex-officio Financial Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Robinson, S. C. H., Superintendent and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division.

Rosemeyer, Miss M. I. B. A., L. T, 1st Assistant Girls' College, Acting as Inspectress of Girls Schools.

Sahasranama Iyer, P. G., M. A. Assistant Professor of English, College, Trivandrum.

Sankaralingam Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Neyyattinkara (on leave).

Sankaramurthi Pillai, P., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum.

Sankaran Pandalay, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Haripad.

Sankaran Tampi, T., Manager, The Palace, Trivandrum.

Sankaranarayana Iyer, K., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.

Sankara Pillai, G., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum

Sankara Pillai, K., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, Alleppey.

Sankara Valiathan, V., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., Deputy Surgeon, Mavelikara.

Sankunni Pillai, K., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Karthigapalli.

Sathiadas, M. B. A., B. L., Addl. District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Padmanabhapuram.

Sitarama Iyer, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Kottayam.

Sitarama Iyer, S., B. A., Principal District Munsiff, 1st Grade, Nagercoil.

Skinner, T. B., Captain, Commandant, II Battalian, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.

Slater, Alexander, Assistant Engineer, Mavelikara Sub-Division.

Sloss, D. J., M. A., Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Smith, C. L. (Mrs.) L. R. C. P. & S, Deputy Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Quilon.

Sreenivasa Iyer, S., B. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Chengannur.

Sreenivasa Iyer, R., M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, acting as Professor H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

Sreenivasa Row, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Ambalapuzha.

Staley, G., Superintendent, Guest House, Trivandrum.

Stephanos, George, B. A., M. B. & C. M., Deputy Surgeon, Changanacherry. (on leave).

Stephenson, Joseph, B. Sc., Professor of Physics, Trivandrum.

Subba Iyer, V, B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakil, Acting as S. P. T. Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Subbiah Iyer, T. V., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Quilon.

Subramania Iyer, V., M. A., F. L. S., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.

Subramania Iyer, G. B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Parur.

Subramania Iyer, K. S., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, (on leave).

Subramania Iyer, M. B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Minachil.

Subba Iyer, P, R., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.

Subramania Iyer, M. V., B. A., President T. I. C. Trivandrum.

Subramania Iyer, N., M. A., M. B. C. M., Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

Subramania Iyer, S., B. A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Range, Kottayam.

Subramania Sastri, S., M. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Southern Range, Trivandrum.

Sundararaja Iyengar, N., B. A B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Swaminatha Iyer, R., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kottayam.

Swaminatha Sastri, C. S., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Quilon.

Taylor, W. Band Director, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.

Thanu Iyer, V., B. A, Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Todupuzha.

Thanu Pillai, K., B. A., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil, Irrigation Sub-Division.

Thanu Pillai, P., M. A., B, S. C., Supernumerary Assistant Conservator of Forests, Neriamangalam.

Thiruvambalam Pillai, N., Sub-Engineer, Muvattupuzha Sub-Division.

Thomas, A. W., Assistant Engineer, Alleppey Sub-Division.

Thommen, I. C., B. A., Suprintendent, Account Office.

Thomas, K. I., Sub-Engineer, Neyyattinkara Sub-Division.

Ukkandan Unni Nair, K. P., M. A., L. T., Lecturer, 1st Grade, Training College, Trivandrum

Udaya Varma Raja, K., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Tamarakulam Salt Factory Circle.

Van Ross, A. J., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Alleppey.

Varghese, K. Thomas, B. A., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam.

Varkki, P. Kuruvila, Director of Registration, Trivandrum.

Varghese, P. J., B. A., B. L., Second and Additional Sessions Judge, Quilon.

Velu Pillai, M., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shencottah.

Venkatachalam Iyer, S., B. A, B. L., Additional District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Alleppey.

Venkata Row, K, Assistant Secretary to Government.

Venkatarama Dikshithar, R., B. A., B. L., B. E., M. E., Superintendent, Survey Department, Trivandrum.

Venkatarama Iyer, M. R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Muvattupuzha.

Venkatarama Iyer, A., B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Venkatarama Iyer, S., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.

Venkatarama Naidu, S., L. M. & S., Surgeon, 2nd Grade, Alleppey.

Venkatasubba Iyer, P. G., Supervisor, P. W. D., Padmanabhapuram.

Venkateswara Iyer, K. H., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Piravam.

Venkateswara Iyer, K., B. A., L. T., Lecturer, 1st Grade and Vice-Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.

Venugopala Iyer, T. S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Malayattur.

Viraraghava Chari, S. T., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, Parur.

Viswanatha Iyer, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Eranial.

Viraraghava Iyengar, R. B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, Trivandrum.

Viraraghava Iyer, M. H., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Devikulam.

Vieyra, A. J., B. A., Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Vieyra, C. J. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nedumangad.

Vythilingam Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Trivandrum.

Watts, A. C., Assistant Conservator of Forests, (on leave).

Watts, Miss., D. H., B. A., Lady Principal, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, for Girls, Trivandrum.

Watts, W., Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory, Trivandrum.

Welch, F. E., Lieut., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.

Wilson, Miss. Cristina, Lady Surgeon, W. & C. Hospital, Trivandrum.

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Adamson, Miss, A., Fernhill, Trivandrum.
Agostinho, Vicante, The Revd. Fr., Portuguese Missionary.
Agar, A. W. S. Planter, Muvatupuzha.
Aicbta Nursing Sister General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Alexander, Very Rev., Fr., Quilon.
Alexander Fr., of St.Mary.
Alexander, P. T. M. Superintendent, Chalikara, Estate.
Allan A. L. Revd., Nagercoil.
Alphonsine Dame.
Amanda Dame.
Amatus, S. Familia, Thakalay.
Ambrose, Rev., Fr., Mulagumud.
Anderson, J. A. Manager Lahai, Estate.
Angel, Joseph, Rev., Fr., D. C. Missionary.
Angelus, Rev., Fr., Kottayam.
Antony Fr Angilus.
Angelus, Maria, Right Rev., D. C. M. A. Vicar General of Verapolay.
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Antoinette Ghcerant, Dame M., Mulagumud.
Antonsen, Nikolai Edwin, Missionary.
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Antoney, Amaral, S. J. Brother, Alleppey.
Apparicio, Sebastian, The Revd., Fr., Portuguese Missionary.
Ap. Thomas, Garth M. B. Ch. B. Medical Missionary.
Ap. Thomas, Miss.
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Arnold, Br. D. C., Trivandrum.
Arseine M. Dame.
Asher, W. A., Manager, Teakoy Estate, Erattupetta.
Askwith, Rev., F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S., College, Kottayam.
Askwith, Mrs., Kottayam.
Atkins, G., Vellanadi Estate, Mundakayam.
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Baker, G. A., Kumaragom, Kottayam.
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Barton, R. M. S., Superintendent Nagamalay Estate.
Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. Inst., C. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum, on furlough.
Battistina sr., Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Beaumont, Miss, Trivandrum.
Beck, W. J., Superintendent, Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
Bellerby, Rev., E. M. A., on furlough.
Bennett, W. G. Asst., Engineer to K. D. H. P. Company.
Bennet, L. G. Pallivasal Munnar.
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Benziger, Right Rev., Dr., Aloysius, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon.
Berard, Rev., Fr., Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Berkeley, R. E. G., Captain, Assistant Resident, Travancore & Cochin. (on leave).
Bernard Most Rev. Dr., Archbishop of Verapolay.
Bernardine, Rev., Fr., Vicar Forane, Kottar.
Berric Hart, Sevenmalai Estate, Munnar.

Betanzos Fr. J. M.
Birll, W. W., Asst ., Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam
Beryez D. M. D. M. F., Missionary.
Beewley, G. E., Pallivasal Estate, Munnar.
Billows, Fredrick John Henry.
Bishop, A. W., ph. D., Director of Public Instruction.
Bissett, F., Planter, Penshurst Estate, Peermade.
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Blass, Rev., Father.
Blickheat Miss, Salvation army, Nagercoil.
Blychart Miss. H. Swedish Missionary.
Bonaventure Fr.
Boniface, Rev. Fr., C D., M A.
Bracker, H. C. Planter.
Bradbridge, P. E., Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Brand, A. Messrs Darragh Smail and Co. Alleppey.
Brander, Charles, Vadaserikara.
Branson, R. Superintendent, Upper Florence Estate.
Branson, R. E. S. Planter.
Bridgman, J. M., Sevanmalai Estate, Munnar.
Brohire, Gerald Clarence.
Brostrom S. A Enisgn Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Brostrom Augusta Miss Missionary.
Brown, H. C., Partner in the firm of Messrs Mitchell and Hockin, Contractors.
Brown, A. W., Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Brown, G. G. Lahai Estate.
Brown, R. Mattupatty.
Brown, R. Secretary to the General Manager, K. D. H. P. Company.
Bruno,Rev Fr., Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Brunton, John Evelyn Cardet, Manager, George Brunton & Sons, Alleppey.
Bruton Jacob, Alleppey.
Brymer, Walter, H.
Buckel, W. S. Veterinary Surgeon, Body Guard.
Burn, J. Yendar Estate, Mundakayam.
Burtchr, Ensign C., nurse, Catherine Booth Hospital Nagercoil.
Byfield, M. H. Peruventhanom Estate.
Bynes, A. S. Surianalle Estate.
Byres A. B. Planter.
Byrne, Henley —Planter, Manager, Elankadu Estate, Mundakayam.
Caldwell, H, F., Caldwell, Asst., Cheruvelly Estate, Mundakayam.
Cameron, E. C., Vandy Periyar.
Cameron, T. H., District Superintendent of Police, Nagercoil.
Cameron, J. H., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W.
Camphell, P. G., Mattupatti.
Canilha, Francis, Brother.
Cantlay, James Hamton, Planter, Brighton Estate, Peermade.
Carmel Fr.
Carrilho, F. A. Portuguese Missionary.
Casaria (sister), Trivandrum.
Case, Miss, C. A., Colonel, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Castelein, D. M. G. Gerard, Missionary.
Castellini, Augustine, Rev. Fr. Missionary.
Castro, A. J. A. Portuguese Missionary.
Cave, Sydney, B. A , B. D., Rev., L M S., Nagercoil
Cavell, R. G. Kutikal Estate, Mundakayam.
Cecilia, Rev., Fr., Angel Mary.
Ceferine Fr.
Cesareus Fr.
Cerseria, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Chalmers, William Hammish, Planter, Braemour, Kallar, Trivandrum.

Chisholm, E. C., Managing Proprietor, Messrs. Chisholm Ewart & Co's. Tile Factory, Quilon.
Clare, Assistant, Agent Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd., Quilon.
Clark, G. F., M. A., Ph. D. Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.
Clark, E, Trevandrum.
Claudino Antonio, Portuguese Missionary.
Clement Eliot, Munnar Asst Eugineer.
Clode, F. A. Mankulam, Munnar.
Cobb, Ensign, Alice, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Cobb, Miss A. M. Missionary.
Cochar, James Alder, Vellayamadu Estate, Todupuzha.
Coggan, R. T. Railway contractor.
Cole, G. W., Chief Engineer, K. D. H. P. Co, Munnar.
Conner, E. S, Asst., Aneikulam Estate, Munda kayam.
Cook, J. B., Manager and Superintendent, Florence Estate.
Copping, Miss, Peruvanthanom Estate, Mundakayam.
Cox, W. A., Oliver's Estate, Nagercoil.
Cox, Miss, A. J.
Cox Miss, J. Fern Hill, Trivandrum.
Cox Miss, L. M., Fern Hill, Trivandrum.
Craig, H. E. R. Peruvanthanom Estate, Mundakayam.
Cree, Adrian Victor, Perrinad Estate.
Crowe, D. V, Kannimala Estate, Munnar..
Cecile M. Dame Nagercoil.
Cranfield Fr. Missionary.
Crescencianus Fr.
Cyriac Fr.

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Damascene, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Neyyattinkara.
Damortier Dame Joseph, Cape Comorin
Danvers, Davey, Eldorado Estate, Mundakayom.
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David, Miss, M. Thiruvellah.
Davis, Ernest Maxwell.
Davis Miss L. A.
Deane, J. D. Drummond, Vandy Periar.
Delphine, Dame Rita.
DeRed, mayne, Ralph, Cicil Treasure, Turnstall, Planter.
Donu M. Angel's De Camp Mulagumude.
Didans Fr.
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Dixon, A. H. Vagavarai, Telliar.
Dixon, W. J. Gundumallay, Mattupatti.
D. Silva, Demingos, Alleppey.
Di'Moringuez, Antonio, Portuguese Missionary.
Dobbie, Yellapatty.
Dominicus, Rev., Fr., D. C., M. A., Vicar Provincial, Verapolay.
Dominic, Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary, Vicar Provincial, Trivandrum.
Dominic, Father, Alleppey.
Dominic, Fr,
Dositeus Fr.
Duffus, A. H. H. Planter
Dunn, Miss, Maria Mackenzie, Missionary.
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Edward, Missionery, Thiruvellah.
Egan, C., Lumsden., Planter.

Egan Wyre, O. J. Planter
Eagger, Rev., Savina Sister, Quilon.
Ehlers, Otto August mission work.
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Elliot, C., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Munnar.
Elisee Mary (Sister), Quilon.
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Elers, Vandy Periar.
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Emlyn, Rev., Jas., Martandam.
Emerita, (Sister), Quilon.
Ereskine Bushley & Manter, Vandy Periyar.
Ericlay, Christopher.
Eugene, Fr.
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Evans, E. E., Medical Missionary.
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Ewart, Mrs. Thodupuza.
Ewart, Miss. Thodupuza
Ewart, E. Planter, Thodupuza.
Ewart C. E. A., Planter.
Ewart, E. M., Partner Messrs. Chisholm Ewart & Co's., Quilon.
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Fabian, C. D. M. A., Kottayam.
Fabre, Rev., Fr., L. M., Chenkarai Estate, Vandy Periyar
Farley, G. P. Vandy Periar.
Faustinus, Rev Father, Priest, Paravoor
Fulgentius Fr.
Fehnder Anna, Maria, Nursing Sister.
Fitchett. T. W. H., Mundakayam.
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Fleury, William Anthony, Planter.
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Forbes, T. C. Twyford Estate, Peermade.
Forbes, W. E., Chanthalar, Peermade.
Ford, G. S. N, Peermade.
Fordes J. D. Planter, Muvattupuzha
Foster A. T, Rev. L., M. S., Parassala.
Francis, E. H., Sevenmalai Estate, Munnar.
Francisca, Axt., (Sister), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Fraser, C., Surianalle, High Range.
Fraser D, Superintendent, Kolickanam Estate, Peermade.
Fraser, J. F., Planter, Koilkanam, Peermade.
Fraser, W., Superinterndent, Manale Estate, Devikulam.
Fraser, P. G., Asst. Superintendent, Lockehart, Estate, Devikulam.
Frazer, I. G., Munnar.
Fraser, W. Manalle, Devikulam.
French, J., Gundumallay Estate, Mattupatti.
Fuge, R. D., Planter.
Fuge, L. M., Planter, Mundakayam.

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Gell, G. G.
Genevieve Delmotte, D. M. Mulagumud. (Dame)
George, A. R. St, Haileburia, Peermade.
George, F. S. S. Commissioner of Police, Travancore.
Gereon, Rev. Fr., Professor, Puthenpally.
Germaine, M. Dame, Nagercoil.
Gerard, A. H., Chattamanar Estate, Thalliar.

Gerard Castelein, D. M., Mulagumud. (Dame)
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Gill, Right Rev., C. H., M A. D. D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Kottayam.
Gill Mrs., Kottayam.
Gilbert, C. C., Cherrivalli Estate, Mundakayam.
Godibertha, Sister Orphanage, Kottayam.
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Gompertz, George Henry, Montague.
Gonsalves, Joas., Rev. Fr. Portuguese Missionary.
Gonsalvez, Rev., Fr., Brunne, D. C. Catholic Missionary.
Geordon, Miss. Margaret, Missionary.
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Gowans, George William, Planter.
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Grant, C. V. Engineer, Top Station, Ellappatti.
Gredilla, Fr., Victorianus.
Greig, Gav. Supt. Voyee Estate, Mundakayam.
Green, H. W., Instructor in Manual Training, Trivandrum.
Green, Sergeant, Munnar.
Gudgeon, E. R., Anaukulam Estate, Mundakayam.
Gussberg, Peirre Vass, Missionary Cape, Comorin.
Gutnecht, Rev. Theodore, Missouri, Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Gwyne, J. A. Accountant, Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield. Quilon.
Hacker, Rev., I. H., L. M. S., Marthandam.
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Hall, A., Munnar.
Hall, J. L., Lahari Estate.
Hall, John, Mackenzie.
Hall, Eric, Mundakayam Estate.
Halsch, Withburga, Nursing Sister.
Hammick, E. L., Chokanad Estate, Munnar.
Hammond, Aston, Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
Hansen, Jacobine.
Harley, Robert, Paloor Estate, Mundakayam.
Harms John, American Missionary, Trivandrum.
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Hart, A. A. Thiruvellah.
Hart, Berrie, Munnar.
Hartley, N. B., Planter, Teakoy Estate, Mundakayam.
Harvey, F. R., Isfield, Tea Co., Thenmalai.
Havelock, Wm., Periakanal Estate, Surianalle.
Haslam, R. E., Pullikanam Estate, Peermade.
Haslam, W. G., Peermade.
Hawkins, J. S. Devicolam Estate, Surianalle.
Hayes, L., Thaliar Estate, Thaliar.
Hedger, R. Periakanal Estate, Surianalle.
Heliodoras, Fr.
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Hendry, Ch., Asst, Boyce Estate, Mundakayam.
Hepburn, B. Asst., Mundakayam Estate.
Herman, Fr. The Revd., Catholic Missionary.
Hevkovsky, Jarasloo.
Hewett. Rev. H. Missionery, L. M. S, Trivandrum.
Hewetson, W. P., Planter.
Hill, A. B., Traffic Manager, K. D. H. P. Co., on furlough.
Hockin, W., Contractor, Thadikaranconum.

Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Principal, H. H the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Hodgins R. D. S., Peermade.
Holden, F., Pambadampara Estate, Kcmbay.
Holden, G. A. Lekshmi, Munnar.
Holland, E., Teekoi Estate, Erattupetta.
Hollander. T. J., Planter.
Honeyburn, M., Mundakayam.
Horsfall, Guthbert William, Planter, Peravanthanom Estate, Mundakayam
House, E. H. Chittuvarai, Ellapatti.
Howlett, E. R. Planter, Thudimalai Estate, Pandyar Bridge.
Howson, M. Mundakayam.
Hudson, A. D. Planter.
Huebener, Rev. A., Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Huebener, Rev. G. Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Hughes, E. A., Letchmi Estate, Munnar.
Hunneybun, Charles, Planter, Asst, Kuttikul Estate, Mundakayam.
Hunt, F. J. R. V., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Hunt, Rev, W S. A. K C., Pallam.
Hunt, Mrs., Pallam.

Ignatius, Rev. Fr. D. C. M A., Kottar.
Ingram, J. B., Perivarai, Munnar.
Inmann, W. F., Yelliapatty.
Innocent, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Kuliyikavila.
Irvine, John Augustus Estate, Trivandrum.
Isidore, Rev. Fr.. D. C., Thakkalay.

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Jackson. T. L., Planter.
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Judrell, S. Asst Supt. Kuravanthavalam Estate.
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Kay, H. E., Planter.
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Kellaway M. A, Miss, G, Pallam.
Kemp, A. J. O. Planter.
Kimmond, T. A. Mount Estate, Vandi Periyar.
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Kirk, H. G. B, Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.
Kirkby, R. A. Engineer Messrs Harrison and Crossfields, Quilon.
Kirkpatrick, T., Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Knang, E. John, The Rev. Fr., Portuguese Missionary.
Knight, L. G., Ambanad Estate, Kalduritty.
Koehlin, M. C., Periavarai, Munnar.
Kochlin, E. L., Munnar.

Lacey, C. W., Manjumala Group, Vande Periyar.
Lamath, G. M.
Lambruth, Dame Germaine, Nagercoil.

Lampard, Superintendent, Venture Estate.
Lampard, L. A., Commercial Asst. Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield, Quilon.
Landale, R., T., Guderalle Estate, Mattupatti.
Lane, J C H., Teakoy Estate.
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Larson Mrs. W.
Laugham, Percy James, Planter.
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Lecke, Charles, Planter.
Lee, W. A., Planter, Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatti.
Leo Fr.
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Leisher, R., Teekoy Estate, Mundakayam.
Leslie, Superintendent, Venture Estate.
Lester C. E. L., Planter.
Lester, R., Asst. Elderado Estate, Mundakayam.
Levack, J. Planter.
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Ligory, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Vicar, Varapolay.
Lindsay, Dr., Peermade.
Lindsay, E. C.
Llewellyn, B. Surianalle.
Lord. E., Estate visiting Agent, Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon.
Lord,, H. Konni Estate.
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Love T. E. Engineer, Do. Do.
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Luitbalda, Sister, Nurse.
Lucianus Fr.
Lucie M. (Dame) Nagercoil.
Lutz. A. Mission Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Lowder, Vandy Periar

Mac. Murtrie M., Assistant Superintendent, Anachardi Estate.
Mac Donnell, M., Miss, Lady Superintendent, L. M. S Hospital, Neyyoor.
Mackay, F. F., Managing Proprietor, Messrs. Ripley & Mackay, Alleppey.
Mackay, I. F., Agent, Ripley & Mackay, Alleppey.
Mackenzie, C. A., Peermade.
Mackenzie, W. Chandavarria, Ellapatti.
Mackie John, Manager, Harrisons & Crossfield, Quilon.
Mackinnon D. K., Munnar.
Mackinnon, T. D. Sevenmallay, Munnar.
Mackintosh, D., Thenmalai Estate, Mattupatti.
Macvicar Revd. J. R., M. A., Vice-Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
Mai, A., Miss, Kembanad.
Malcolm, Smith, L,. Pallore Estate, Mundakayam.
Mardon, V., Isfield Estate, Punalur.
Margues, Rev. Fr. J., S. J, Portuguese Missionary
Marie Archange, Sister, Convent, Quilon.
Marie Anne Dame.
Marian, Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
Marini, G. Railway Engineer.
Marka A., Superintenednt, Kuravanthavalam Estate.
Martin, J. J. Planter.
Martin Mrs. M. E. Perinad Estate.
Martin, A. F., Planter.
Martin, Stephen Alexander, Perinad.
Marques Rev. S. J. Alleppey.

Mary Gerard, (Sister), Holy Angels, Trivandrum.
Mathias, Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
Matt Ottfrida, Nursing Sister
Maurstad, Captain S., Miss, Catharine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
McArthur, D., Manjumalai Group, Vandy Periyar.
McGregor, Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
McIlwraith L., Brigadier, Salvation Army, Nagercoil
McMurtrie, W. V. Planter.
McNeill, Malcolm Douglas.
Meade R. De, Gundumallai, Mattupatti.
Meager, Miss, G. B. A. E., Kottayam.
Meek, Robert, Planter.
Meldrum, E. A., Planter.
Mendes, Luiz., The Revd. Fr. S. J. Portugese Missionary
Meumaunn, Supt Chruvally Estate, Mundakayam.
Middleton, M. Vandy Periyar.
Milbank R. C. Asst., Vellandi Estate, Mundakayam.
Milner, W. H. J, Ashlly Estate, Peermade.
Milne, E. T. M. Chokanad Estate, Munnar.
Milne. W. O. Nallatanni, Munnar.
Milne, C. T. E. Chocknad, Munnar.
Mitchell, T. S. Muvattupuzha.
Mitchell, C. H. Luxmi Estate, Munnar.
Mitchell G. H. Periakanal, Surianalle.
Morrel, H. S. K, Sittar, Vadaserikara.
Morrell, A. C. Planter, Minachil.
Moser, W. W. Thengakal Estate, Vandy Periyar
Murphy, J. J., Yender Estate, Mundakayam.
Murray, W., Thangamalai Estate, Vandy Periyar
Murray, A. G. Munnar.
Murray, R., Asst. Eng., Harrison's & Crossfield, Quilon.

Nagel, V., Senior Missionary, Brothen Mission.
Nau, Henry, Rev. Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Napier, Ford, G. S., Peermade.
Napier, P. Planter Thodupuzha.
Nelson, B., Manager, Achencoil Estate, Kaldrutty, P. O.
Nelson, Mrs., M.,
Neve, Miss, E. J., Pallam.
Nicol, K. E., Planter, Glenmary Estate. Peermade.
Nicolson, J. S., Medical Officer, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.
Noel, EdwynHunter C. M. S., Missionary, Thiruvalla, Kumbanad.
Noel Mrs., Kumbanad Thiruvella.
Nollet, D. M. H., Missionary.
Norberta, Putman (Dame.) M., Convent Mulagumudu.
Norman, Sinitte Manager Messrs Chisholm Ewart & Co.

Oakes, H. C. Major, Commandant, Nair Brigade.
O'Reilly, H. J. Planter.
O'Reilly S. J. Medical Officer, Munnar.
Orealanus, Fr.
Osborne, Rev. W. D., L. M. S., Attingal.
Osborne, L. C. Paloor Estate Mundakayam.
Osmoston, John Henry, B. A. Missionary, C. M. S. Alwaye.
Ottfrida, Nursing Sister, W. & C. Hospital, Trivandrum.
Owen, A. J. Alleppey.

Paine, Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Palmer, J. J. B., M. A., Ven'ble Archdeacon, Principal, C. N. I., Kottayam.
Parker, Rev. A, L. M. S. Trivandrum.
Parker, Rev. G. M. A., B. D., L. M. S. Nagercoil.
Parker, John, Carson.
Parker, H. R. Planter, Minachil.

Parratt, H. E., A. M. I. M. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum
Pasquale, Battistina, Nursing Sister.
Paula, Christo R. F, Thuckalai.
Paulet, S. H., Grahansland Munnar.
Paulin, Sister, Orphanage, Kottayam.
Paulin, Rev. Fr., Mulagumud.
Paulina, (Mother), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Peel, R. L., Mattupatti.
Peel, H. L., Munnar.
Peele, R. D., Kannia Malai, Munnar.
Penderel, M., Nettigudi Estate, Mattupatti.
Pennick, W. D. Mission work.
Pereira, Rev. Fr. John., Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
Perkins, H. C., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Ag. Dirbar Physician.
Peckorer, S. P. Planter.
Parkinson, James Harring, Planter.
Peter, Cornitis, Rev. Fr., Mulagumud.
Peter Thomas, Rev., Fr., Thackalay.
Phillippe, Rev., O. D. C., Trivandrum.
Phillips, C. A., Nagercoil.
Pierre Vangeenherghe, D. M. Mulagumudu. (Dame)
Piggot, J. E. G., Ranikoil, Peermade.
Pinches, H. L., Planter, General Manager, Kanan Devan Hills Co., Devicolam.
Pius, Rev. Fr. C. M. A. Mylady.
Plowden, Charles Hugh.
Porter, K. R. Planter, Thodupuzha.
Pollock, N. Anakulam Estate, Mundakayam.
Pratt, George.
Price, L., Planter, Asst., Cheruvally Estate, Mundakayam.
Prinia, (Sister), Quilon Hospital.
Pryde James, M. A., B. SC., Inspector of Secondary Schools.
Pugh, S. H., M. B., CH. B., Medical Missionary, Neyoor.
Pugh, Mrs.
Pugh Miss.
Pulcheria, Sister, Nurse.

Ragg, H. A., Ellpatti
Ranking, W. L. Kallar, Munnar.
Redmain, F. Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.
Reelly, J. O. Herbert Planter.
Reid, E. R., Manager, Teekoy Estate, Mundakayam.
Reintrand, Nursing Sister, Quilon.
Renouf, Charles, Hill.
Reynaerts, D. Lucy, Mission work, Nagercoil.
Rhodes, R. F., Vandy Periyar.
Richardson, S. J. Tiruvallah.
Richardson, J. A. Glemmary, Peermade.
Rine, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Roberts, G. G., Letchmi, Munnar.
Robinson, S. C. H., Superintendent and Magistrate, Devikulam Division, Devicolam.

Rogers, W. P. H. Planter.
Roissier, R. P., Fairfield Estate, Peermade.
Roliz, Antonio., S. J., Portuguese Missionary.
Rollo, C. J., Missionary, Kumbanad.
Rolls, Charles J., Missionary, Trivandrum.
Rosa, Rev. Mother Bianchi Alleppey.
Ross, E. F. Capt. Ag. Asst. Resident in Travancore & Cochin.
Ross, K. M., Munnar.

Ross, R., Bonacord, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Rouch, E. A. Alleppey.
Rowson, C., Chocknad Estate, Munnar.
Rudd, B., Teakoy Estate, Erattupetta.
Ruxton, A. W., Asst., Mundakayam Estate.

Salome, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Salustianus, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Kottayam.
Salteraine, Frz.
Sampson, J. E. Planter.
Scarbrough, R. I., Vandy Periyar.
Sch-weizar, Alleppey.
Schlaure Miselta, Nursing Sister.
Schomburg, C. W., Agent, Travancore Industrials, Muttom.
Seymour, H C., Superintendent, Nedumpara, Nagamala.
Searancke, R. Planter.
Serapion, Fr.
Seymour, K C., Sittar Estate.
Shakespeare, Edward Arthur, Rubber Planter.
Shank, J. V. Planter.
Shaw, A. R., Accountant, Messrs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Quilon.
Sheddon, G. E. Sathirengapara, Thevaram.
Sherman, E. C., Tea Planter, Merchiston Kallar.
Shirtiff, Miss, Julia, Missionary.
Shore, M. F. Assistant, Perinad Estate.
Shorter, Captain, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Simeon, Rev. Fr. Puthenpally.
Simmons, Frederick, Planter Asst. Kutikul Estate, Mundakayam.
Sinclair, Rev., Robert, L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Sinclair, Mrs. L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Smith, Harry Walter, Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Smith, E J., Assistant, Harrisons & Crosfield, Quilon
Somers, J. Planter.
Somers, D. E. U. Peermade.
Sontag, Rev., Reymond, German Missionary.
Speranza, Nursing Sister, Quilon.
Spooner Captain, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Spooner, J. Missionary.
Staley, G. H. Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor, Nair Brigade
Stainfrth, W. R. Assistant, Konni Estate.
Stallmann, W. L., Rev. Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Standen, James Charles.
Stanislas, Rev. Fr. Manguzhi.
Stephens, W. A., Rev. M. A., C. M. S., Thiruvella.
Steaphens, W. B. B. A., Alleppey.
Stephens, Mrs. C. M. S., Thiruvella.
Stephenson, J. Professer, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Stewart, J., Manager, Malayalam Rubber Produce Co., Ltd., Anachardy Estate, Kaldurutty P. O.
Stewart A., Manager, Venture and Midlothian Estate.
Stewart, Charles, Planter.
Stewart, W. T., Pallivasal, Munnar.
Stewart, A. G. Chenkara Estate.
St. George, A. R., Stagbrook Estate, Peermade
Strachan, G. R., Periavari, Munnar.
Summers, Pallikanam, F. Peermade
Sullivan, J. H. B. Asst., Kutikal Estate, Mundakayam.
Sundgreen, L. Miss., Parur.
Swayne, J. C. Ellapatty.
Symmonds, J. Mundakayam.

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Salteraine, Frz.
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Scarbrough, R. I., Vandy Periyar.
Sch-weizar, Alleppey.
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Serapion, Fr.
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Sinclair, Mrs. L. M. S., Nagercoil.
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Smith, E J., Assistant, Harrisons & Crosfield, Quilon
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Somers, D. E. U. Peermade.
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Speranza, Nursing Sister, Quilon.
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Spooner, J. Missionary.
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Stewart, A. G. Chenkara Estate.
St. George, A. R., Stagbrook Estate, Peermade
Strachan, G. R., Periavari, Munnar.
Summers, Pallikanam, F. Peermade
Sullivan, J. H. B. Asst., Kutikal Estate, Mundakayam.
Sundgreen, L. Miss., Parur.
Swayne, J. C. Ellapatty.
Symmonds, J. Mundakayam.

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Tait, C., Mundakayam.
Tait, Ralph Johnston.
Tait, Robert, Planter.
Tait, Willam, David, Planter.
Taylor, Herdry, Vernon, Planter
Taylor, W., Band Director, Nayar Brigade.
Templer, J. G., Munnar.
Theodorson Mrs Alleppey.
Theodorson, D. Agent Madura Company, Alleppey.
Thomas Fr.
Tolson, J. W. Nallathanni, Munnar.
Thomas, F. E. Luckham, Telliar.
Thomas. Arthur. W.. Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Alleppey.
Thomas, G. A. P. Medical Mission.
Thomson, Mrs. A. M., Baylis, Zenana Mission, Neyyor.
Thorn G. A. Assistant Superintendent, Isfield Estate.
Todd N. M. Planter, Munnar.
Thuribius, Rev. Fr. C. D., M. A., Verapolay.
Trelawney, L. D. St. Aubyn Salisbury, Waltlardie Estate Vandiperiar.
Tucker W. H., Major I. M. S., M. R. S. A., Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.
Turner, P. E., Dr., M. D., Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Turner, Mrs. Superintendet Nurse. Catherine Booth Hospital Nagercoil.

Valedia Nursing Sister, District Hospital, Quilon.
Valentine, J. S., Planter, Ponmudi, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Vernede, A. W. L., retired Superintendent and District Magistrate, Munnar.
Verdus Verthirate Innasia Verthirate, S., Asaripallom.
Vernede, F. E., Wallardie, Vandyperiar.
Vernede, J. N. E. Do. Do.
Verstraete Rev. Fr. Iguatius, Missionary.
Veronica, Mary, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Vickers J., Agent, Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Victor, Pierar, Dame, M., Nagercoil.
Victorine Dame.
Victorinus Rev. Fr. C. D. Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Vincent Joseph Rev. Fr., Parur.
Vincent, A., Vellanady Estate, Mundakayam.
Vincent, J. R., Kuttikul, Mundakayam.
Vincent, E. Planter. Eldorado Estate, Mundakayam.
Vincent Dr. Agustine, Sacred Hearts Seminary, Alleppey.
Vinnen, R. F., Gudambara Surianalle.
Virgilia, Nursing Sister, W. & C. Hospital, Trivandrum.
Vitalis Fr.

Walter E. C. Planter Thodupuzha
Walker, E., Campbell, Planter.
Walker, G. P., Surianalle.
Walker, F. K. Alleppey.
Wallace, J. S. B., Guntumala Estate Mattupatti.
Walford H. S., Vandyperiyar.
Ward, C. E. L., Munnar.
Ward, Dorothy M. Miss. Nurse.
Ward Miss, Gospel Work, Thiruvella.
Watson, H. G., Munnar.
Wedderspoon, J. Mundakayam, Manager, Kadamankolam Estate.
Welch, F. E., Captain Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Wendscher, Ensign Bruin, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Werbrouck, M., Augustine, Dame. Mulagumud.
West George, Planter.

West, H., Mundakayam.
Westaway, H. C., Maymalai Estate, Peermade.
Weatherall, W. Engineering work.
White, A. L. Planter.
White. A. H. Superintendent, Nagamala Estate.
Wilkie J. Peermade.
Wilkie, J. S., Woodland Estate, Peermade.
Williams, E. E., Taliar Estate, Taliar.
Williams F. Peermade.
Williams C. Planter, Muvattupuzha
Willis, Captain H. T. Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Willis, Richard Dunn, Yellapatti Estate, Yellappatti.
Wills, H. T., M. A., B. SC., Missionary, Trivandrum.
Wilmer, E. E., Engineer, Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Wilson, Cristina, Lady Surgeon, W. and C. Hospital, Trivandrum.
Wilson, S. J., Samuel Joseph, Planter, Velimala Estate.
Wilson, W., Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
Windle, E. G., Planter, Todupuzha.
Wingnein, D. M. D., Missionary.
Winterbotham, F. W., Laudrum Estate, Peermade.
Wise, W, Surianalle.
Wright, A. J., Planter, Kannimalai Estate, Munnar.
Xavier, Lecomte, (Dame), M. Mulagumud.
Yates, A., Chokanad, Munnar.
Yeates, R. L. M., Kadamakulam Estate, Mundakayam.
Young L. M. Superintendent, Anachardie Estate.
Young M. G. Planter.
Zensen Reintraud, Sister, District Hospital, Quilon.
Zepherinns, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Alwaye.
Zucker, Frederick. Rev., Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.

TRADE LIST.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Subbhaya Pillai	Cigar, Tobacco &c.	Cantonment.
S. S. Thanu Pillai	Fancy Goods	Do.
J. E. Madai	General Merchant.	Do.
Mahomed Haji Junis Sait ...	English Medicines &c.	Chalai.
Hajee Dawood Haji Jaffer Sait ...	Piece goods &c.	Do.
Gul Mahomed Ismail	Piece Goods.	Do.
Arcon Jusope...	Do.	Do.
Jan Mahomed Adam	Do.	Do.
Saiay Mahomed Ahomed ...	Do.	Do.
Kanakathi Meerasa Ravuther ...	Country Cloth.	Do.
Aiyaswami Iyen	Do.	Do.
Vencatachala Iyen	Do.	Do.
Vembu Iyer & Co.	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Iyen	Do.	Do.
K. Narayana Iyen	Do	Do.
Kulathu Iyen	Do.	Do.
Narasingom Pillai	Do.	Do.
S. Ramaswamy Iyen	Rice.	Do.
Mahadeva Iyer	Do.	Do.
N. S. Gopala Iyer	Do.	Do.
S. Sesha Iyen	Do.	Do.
Subba Iyen	Do.	Do.
Ismail Moosa Sait	Metal.	Do.
K. S. Meenakshisundaram Iyer ..	Rice and paddy.	Do.
A. S. Sreenivasa Iyer	Do.	Do.
Jusope Isac	Do.	Vallakadvau
Mytheen Kunju Mamu Musta ...	Cassava.	Do.
Mytheen Noohukannoo	Jaggery.	Do.
C. Pappancutti	Rice and Paddy.	Do.
Kasim	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Iyer	Rice & tobacco.	Attakulan gara
Sankarapandiya Pillai	Tobacco.	Chalai.
Chamy Pillai	Do.	Do.
Colappen Pillai	Do.	Do.
Raman Pillai	Do.	Do.
Chuppu Pillai	Do.	Do.
Sankaracumaraswmi Pillai ...	Do.	Do.
Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Krishna Iyer	Rice.	Attakulangara.
Govinda Iyer	Do.	Do.
Haji Noor Mahamod Haji Moos Sait.	Salt and gram.	Do.
Adam Essa Sait	Paddy.	Do.
A. V. Venkadeswara Iyen ..	Rice & paddy.	Chalai.
K. P. Appathura Iyer	Do.	Do.
P M. Sankarier	Do.	Do.
C. Pappan Kutti	Rice and paddy.	Vallakadavu.
Kam.	Do.	Do.
K. S. Meenakshi Sundram Iyer ...	Do.	Chalai
A. S. Sreenivasa Aiyan	Do.	Do.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
G. Padmanabha Iyer	Gold & Jewellery.	Chalai.
M. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
M. Subramonia Chettiyar ...	Do.	Do.
M. Krishna Iyen	Do.	Do.
V. Krishna Bhatter	Do.	Do.
S. Soobramonia Iyen	Do.	Do.
Muthukrishna Iyen	Sowcar.	Do.
Balasoobramoniam Pandarom ...	Do.	Do.
S. Ganapathiya Pillai	Do.	Do.
Rangien Chettiyar	Do.	Do.
Sami Pillai	Country Cloth.	Kythamukku.
C. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramalingom Iyen	Wines and spirits.	Chalai.
Chuppu Pillai Palaniya Pillai ...	Condiments, &c.	Do.
Ramaswamy Pillai	Do.	Do.
K. S. Chithambara Iyer	Do.	Do.
Perumal Pazhania Pillay	Do.	Do.

Antony Joseph, Firm established in 1853, dealing in clocks, lamps, provisions, stationery, perfumery, crockery, glass ware, hard ware, and fancy goods &c.—Properitor Joseph Antony.

Joseph Andrew. Deals in liquors, jewellery, and acts as Commission Agent and Auctioneer.

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Stationers, Paper Makers and Printing material Merchants.

Agent, D. K. Ghose.

Marse & Co., Proprietresses—Mrs. & Misses Marse, General Merchants and Commission Agents, Agents for Government Publications, Auctioneers, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

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

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

Koder & Co., General Merchants, Agents and Contractors &c., Cantonment, Trivandrum.

S. P. Mel & Co., Proprietor—S. P. Mel, General Merchant, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

A. Devasahayam & Co. General Merchants. M. Thomas—Manager.

M. J. Walsalam & Co., dealing in Cycles & accessories. Manager—M. J. Walsalam

J. A. G. Gomez, Coir yarn and Copra.

Head Office.—Trivandrum.

Branches.—Coir yarn and Copra—Near the Sree Mulam Lock and Bridge, Tiruvellum.

Coir yarn.—Island View, Coilthottum, Warkallay.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh, Smail & Co. ..	G. H. Davey, Partner ...	P. E. Bradbridge.
Ripley & Mackay ...	F. F. Mackay ...	
The Madura Company Ltd.	...	D. Theodorson.
Hajee Assam Hajee Hajee Essa & Sons...	Hajee Esmail Hajee Assam.	
Adam Oosman Hajee Jackria & Co....	Adam Oosman ...	
Runchordas Katsee ...	Katsee ...	
Rethansee Asari & Co. ...	Mamsee ...	Kessoujee.
Lakmichand Theijsee & Co.	Lakmichant Theijsee ...	
Ruthensee Govindjee ...	Ruthensee Govindjee ...	
Kattavu Jadowjee ...	Kattavu Jadowjee ...	
Tursee Triconjee ...	Chotherboj Tursee ...	
M. Chinnappa Pillai & Co..	M. Chinnappa Pillai ...	
M. K. Govindan & Co. ...	M. I. Chathukutty ..	
Haroon Tyib ...	Assan Hajee Haroon ...	
Ally Mahomed ...	Ally Mahomed ...	
P. L. P. Oil Mill & Co. ...	Muthavya Chettiar ...	
R H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	
Jadowjee Govindjee ...	Jadowjee Govindjee ...	
Ebram Thumby Adima & Sons ..	Bava and Adima ...	
C. K. P. Pitchoo Iyen & Co.	Pitchoo Iyen ...	
Bankers—The Bank of Madras.		
Alleppey Branch ...	...	W. B. Stephens
K. Ahmed Coonju ...	Ahmed Coonju ...	
S. K. A. Dhothathri Iyen ...	Dhothathri Iyen ...	
P. K. M. S. Subramony Iyen...	Subramony Iyen ...	
Shangaralingom Iyen ...	Shangaralingom Iyen ..	
R. K. Rama Iyen ...	Rama Iyen ..	
Ahmed Abdul Kadir & Co..	Abdul Kadir ..	
N. Kamaladin ...	Kamaladin ...	
S. A. Suppaiya Iyen ...	S. A. Suppaiya Iyen ...	
R. M. M. S. Rama Iyer ..	Rama Iyer ...	
B. Narayana Pye ..	Narayana Pye ...	
Trading Company ...	K. I. Pothen ..	
Mahomedan Oil Mill Coy ...	Kutty Ammu Mahomed ...	
T. Suria Prabhu ..	T. Suria Prabhu ...	
N. P. Narielwalla ...	N. P. Narielwalla ...	
P. John Oil Mills ...	P. John & Mathew ...	
The General Supplies Agency	M. L. Janardanan Pillai ...	
R. Narayana Shenoi ...	Narayana Shenoi ...	
Hariharasubba Iyen's Rice Mill..	R. Harihara Soobier ...	
Kanjee Yadowjee & Co. ...	Kanjee & Vissenji ...	
Raghunatha Juta & Co. ...	D. Wajjee ...	
William Gudacker ...	Gudhal Gudhacker ...	F. K Walker.
Spaull & Schroeder ...	W. T. Anderson ...	
Aspinwall & Co. ...	...	M. C. Kuriyan.

ALLEPPFY (*contd.*)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of resident partners or owners.	Name of Agents.
Volkart Bros. ...	...	S. Schweizer.
Harrisons and Crossfield ...	...	A. J. Owen.
George Brunton and Sons .	William Brunton ...	
Wallappadass Jadowjee ...	Wallappadas Jadowjee ..	
Ali Abdul Kadir ...	Ali Abdul Kadir ...	
P. Joseph Bros. Rice Mill ...	P. Joseph ...	
Srinivasa Kammathi Rice Mill...	Srinivasa Kammathi ...	
Kattavu Krishna Das ...	Kattavu Krishna Das ...	
Beaucher Nanji ...	Beaucher Nanji ...	
George Peter Co. ...	George Peter ..	
Afzulla Koya ...	Afzulla Koya ...	
N. Chacko ..	N. Chacko ..	
Malayil Chacko ..	Malayil Chacko ...	
M. S. S. C. Rice Mill ...	Gopala Iyer & Chidambara Aiyer...	
S. A. Veeramony Aiyer ...	S. A. Veeramoney Iyer ..	
Moithukutty Ali ...	Moithukutty Ali ..	
Hajee Ahamed Kunju Hassan...	Hajee Ahamed Kunju Hassan...	
Ali Abdullah ...	Ali Abdullah ...	
R. R. M. Raja Gopala Iyer .	Raja Gopala Iyer ...	
Ananthakrishna Naikan ...	Ananthakrishna Naikan . .	
Pitcha Vava Sahib ...	Pitcha Vava Sahib .	
V. Anantha Pye ...	V. Anantha Pye ..	
V. Nagendra Pye ..	V. Nagendra Pye ..	
A. S. Ananthanarayana Iyer.	A. S. Ananthanarayana Iyer...	
N. A. Muhammathu Kunju.	N. A. Muhammathu Kunju	
Sulaiman Hassan Sait ..	Sulaiman Hassan Sait ..	
Haji Hussain Haji Kassam & Sons...	Haji Hussain Kassam	
S. M. S. J. Rice Mill ...	P. Govinda Pillai ...	

QUILON.

South Indian Railway Company, Limited.

Terminus station.—There is siding at backwater where goods coming through out-agencies are transferred to the Railway.

Messrs. Chisholm, Ewart & Co., are out-agents in Travancore and Cochin, and under their charge, out-agencies are opened at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayenkulam, Alleppey, Kottayam, Arukutty, Ernakulam and Cochin.

Goods and parcels can be booked there to any Railway station in India and likewise cargo and parcels can be booked through from any station in India to these out agencies. Passengers can also be booked through from Alleppey and Cochin out-agency stations *via* Ernakulam, but they must make their own arrangements for carriage of themselves and their luggage between these out-agencies and that station.

CHISHOLM, EWART & Co.

Merchants and Agents.

Proprietors:—Quilon Tile Works and Quilon Saw-mills.

Out-agents:—South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.

Agents:—Manchester Assurance Company.
„ South British Insurance Company.
„ S. I. R. Out-Agencies at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayankulam, Alleppey, Kottayam, Arukutty, Ernakulam and Cochin.

DARRAGH SPINNING MILL.

Nature of business—Cotton spinning.

Proprietors.—South Indian Mills Company, Ltd.

Manager.—Sriman Kanthimathinatha Pillai.

(The Mill is not working now.)

STEAM LAUNCH Co.

Manager.—S. S. Geo. Brunton.
„ S. S. James Darragh.

HARRISONS AND CROSFIELD LTD.

Nature of business—Bankers, Merchants, Estate Agents, Contractors, Brick and Tile Manufacturers. Carpentry and polishing green tea.

Agents for

1. Travancore Planters' and Traders' Company.
2. B. I. S. N. Company.
3. Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Company.
4. London and Lancashire Insurance Company.
5. Standard Life Insurance Company.
6. Marine Insurance Company.
7. Triton Insurance Company.
8. The Yost Typewriters.

K. GOVINDA PATTAR & Co., QUILON.

Nature of business—Bricks and Tile Manufacture.
Proprietor.—K. Govinda Pattar.

WALLI BHOY KADER BHOY & Co.

General Merchants, Commission Agents & Dealers in Timber.

Proprietors.—Quilon Oil Mill.

Names.	Trade.
Purushothaman Nansi ...	Rice &c.
S. Ramalingom ..	English medicenes and preserved provisions.
K. A. Krishna Pattar ...	Tobacco.
J. E. Madai ...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Kuppuswamy ...	Do. Do. Do.
Nagendra Pie Krishna Pattar ...	Tobacco
Jevan Doss ...	Rice and Coir.
S. A. Iyyavu Iyen ..	Hundy.
G. J. Fernandez ...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions
S. Muthukrishna Pillai ...	Do. Do. Do.
Subbiah Tennattu Reddiar ...	Publisher, bookseller & printer.
Chaithukunju Koyankunju ..	Do
K. L. A. S. Narayana Iyen ...	Hundy.
Lala Seit ..	Cloth merchant.
V. S. M. Savarimuthu Pillai ...	Wines, spirits, &c.
A. Krishna Pattar ...	Tobacco
Thyyub Abdool Latif ...	Piece-goods &c.
Mahomed Kunju Ibrahim Cooty ...	Tobacco.
Abdul Karim ...	Do.
V. K. N. Dasan Pattar ...	Rice, &c.
J. D. Pereira ...	Do.
Koyakutti Mahomed Kunju ..	Rice and paddy.
C. Abu Baker Hajee Mahomed ...	Do.
A. B. Viraraghava Iyer ...	Oil merchant.
Pichu Iyen ..	Tobacco Merchant.
Koyakunju Abdul Kadir Kunju ...	Cloth merchant.
Kadir Kunju Ahmed Kunju ...	Fish & General merchant.
A. Krishna Pillai ...	Opium & Ganja Contractor
P. G. Verghese ...	Rice Merchant.
M. T. Fernandez ...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Adam Abu Sait ...	Piece goods &c.
S. K. Kochu Hassan Kunju ...	Opium and Ganja Contractor.

Union Industries. Thomas Stephen & Co, manufacture tiles, flooring bricks and other clay works. (2) Timber works. (3) Lime surkies.

C. K. Arasaretnam Pillai, agent to Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co.—Coir matting Factory

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Ninan Syepe	Molasses Merchant ...	Thazhathan-gady.
Kurian Mani & Co.	Do. ...	Thirunakara.
I. C. Abraham & Sons ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kottayam trading Company ...	Liquors, European stores &c. ...	Do.
Itty Ipe Thommi	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Kunnumpurathu Ittoop Abraham..	Rice & other goods ...	Do.
C. I. Abraham & Chandy Brothers..	Spirits and cloths ...	Do.
K. I. Varki	English Medicine and cloths ...	Do.
E. T. Thoman Kuriyan & Co. ..	Rice &c. ...	Do.
C. K. A. Padmanabha Iyer ...	Banker ...	Do.
Appaswamy Chellam Iyer ...	Do. ...	Do.
Ramaswamy Kulathu Iyer ...	Do. ...	Do.
Yenjayyen Sankara Rama Iyer ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kunnumpurathu Kochitty Abraham...	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Karottu Thommy Cheriyan ..	Do. ...	Do.
Punnen Kuriyan	Do. ...	Do.
P. M. Kochoo Kunjoo... ...	Gold and Jewellery .	Do.
A. K. Mathen	Rice &c. ...	Division Cutcherry Kadavoo.
A. K. Varkky	Do. ...	Do.
Kochu Iype Jouseph	Molasses Merchant ...	Thazhathan-
P. J. Mani...	Rice &c. ..	Do. [gady.
Kunju Meethian Pareed Kutty .	Do. ...	Do.
Shashta Shenay	Do. ..	Do.
Shaythoo Kadir	Do. ...	Do.
Kora Kochu Korala	Do. ..	Thirunakkara.
John Mani	Do. ...	Do.
Dethose Easo	Do. ..	Do.
Kaseen Kannoo Rowthir ...	Do. ..	Do.
Kuruvila Mani	Molasses Merchant ...	Thazhathan-
Kochunny Kaikuty	Rice &c. ...	Do. [gady.
Kuryan Pathrose	Molasses Merchant ..	Do.
S. N. R. M. Narayana Iyer ...	Banker ...	Thirunakara.
Do. Krishna Iyer ...	Do. ...	Do.
K. M. Mathulla Mappilay ...	Printers & publishers.	Kottayam Town.
M. C. Cheriyan	Furniture work shop..	Kottayam Landing ghat.

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Raman Moopen	Rice, Metals and Condiments...	Kottar.
Vythianatha Iyer	Do. ...	Do.
S. Paramasiven Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Swaminatha Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Cumarandy	Gold and Jewellery ..	Do.
V. Arunachellum	Thread, Gold and Banker ..	Do.
Ismaul	Country cloth ...	Do.
Valampiri Moopen	Thread oil ...	Do.
Arumugaperumal Moopen ...	Do. ...	Do.
Soliman Pillay	Timber ...	Do.
S. M. S. Sodalamuthu Pillay ...	Do ...	Do.
Sivekamy Sundrum Pillay ...	Wine, spirits ...	Do.
Athimoolam Iyer	Thread, Banker ..	Do.
V. Narayana Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
A. Narayana Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
S. Sivathanu Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
P. Arunachalam	Do. ...	Do.
Vythianatha Iyer	Rice ...	Kottar.
Manika Mudali	Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanu Moopen	Oil ..	Do.
R. Thandaveswara Iyer	Tobacco, rice, condiments and banker...	Do.
Rengan Chettiyar	Thread, banker ...	Do.
S. Srinivasa Iyer	Arecanut ...	Do.
A. Neelacanta Iyer	Rice, condiments and cloth ..	Do.
P. Chithambaram Pillay	Tobacco and condiments.	Do.
P. Andi Chettiar	Condiments ...	Do.
M. Vythilingom Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
S. Subramonian	Arms and Ammunition...	Nagercoil.
S. Subramonian	Wine and Spirits ...	Do.
R. Shungara Sinthamony ...	Do. ..	Do.
D. Francis and Bro.	Manufacturers, contractors, Timbers and General Merchants ...	Do.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer	Jeweller ...	Vadivisvaram.
Marimuthu Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
Cochoommani Pillay	Rice &c. ...	Kuzhituray.
Aiyyappan Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Nanni Madasamy	General Merchants ...	Do.
C. Madhavan Pillay	Tobacco ...	Puthukaday.
M. Muthuswamy Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Sankarakumaru Pillay	Wholesale Merchants, Tobacco, Tamarind &c....	Thoduvetti.
Padmanabhan Bhuthalingom Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
Madaswamy Nagalingom ...	General Merchants. ...	Kuzhithura.
Padmanabhan Esakimadan	Condiments. ...	Do.
Eswaran Uthiramadan	Do. ...	Do.
Arumukam Neelacuntan ...	Do. ...	Do.
Mathu Velandy	Do. ...	Do.
Velayuthan Velayuthan	Cloth. ...	Do.
Pitcha Pillai	Rice. ...	Do.
Subramonia Pillai	Cloth. ...	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM—(*contd.*)

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Sankarakumaru Pillay	Rice &c. ..	Kalikavila.
C. Bhagavathy Pillay	Cloth ...	Eraniel.
K. Subramonia Pillay	Tamarind and Salt ..	Do.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay	Rice ...	Do.
Athimulam Iyer	Hundi Merchant ...	Do.
Perumal Kuthalam	Rice, Jaggery ...	Do.
Annamalay Chithambarathanoo ...	Condiments ...	Do.
Athimulam Annamalay	Cloth ...	Do.
N. Pitcha Pillay	Cloth Merchant ..	Colachel.
K. Chinnoo Pillay & Co. ...	Commission Agents and rice merchants ...	Do.
Maloo Pillay	Cloth merchant ...	Do.
K. Maloo Pillay	Rice merchant ...	Do.
Chithambara Cuttalam Pillay ..	Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanoo Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
Annachu Perumal Pillay ...	General merchants ...	Do.
Kumaravelu	Grain, condiments, Tobacco, betels ...	Palliady.
Sivaraman Manikkam	Rice, condiments ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Subramanyan Muthukumaru ...	Oil and condiments ..	
Sivaraman Andi Pillay	Do. ...	
Kumara Pillay Chinnu Pillay ..	Do. ...	
Kuttalam Chithambara Thanu ..	Do. ...	
Soobramanya Iyer	Druggists, spirits, wine merchants ...	Thackalay.
Sivagnanam Pillay	Cloth, rice and condiments ...	Do.
Chithambarathanu Chockalingam ...	Cloth and condiments ...	Aramboly.
Moothoocaruppen	Condiments ...	Do.
T. Sivagnanam Pillay	Cloth and condiments	Thazhacudy.
Padmanabha Pillay	Cloth ...	Do.

HIRE OF BOATS, CARTS &c.

(1) Hire of boats.	Rs.	ch.	c.
Cabin boat per diem	2	14	...
1st class canoe per diem	1	14	...
2nd do. do.		12	...
3rd do. do.		10	...
4th do. do.		8	...

Rowers of Cabin boats :—One ch. each. per mile. with a nadacooly of $\frac{1}{4}$ ch. each, per mile in cases when they have to walk back home or have to be procured from other places, and a walking allowance of 7 chs. each, per day, when they are detained without work.

Canoe men :—One ch. each. per mile, with a batta of 7 chs. each, per day for the days on which they re detain d without work.

(2) Hire of carts.

For distance exceeding five miles.

	Rs.	ch.	c.
Country cart, per mile, low country		4	...
,, ,, hill ,, ...		6	...
Halting allowance to cart men for days on which no journey is performed		7	..
do. do. for Devicolam and Peermade Taluks ...		10	8

No batta should be paid for more than 3 days at the most. If the halt is for more than 3 days, the cart must be discharged and fresh carts obtained when required.

A certificate by the officer concerned that carts are not procurable is necessary for payment of batta.

For short distances not exceeding five miles, cart hire may be paid at rate not exceeding the maximum prescribed hereunder, according to actual necessity ; –

	Maximum:		
	Rs.	chs.	c.
The first mile in a journey not exceeding five miles	...	8	...
The 2nd do. do.	...	6	..
Every additional mile or fraction thereof	...	3	...

(3) Palanquin bearers :—

One chuckram and a half each, per mile, with a batta of 7 chs. each, per day if they have to be procured from elsewhere or if they have to go back home with an empty load.

(4) Head load coolies :—

One chuckram and a half each, per mile with a daily batta of 7 chs. when they go back home.

Palanquin bearers and Head load coolies will be allowed double the ordinary rates in the Taluks of Peermade and Devicolam.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES MADE BY M. R. & Co., FROM TRIVANDRUM TO TINNEVELLY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oluginaseri.						From Oluginaseri to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans	6	4	...	8	4	...	3	...	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	6	4	...	8	4	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives	6	...	...	8	4	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	
For each Native Passenger	...	12	..	1	...	...	..	6	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Maund ...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Trivandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	

(1) V. R. M. Shunmugam Pillai, Puthumarakada. (2) K. M. Subhaiya Pillai and others. Pazhayamarakada. (3) S. Andia Pillai.

NOTIFICATION

No. J. 3734.

Rules under Section 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the weights and measures Regulation VI of 1085, made by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore under date the 10th June 1912/28th Edavam 1087.

I. Standards.

1. The primary standards of weights and of measures of length and of capacity, prescribed in Section 2 of the Regulation, are given below.

(1) The primary standard of weight is the "Tola," equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee.

(2) The Primary standard for measures of length is the 'Yard" equal in length to the atandard yard of British India.

(3) The primary standard for measures of capacity is the "Edangali," equal to 80 cubic inches of water.

2. The originals of the above-said primary standards of weights and measures shall be in the custody of the Chief Engineer at Trivandrum.

3. The aforesaid originals of the primary standards of weights and measures shall bear, besides the impression of Highness the Maharajah's Coat of Arms the inscription :—

(1) 1 Tola.....Standard weight.....Travancore State;
(2) 1 Yard.....Standard measure of length.....Travancore State;
(3) 1 Edagali.....Standard measure of capacity.....Travancore State

4. The units of weights and of measures of length and of capacity are, as prescribed in Section 3 of the Regulation, for weights, the said Tola; for measures of length, the said Yard; and for measures of capacity, the said Edagali.

5 All weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the above units of weights and measures are authorized sets of weights and measures, as laid down in Section 3 of the Regulation.

6. The weights and measures described in Schedule II hereto appended, or that may hereafter be so declared, shall, under Section 4 of the Regulation, be authorized sets of weights and measures, though they do not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid.

7. No weights, measures, weighing machines or balances, not authorized or certified under the provisions of this notification, shall after the 16th November 1913 be used in any dealing or contract that is had or made and has its operation within the Travancore State. Any person acting in contravention of this Notification, shall be liable to punishment, as provided in Section 10 of the Regulation.

II. Wardens.

8. All taluk Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and the Treasury officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, Alleppey Major Treasury, shall be supplied by the Chief Engineer with certified copies of the primary standards and also with sets of authorized weights and measures and balances, for purposes of testing and stamping under the provisions of this Notification, and the said officers shall be ex-officio Wardens for the said certified copies and the said sets of weights and, measures and balances. In regard to liquid measures, the copies and sets to be supplied by the Chief Engineer should be of the description of the "special vessels" referred to in clause (5) of Rule 21 *infra*.

9. Besides the standards and sets of weights and measures and balances supplied under the proceeding Rule, the Wardens shall also be supplied by the Chief Engineer with dyes for stamping weights and measures in the manner hereinafter described.

10. All officers of the Government who have to use weights and measures in the discharge of their duties, all managers of companies, and all persons engaged in business or trade, shall submit, for verification, to the Warden within whose local limits the head-quarters of the officer concerned is situate, or the business or trade is conducted, the weights, weighing machines, and balances and measures used by them in their dealings, at least once in two years, and pay, for such verification, the fees prescribed hereunder.

11. The Warden shall, on payment of the regulated fees, verify, and shall, if requested so to do, correct, all weights, weighing machines and measures, purporting to be weights and measures authorized under this Notification, and all balances which are brought to him for verification or correction and which appear to him fit for verification or correction. When such weights, weighing machines, measures and balances are found or made correct, and are in conformity with the requirements of this Notification, he shall certify to the correctness and conformity, by stamping, engraving or branding them with the proper mark in the manner hereinafter described.

12. The Warden may, as mentioned in Section 8 of the Regulation, deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or mark anything so brought, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

13. The work of testing and stamping weights and measures shall be done under the supervision of the Wardens by such establishments as may be appointed for the purpose.

14. There shall be appointed, for duty under each Warden, such establishment as the Government may, from time to time, decide, and the charges on account of such establishment shall be met from the fees collected under the provisions of this Notification.

III. Instructions for testing and stamping Weights and Measures.

15. The object of stamping weights and measures being to induce the recognition of the established standards, no weights and measures not being multiples or fractions of the authorized standards as described in Rule 5, or not being authorized sets of weights and measures as described in Rule 6, shall be passed by the Warden.

16. Only metal weights and measures shall ordinarily be stamped; but where wooden measures are largely in use, they may also be stamped. Every endeavour should, however, be made to induce merchants and others to adopt metal measures in lieu of wooden ones.

A. Testing of weights.

17. The balances supplied to the Wardens being true and sensible, no necessity arises for trying them as to their accuracy before they are used for the verification of weights brought to the Wardens for being stamped. When, however, weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility (apart from the question of its equilibrium) in the manner hereinafter indicated.

18. Balances brought for verification should be tested as to their accuracy in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The requisites of a good balance are—

(1) It should be true, *i. e.*, when loaded with equal weights, the beam should be horizontal. This requisite is obtained by making the scale-pans of equal weights and the two arms exactly similar in every respect. The truth of a balance may be easily tested by interchanging the weights which keep the beam in equilibrium, when horizontal; if the beam settles again into a horizontal position, the weights are equal and the balance true, but not otherwise.

(2) A balance should be sensitive, *i. e.*, when the weights differ by a small quantity, the deviation of the beam from the horizontal should be easily perceptible. If a beam does not turn with 1,500 part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

(3) A good balance should be stable, *i. e.*, it should readily return to it position of equilibrium when moved from it, *i. e.*, its time of oscillation about its position of equilibrium should be small. If the sensitiveness of a balance be very great, the addition of a small weight to either scale will cause the beam to oscillate and some time will elapse before it attains its position of equilibrium; on this

account, the beam is sometimes furnished with a pointer and a graudated arc of a circle. If the pointer oscillates through equal arcs on opposite sides of the point which corresponds to horizontality, the scales may be considered to be equally loaded, without waiting to ascertain whether the beam will ultimately rest in a horizontal position.

Balances used for weighing medicines, gold, diamonds and other precious stones should undergo rigid test as to their sensibility.

19. Besides the common balance, weighing machines called steel-yards or Vellikoles, in which one and the same weight is made use of in all cases, are also used.

The most commonly used from of Vellikole corresponds to what is called the Danish Steel-yard, in which the weight is fixed to one end of the beam and the fulcrum is moveable, the thing to be weighed being suspended at the other end of the beam. The beam of the Steel-yard is graduated to denote the point where the fulcrum should be when there is a weight in the scale-pan equal to the weight marked at the point.

Steel-yards brought for verification should be tested as to the accuracy of the graduations.

20. Weights received for verification should be examined thus :—

Suppose a weight purporting to correspond to the standard Tola is brought for verification. Place the standard weight in the right-hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be vertified. If the beams shows an equipois, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the leam be equal or not or, in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

B. Testing of Measures of Capacity, i e., Dry and Liquid Measures.

21. (a) The first thing to be done in the case of dry measures is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of any of the authorized measures under Rules 5 and 6, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected, as differences in shape are liable to cause variations in the contents of things which do not fill all space.

Note :—If a measure is not quite round, the mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken as the diameter of the measure.

" (b) All dry measures shall be used struck and not heaped. The standard dimensions of the authorized dry measures shall be as follows:—

Measure.	Diameter in inch.	Height in inches.
Para	$8\frac{5}{8}$	13 11/16
Edangali	4	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Irunali	$3\frac{1}{8}$	5 7/32
Nali	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4 1/16
Uri	2	3 3/16
Ozhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 7/16
The Nanjanad marakal	$6\frac{1}{8}$	10 11/32
,, padi	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
,, ozhaku	$2\frac{1}{8}$	3 5/32
,, azhaku	$1\frac{1}{3}$	2 1 1/16

Note.—The heights given above for the various measures shall not be used for purposes of testing, but are intended only as a guide to the manufacturers of those measures".

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2. In the case of liquid measures, it is not necessary to employ the above test, as liquids fill all space, and differences in the shape of measures do not affect the contents.

3. The capacity of measures should be tested by volume of water, for the proper performance of which, the stamping officer will be supplied with a specially constructed certified copy of primary standard and a specially constructed set of authorized measures as provided in Rule 8 supra.

4. The following instructions should be attended to preliminary to the commencement of the process of testing :—

The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and, if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing so as to guard against absorption during the testing whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked, on the outside only with pitch or sealing wax.

5. The test should then be applied in the following manner :—

The rim of the measure should first be moistended ; otherwise, water may stand without spilling, quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of 5 inches diameter, this will represent 1·39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water by pouring into it from the special vessels according to the size of the measure under examination. Care should be taken to pour the water without overtorping the rim of the measure or spilling. The surface of the water should be exactly level with the rim. The quantity of water used to fill the measure can be easily ascertained from the number of times water was poured in to the measure from the special vessels and from the quantity remaining in them. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt or to have escaped by leakage should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the special vessels. The remainder represents the capacity of the measure in cubic inches of water. If this is equal to the established capacity of the standard measure to which it purports to correspond, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly ; otherwise, it should be rejected.

As it is almost impossible to pour out liquid from measures filled to the brim, without spilling, the measures used for the purpose of testing should be special vessels made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, and standardized to cubic inches.

C. Stamping of Weights and Measures.

22. Subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 *supra*, only those measures of length which agree with the standard yard measure should be stamped.

23. The process of stamping weights and measures of capacity should be conducted in accordance with the following directions :—

(1) Large weights should be stamped on the top close to the handle on either side and smaller weights on any part (the handles excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weights should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Wooden measures should be stamped by means of a steel die at the very top, so as to guard against subsequent tampering.

(3) If there is a joining at the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(4) To effect the stamping of metal measures, which should be stamped below the rim, it is necessary to introduce the beak of an anvil or beak iron

into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose); the part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the die on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge or heavy hand-hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(5) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the die.

(6) In applying a large die on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used; for a small die the heavy hand-hammer will be sufficient.

(7) In the case of weights or measures of irregular shapes in use by bazaar-men, no uniform system can be prescribed; but care should be taken to mark them on a part on which the die can be applied equally.

(8) The Wardens may engage the services of a smith, a hammerman and bellows-boy for performing the operation of stamping neatly.

IV. Fees.

24. The scale of fees prescribed for stamping weights and measures is given in Schedule I; but the Government may alter the rates from time ime. The scale will be so regulated that the fees relized are sufficient to meet the cost of the establishments necessary for stamping purposes. The establishment and other charges of each year should be so fixed as not to exceed the receipts of that year; but should there be any likelihood of a deficit at the end of a year, application for a special allotment should be made to the Government Every Warden shall mantain a register of the weights and measures stamped and the fees collected

Note:—In conducting the actual operation of testing, the stamping establishments should carry out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary, to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate. care however being taken not to attempt at corrections within the province of skilled workmen

V. INSPECTION.

25. The Division Peshikars and the Superintendent, Devikulam Division. should inspect each party of the stamping establishments in their respective divisions as often as possible and ascertain whether the men understand their work and whether any unauthorised fees are collected They should also note their remarks in an inspection book.

26. A report on the stamping operations should be submitted to Government by the Division Peishkars and the Superintendent. Devikulam Division, along with their annual departmental reports.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.
Dewan.

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures, prescribed in Rule 24.

	Rate of fees.		
	Rs.	chs.	c
1. For stamping any one weight, weighing machine, balance, steel yard or measure of capacity ...	0	4	0
2. For the periodical verification of Do. ...	0	2	0
3. For stamping a measure of length ...	0	2	0
4. For the periodical verification of a measure of length.	0	1	0

SCHEDULE II.

Weights and measures which are declared authorised under Rule 6.

TABLE I.

English lineal measure.

12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard (standard measure of length in Travancore)
22 yards	1 Gunter's chain=100 links.
220 yards	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 mile

TABLE II.

Measure of length in Travancore.

1¼ inches	1 angulam
24 angulams	1 kole
4 koles	1 dendoo=3⅓ yards.

TABLE III.

English square measure.

144 square inches	1 square foot
9 square feet	1 square yard
48⅖ square yards	1 cent
10 cents	1 square chain
10 square chains or 100 cents	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile.

TABLE VI.

Measure of area in Travancore.

16 square koles	1 square dendoo
434⅘ square dendoos	1 acre

TABLE V.

English cubic measure.

1728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 cubic yard

TABLE VI.

Measure of solidity in Travancore.

24 cubic virals	...	...	1 perukkam
24 perukkams	...	...	1 thoovada
14 thoovadas or one cubic kole		...	1 candy=$15\frac{5}{8}$ cubic feet

TABLE VII.

English Troy weight (used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds and other costly articles.)

4 grains	...	...	1 carat
6 carats	...	...	I dwt. (pennyweight)
20 dwts.	...	...	1 oz. (ounce)
12 ozs.	...	...	1 lb. (pound)—32 tolas.

TABLE VIII.

English Avoirdupois weight (used in weighing bulky articles of commerce).

16 drams	...	...	1 ounce
16 ounces	...	...	1 lb =$3^{8}\frac{8}{9}$ tolas
28 lbs	...	...	1 quarter
4 quarters	...	...	1 cwt. (hundred weight)
20 cwt	...	...	1 ton

TABLE IX.

Weights used for weighing opium, ganga, salt, &c.

80 tolas	...	...	1 seer.
40 seers	...	...	1 maund.

TABLE X.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing gold and silver

$5\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{1}$ grains Troy	...	...	1 panamida
$13\frac{1}{3}$ panamidas	...	...	1 kazhanchu
21 panamidas	...	...	1 Sovereign weight
31 panamidas	...	...	1 tola (standard weight in Travancore.)

TABLE XI.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing copper, iron, pepper, sugar, tobacco &c.

$5\frac{3}{5}$ tolas	...	...	1 palam.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ palams	...	...	1 rathel
100 palams or $13\frac{1}{3}$ rathels		...	1 thulam.

TABLE XII.

Dry measure used in Nanjanad.

2 azhakus	...	...	1 ozhaku
4 ozhakus	...	...	1 padi.
8 padies	...	...	1 marakal=4·4583 edangali

TABLE XIII.

Dry measure used in other places.

2 ozhakus	...	...	1 uri
2 uris	...	...	1 nali
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore.)
10 edangalis	...	...	1 para.

TABLE XIV.

Liquid measure.

4 thavis or thudams		...	1 nali.
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore)
10 edangalis	---	...	1 para.

TABLE XV.

Measure of country liquor.

6 drams	...	...	1 Imperial pint.
2 Imperial pints	...	...	1 Imperial quart.
4 Imperial quarts	...	...	1 Imperial gallon (3·465 edangalis.)

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 6316.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following amendments are made in the Rules dated the 10th June 1912/28th Edavam 1087, passed under the Weights and Measures Regulation, VI of 1085, published on pages 1291 to 1296 of the Gazete dated the 25th June 1912.

1. *Rule. 7.* In line 2. substitute the words " the 1st Junuary 1913 " for the words " three months from this date "occurring between the words " after " and " be "

2. *Rule 8.* In line 1, between the words "Deputy Tahsildars " and the word " shall " insert the words " and the Treasury Officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, Alleppy Major Treasury " ,and for the words " Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars" in line 4, substitute the word " officers.

3 *Rule. 21.* (1) Number the present sub-rule (1) as Clause (a) thereof and insert the following as Clause (b):-

" (b) All dry measures shall be used struck and not heaped. The standard dimensions of the authorized dry measures shall be as follow:—

Measure.	*Diameter in inch.,*	*Height in inches.*
Para	$8\frac{5}{8}$	13 11/16.
Edangali	4	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Irunali	$3\frac{1}{8}$	5 7/32
Nali	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4 1/16
Uri	2	3 3/16
Ozhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 7/16
The Najanad marakal	$6\frac{5}{8}$	10 11/32
,, padi	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
,, ozhaku	$2\frac{1}{3}$	3 5/32
,, azhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 11/16

Note.—The heights given above for the various measures shall not be used for purposes of testing, but are intended only as a guide to the manufacturers of these measures."

4. Schedule II, Tables XI and XII.

(i) For Table XI, substitute the following:—

Weights used in Travancore for weighing copper, iron, pepper, sugar, tobacco, &c.

5 3/5 tolas	...	1 palam.
7½ palams	...	1 rathel
100 palams or 13 1/3 rathels	...	1 thulam.

(ii) Omit Table XII and re-number the succeeding Tables XIII, XIV, XV and XVI as XII, XIII, XIV and XV, respectively.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
7th September 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Ragja, it is hereby notified that Table X in Schedule II of the Weights aup Measures Rules dated the 10th June 1912/28th Edavam 1087 and published on pages 1291 to 1296 of the Gazette dated the 25th June 1912, is amended as follows:—

TABLE X

Weighs used in Travancore for weighing gold and silver-

55/61 5—grains Troy	=	1 panamida.
13½ panamidas	=	1 kazhanchu.
21 panamidas	=	1 sovereign weight.
30½ panamidas	=	1 tola (standard weight in Travancore.)

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp, 15th February 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI
Dewan.

TABLE No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore currency.			*British Currency.*			*Travancore*	*British Currency.*						
Rs.	Chs.	C.	=Rs.	As.	P.	Rupees.=	Rs.	As.	P.	=	B. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63		0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5·26		1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89		2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53		3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16		4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79		5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42		6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05		7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68		8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32		9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95		10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·05	12	11	12	7·58		11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21		12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84		13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47		14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11		15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74		16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37		17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00		18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63		19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95		29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26		39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58		49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90		58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21		68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53		78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84		88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16		98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32		196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·05	300	294	11	9·48		294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64		392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80		491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96		589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12		687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28		785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44		884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60		982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20		1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80		2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·10		3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00		4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60		5894	21	0

TABLE No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00

TABLE No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	1	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	1	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	1	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0 00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

For month of 29 days.

No. of days.	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 29.					
A	Ch.	Gash.	Rs.	B	Rs.	B	Rs	B
1	0	15·45	1	29	35	1,015	69	2,001
2	1	14·90	2	58	36	1,044	70	2,030
3	2	14·34	3	87	37	1,073	71	2,059
4	3	13·79	4	116	38	1,102	72	2,088
5	4	13·24	5	145	39	1,131	73	2,117
6	5	12·69	6	174	40	1,160	74	2,146
7	6	72·14	7	203	41	1,189	75	2,175
8	7	11·59	8	232	42	1,218	76	2,204
9	8	11·03	9	261	43	1,247	77	2,233
10	9	10·48	10	290	44	1,276	78	2,262
11	10	9·93	11	319	45	1,305	79	2,291
12	11	9·38	12	348	46	1,334	80	2,320
13	12	8·83	13	377	47	1,363	81	2,349
14	13	8·28	14	406	48	1,392	82	2,378
15	14	7·72	15	435	49	1,421	83	2,407
16	15	7·17	16	464	50	1,450	84	2,436
17	16	6·62	17	493	51	1,479	85	2,465
18	17	6·07	18	522	52	1,508	86	2,494
19	18	5·52	19	551	53	1,537	87	2,523
20	19	4·97	20	580	54	1,566	88	2,552
21	20	4·41	21	609	55	1,595	89	2,581
22	21	3·86	22	638	56	1,624	90	2,610
23	22	3·31	23	667	57	1,653	91	2,639
24	23	2·76	24	693	58	1,682	92	2,668
25	24	2·21	25	725	59	1,711	93	2,697
26	25	1·66	26	754	60	1,740	94	2,726
27	26	1·10	27	783	61	1,769	95	2,755
28	27	0·55	28	812	62	1,793	96	2,784
			29	841	63	1,827	97	2,813
			30	870	64	1,856	98	2,842
			31	899	65	1,885	99	2,871
			32	928	66	1,914	100	2,900
			33	957	67	1,943		
			34	986	68	1,972		

DIRECTION FOR USE :—Multiply the given No. of days with the rate of wages (whole and the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column A. The figure in number of Rupees and the figures to the right of the figures you found in colum

ages for broken periods.

For month of 30 days.

No. of days	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 30.					
A	Ch	Cash.	Rs.	B	Rs	B	Rs	B
1	0	14·93	1	30	35	1,050	69	2,0.0
2	1	13·87	2	60	36	1,080	70	2,100
3	2	12·80	3	90	37	1,110	71	2,130
4	3	11·73	4	120	38	1,140	72	2,160
5	4	10·67	5	150	39	1,170	73	2,190
6	5	9·60	6	180	40	1,200	74	2,220
7	6	8·53	7	210	41	1,230	75	2,250
8	7	7·47	8	240	42	1,260	76	2,280
9	8	6·40	9	270	43	1,290	77	2,310
10	9	5·33	10	300	44	1,320	78	2,340
11	10	4·27	11	330	45	1,350	79	2,370
12	11	3·20	12	360	46	1,380	80	2,400
13	12	2·13	13	390	47	1,410	81	2,430
14	13	1·07	14	420	48	1,440	82	2,460
15	14	0·00	15	450	49	1,470	83	2,490
16	14	14·93	16	480	50	1,500	84	2,520
17	15	13·87	17	510	51	1,530	85	2,550
18	16	12·80	18	540	52	1,560	86	2,580
19	17	11·73	19	570	53	1,590	87	2,610
20	18	10·67	20	600	54	1,620	88	2,640
21	19	9·60	21	630	55	1,650	89	2,670
22	20	8·53	22	660	56	1,680	90	2,700
23	21	7·47	23	690	57	1,710	91	2,730
24	22	6·40	24	720	58	1,740	92	2,760
25	23	5·33	25	750	59	1,770	93	2,790
26	24	4·27	26	780	60	1,800	94	2,820
27	25	3·20	27	810	61	1,830	95	2,850
28	26	2·13	28	840	62	1,860	96	2,880
29	27	1·07	29	870	63	1,890	97	2,910
			30	900	64	1,920	98	2,940
			31	930	65	1,950	99	2,970
			32	960	66	1,980	100	3,000
			33	990	67	2,010		
			34	1,020	68	2,040		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product column, 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required A give the required chackrams and cash.

Table for calculation of

For month of 31 days.

No. of days	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 31.					
A.	Chs.	Cash.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14·45	1	31	35	1,085	69	2,139
2	1	12·90	2	62	36	1,116	70	2,170
3	2	11·35	3	93	37	1,147	71	2,201
4	3	9·81	4	124	38	1,178	72	2,232
5	4	8·26	5	155	39	1,209	73	2,263
6	5	6·71	6	186	40	1,240	74	2,294
7	6	5·16	7	217	41	1,271	75	2,325
8	7	3·61	8	248	42	1,302	76	2,356
9	8	2·06	9	279	43	1,333	77	2,387
10	9	0·52	10	310	44	1,364	78	2,418
11	9	14·97	11	341	45	1,395	79	2,449
12	10	13·42	12	372	46	1,426	80	2,480
13	11	11·87	13	403	47	1,457	81	2,511
14	12	10·32	14	434	48	1,488	82	2,542
15	13	8·77	15	465	49	1,519	83	2,573
16	14	7·23	16	496	50	1,550	84	2,604
17	15	5·68	17	527	51	1,581	85	2,635
18	16	4·13	18	558	52	1,612	86	2,666
19	17	2·58	19	589	53	1,643	87	2,697
20	18	1·03	20	620	54	1,674	88	2,728
21	18	15·48	21	651	55	1,705	89	2,759
22	19	13·94	22	682	56	1,736	90	2,790
23	20	12·39	23	713	57	1,767	91	2,821
24	21	10·84	24	744	58	1,798	92	2,852
25	22	9·29	25	775	59	1,829	93	2,883
26	23	7·74	26	806	60	1,860	94	2,914
27	24	6·19	27	837	61	1,891	95	2,945
28	25	4·65	28	868	62	1,922	96	2,976
29	26	3·10	29	899	63	1,953	97	3,007
30	27	1·55	30	930	64	1,984	98	3,038
			31	961	65	2,015	99	3,069
			32	992	66	2,046	100	3,100
			33	1,023	67	2,077		
			34	1,054	68	2,108		

DIRECTION FOR USE:—Multiply the given No. of days with the rates of wages (whole and the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column A. The figure in number of Rupees and the figures right of the figure you found in column A give the

wages for broken periods.—contd.

For month of 32 days.

No. of days	Amount of 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 32.					
A.	Chs.	Cash.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14	1	32	35	1,120	69	2,208
2	1	12	2	64	36	1,152	70	2,240
3	2	10	3	96	37	1,184	71	2,272
4	3	8	4	128	38	1,216	72	2,304
5	4	6	5	160	39	1,248	73	2,336
6	5	4	6	192	40	1,280	74	2,368
7	6	2	7	224	41	1,312	75	2,400
8	7	...	8	256	42	1,344	76	2,432
9	7	14	9	288	43	1,376	77	2,464
10	8	12	10	320	44	1,408	78	2,496
11	9	10	11	352	45	1,440	79	2,528
12	10	8	12	384	46	1,472	80	2,560
13	11	6	13	416	47	1,504	81	2,592
14	12	4	14	448	48	1,536	82	2,624
15	13	2	15	480	49	1,568	83	2,656
16	14	...	16	512	50	1,600	84	2,688
17	14	14	17	544	51	1,632	85	2,720
18	15	12	18	576	52	1,664	86	2,752
19	16	10	19	608	53	1,696	87	2,784
20	17	8	20	640	54	1,728	88	2,816
21	18	6	21	672	55	1,760	89	2,848
22	19	4	22	704	56	1,792	90	2,880
23	20	2	23	736	57	1,824	91	2,912
24	21	...	24	768	58	1,856	92	2,944
25	21	14	25	800	59	1,888	93	2,976
26	22	12	26	832	60	1,920	94	3,008
27	23	10	27	864	61	1,952	95	3,040
28	24	8	28	896	62	1,984	96	3,072
29	25	6	29	928	63	2,016	97	3,104
30	26	4	30	960	64	2,048	98	3,136
31	27	2	31	992	65	2,080	99	3,168
			32	1,024	66	2,112	100	3,200
			33	1,056	67	2,144		
			34	1,088	68	2,176		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product; column 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required required chuckrams and cash.

Table showing the commission at 8 annas per cent for amounts from

Bh. Rs.	Commission.				Bh. Rs.	Commission.			
	As.	P.	chs.	c.*		As.	P.	chs.	c.*
1		·96		2·28	26	2		3	11
2		1·92		4·56	27	2		3	13
3		2·88		6·84	28	2		3	15
4		3·84		9·12	29	2		4	2
5		4·80		11·40	30	2		4	4
6		5·76		13·68	31	2		4	6
7		6·72		15·96	32	2		4	8
8		7·68	1	2·24	33	2		4	11
9		8·64	1	4·52	34	2		4	13
10		9·60	1	6·80	35	2		4	15
11		10·56	1	9·08	36	2		5	2
12		11·52	1	11·36	37	2		5	4
13	1	0·48	1	13·64	38	3		5	6
14	1	1·44	1	15·92	39	3		5	8
15	1	2·40	2	2·20	40	3		5	11
16	1	3·36	2	4·48	41	3		5	13
17	1	4·32	2	6·76	42	3		5	15
18	1	5·28	2	9·04	43	3		6	2
19	1	6·24	2	11·32	44	3		6	4
20	1	7·20	2	13·60	45	3		6	6
21	1	8·16	2	15·88	46	3		6	8
22	1	9·12	3	2·16	47	3		6	11
23	1	10·08	3	4·44	48	3		6	13
24	1	11·04	3	6·72	49	3		6	15
25	2	0·00	3	9·00	50	4		7	2

For the amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.

* For the decimal portion see the first

Br. Rupee 1 to Br. Rupees 100—both in British and Travancore currency.

Bh. Rs.	Commission.				Bh. Rs.	Commission.			
	As.	P.	chs.	c. *		As.	P.	chs.	c. *
51	4		7	4	76	6		10	13
52	4		7	6	77	6		10	15
53	4		7	8	78	6		11	1
54	4		7	11	79	6		11	4
55	4		7	13	80	6		11	6
56	4		7	15	81	6		11	8
57	4		8	1	82	6		11	10
58	4		8	4	83	6		11	13
59	4		8	6	84	6		11	15
60	4		8	8	85	6		12	1
61	4		8	11	86	6		12	4
62	4		8	13	87	6		12	6
63	5		8	15	88	7		12	8
64	5		9	1	89	7		12	10
65	5		9	4	90	7		12	13
66	5		9	6	91	7		12	15
67	5		9	8	92	7		13	1
68	5		9	11	93	7		13	4
69	5		9	13	94	7		13	6
70	5		9	15	95	7		13	8
71	5		10	1	96	7		13	10
72	5		10	4	97	7		13	13
73	5		10	6	98	7		13	15
74	5		10	8	99	7		14	1
75	6		10	11	100	8		14	4

For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.

For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.

cash column in the same horizontal line.

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