

TRAVANCORE
ALMANAC

FOR

1878.

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TRAVANCORE.

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AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TREVANDRUM.

TREVANDRUM OBSERVATORY.

Longitude.....	5h 7m 59s=76° 59' 45" East.
Latitude.....	8° 30' 32" 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.....	68·36 inches.
Mean yearly evaporation	88·54 inches.

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Principal Hindoo Festivals, &c.

JANUARY

4 Pousha Masarambha	Margaly	22
12 Ottarayanarumbha—Ottarayana Poonyakalum— Trevandrum Magara Syvelly—Tye Pongal	Tye	1
13 Mauttoo Pongal	"	2
19 Tye Pooyam	"	8

FEBRUARY

3 Mahamasarambha—Sisararthorarambha	"	23
13 Boemyagathasy Vratam	Maasy	3

MARCH

2 Sivarathree Vratam	"	20
3 Thusarayangathy	"	21
5 Palgoonamasarambha	"	23
11 Vycathoo Ashtamy	"	29
16 Anillyam Auta Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The Maha Rajah's</i> <i>birthday</i>	Panguny	4

APRIL

3 Chythramasarumbha—Vasuntharthorarambha	"	22
5 Meena Bharanee	"	24
7 Trevandrum Codayettoo	"	26
11 Sree Rama Navamy	"	30
12 Vishoo Poonyacalum	Chittray	1
16 Trevandrum Auraut	"	5
17 Chittragnuptha Poojah	"	6
29 Mulsia Jayentee	"	18

MAY

3 Vysakamasarumbha	"	22
5 Atchayathiruteeya Kritayugathy	"	24
9 Agneenatchettra Thosharambha	"	26
23 Agneenatchettra Thoshavasana	Vaikausy	11

JUNE

2 Jayiathamasarumbha—Greeshmarthorarambha	"	21
12 Visaukam Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday</i>	"	31
20 Arthrapiravashum	Auny	8

JULY

1 Ashadamasarumbha	"	19
6 Utiram Tirunaul— <i>H. H. Carola Varma Rajah's</i> <i>birthday</i>	"	24
10 Symikathacy Vratam	"	28
14 Thetchanayanarumbha—Thetchanayana Poonyakalum Trevandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	"	32
23 Bharanee Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The Senior Ranees's</i> <i>birthday</i>	Audy	9
30 Sravanamasarambha—Varusharthorarambha	"	16

AUGUST

9 Vara Letchmy Vratam	"	28
12 Somagrahana Poonyakalum	"	29
14 Audy Auroothee	"	31
15 Auvany Pirappoo	(1054) Auvany	1
20 Ashtamy Rohany Vratam	"	6

AUGUST

29 Proustapatha Masarumbha—Kalky Jayentee	Auvany	15
30 Thamasa Manoovathy	"	16
31 Vinayaka Chathurthee	"	17

SEPTEMBER

1 Irushy Panchamy	"	18
3 Muktabarana Supthamy	"	20
4 Sidha Letchimy Vratam	"	21
7 Pareoverthanyakathasy Vratam—Vamana Jayentee.	"	24
8 Ohnum	"	25
10 Anantha Vratam	"	27
12 Mahalaya Puthcharumbha	"	29
14 Ravathce Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The 3rd Prince's birthday</i>	"	31
17 Ashtakakalarumbha	Puratsay	3
24 Kaliyugethy	"	10
26 Poojavippoo	"	12
27 Ausvina Masarumbha—Sarathrethorarumbha	"	13

OCTOBER

3 Moolam Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The 2nd Prince's birthday.</i>		
Thoorgashtamy	"	19
4 Mahanavamy—Swayamboova Munnoovathy	"	20
5 Veejaya Thasamy—Poojah Edupoo	"	21
13 Bharanee Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The Junior Ranees's birthday.</i>	"	29
16 Vishuvel Pooniacalem	Arpasy	1
24 Trevandrum Codyettoo— <i>Tespaulce (after Sunset)</i>		
Narakachathurthasy	"	9
26 Kartigay Masarambha	"	11

NOVEMBER

1 Utradum Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The Ellis Rajah's birthday</i>	"	17
2 Trevandrum Auraut	"	18
3 Thrathayugathy	"	19
5 Othausanikathasy Vratam	"	21
17 Vycathoo Ashtamy	Kartigay	3
25 Margaseersha Masarambha—Hemunthirthorarumba.	"	11

DECEMBER

1 Chathayam Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The 4th Prince's birthday</i>	"	17
5 Gooroovaurakathasy	"	21
6 Assuvathy Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The 5th Prince's birthday</i>	"	22
8 Koomaranulloor Kartigay	"	24
16 Thirooshtakashta Karumbha	Margaly	3
24 Pousha Masarumbha	"	11



ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	19th Margaly.
"	12	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	11	1st Mausy or Coombhum.
March	13	1st Punguny or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	13	1st Ausy or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carcadagum.
August	15	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	15	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	15	1st Kartigay or Vrechechum.
December	14	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
"	31	18th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

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

Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

In the year 1878, there will be two *Eclipses* of the SUN and two of the MOON and a Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc.

I.—*An annular Eclipse of the SUN, February 1, 1878, invisible at Trevandrum.*

II.—*A partial Eclipse of the MOON, February 16, 1878, invisible at Trevandrum.*

III.—*A total Eclipse of the SUN, July 29, 1878, invisible at Trevandrum.*

IV.—*A partial Eclipse of the MOON, August 13, 1878 visible at Trevandrum.*

	<i>d. h. m.</i>	
First contact with the Penumbra	13 2 30.5	A. M.
First contact with the Shadow ..	" 3 50.6	"
Middle of the Eclipse.....	" 5 16.2	"
Last contact with the Shadow ..	" 6 41.8	"
Last contact with the Penumbra ..	" 8 1.9	"

}

Mean time
at
Trevandrum.

Entire duration = 5h. 31.4m.

Duration from the first to last contact with dark Shadow 2h. 51.2m.

Magnitude of the *Eclipse* (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.690.

The first contact with the Shadow occurs at 109° from the Northernmost-point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact at 157° towards the West; in each case, for direct image.

At Trevandrum, the Moon sets 5h. 54m., A. M. 48 minutes before the last contact with the Shadow.

V.—*A Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc, May 6, 1878, invisible at Trevandrum.*

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

TABLE I. Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern 197 feet above the level of the sea.

Mercury at 32°. Brass at 62° Fah.

MONTH.	Mean of the			Range.	Mean of the			Mean of the		Range.
	Mean Pressure.	Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	Range.	Highest	Lowest	
		Daily Means	Hourly Means					Observation.		
Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	
January ..	29.730	29.801	29.657	144	29.788	29.666	.122	29.870	29.685	.285
February..	.719	.781	.661	120	.764	.649	.115	.848	.584	.264
March ..	.688	.753	.604	149	.748	.622	.126	.815	.529	.286
April ..	.648	.716	.576	146	.703	.583	.120	.779	.497	.282
May ..	.657	.765	.509	136	.683	.581	.102	.763	.502	.261
June ..	.638	.704	.589	135	.678	.589	.089	.754	.518	.236
July ..	.649	.706	.593	115	.684	.599	.086	.758	.535	.218
August ..	.663	.718	.609	109	.708	.603	.103	.707	.543	.234
September	.681	.738	.624	112	.731	.618	.113	.796	.554	.242
October ..	.688	.765	.608	167	.741	.627	.114	.827	.644	.283
November	.703	.787	.631	126	.787	.649	.114	.817	.682	.258
December	.724	.778	.655	123	.780	.682	.118	.813	.693	.249
Means ..	29.681	.743	.612	131	.732	.620	.112	.802	.645	.287

TABLE II.—Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the			Mean of the			Mean of the		
		Highest	Lowest	Range.	Highest	Lowest	Range.	Highest	Lowest	Range.
		Daily Means.			Hourly Means.			Observation.		
January ..	76.44	79.25	73.90	5.35	85.86	69.37	14.51	86.60	64.86	21.74
February..	77.69	80.49	75.12	5.37	85.32	70.60	14.72	88.52	66.18	22.34
March ..	80.33	82.31	77.64	4.67	87.15	73.66	13.49	89.95	70.30	19.65
April ..	80.95	83.17	77.28	5.89	87.14	75.78	11.36	91.23	72.60	18.63
May ..	80.19	82.67	76.95	5.62	86.32	75.63	9.47	90.04	72.65	17.19
June ..	77.67	80.19	74.34	5.85	82.19	74.08	8.16	86.25	71.35	14.90
July ..	76.66	78.66	73.35	5.31	81.02	73.09	7.93	81.45	70.42	14.03
August ..	76.66	78.42	73.85	4.57	81.37	72.93	8.44	84.75	70.88	13.87
September	77.02	78.35	74.98	4.37	81.04	72.92	8.12	85.35	70.46	14.89
October ..	76.90	78.77	71.22	4.55	82.14	72.67	9.47	85.55	70.56	14.99
November	76.83	78.69	74.41	4.28	82.66	71.84	10.82	85.69	68.35	16.34
December	76.15	78.30	73.41	5.19	82.67	69.98	12.94	85.91	65.42	20.49
Means ..	77.81	79.96	74.96	5.00	83.51	72.72	10.78	87.02	69.58	17.46

* From 11 years' observations.

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

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the		Range.	Mean of the		Range.	Mean of the		Range.
		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	
		Daily Means.			Hourly Means.			Observation.		
January ..	70.34	73.99	66.24	7.75	73.09	66.58	6.56	76.87	60.74	16.13
February ..	71.33	74.84	66.88	7.96	73.84	67.77	6.07	77.39	60.81	16.58
March ..	74.39	76.22	71.37	4.85	76.40	72.02	4.38	79.18	67.21	11.97
April ..	75.33	77.69	73.60	4.09	77.79	73.88	3.91	79.86	70.88	9.08
May ..	76.04	77.92	73.84	4.08	77.61	74.34	3.27	80.15	71.09	9.06
June ..	74.44	76.38	72.26	4.12	76.00	72.83	3.17	78.24	69.74	9.10
July ..	73.69	75.47	71.66	3.81	75.14	72.10	3.04	77.45	68.98	8.47
August ..	73.51	75.60	71.96	3.64	74.96	72.98	1.98	77.34	69.61	7.73
September	73.43	74.76	72.16	2.62	74.89	71.81	3.08	77.41	69.62	7.79
October ..	73.54	75.20	71.63	3.57	75.27	71.58	3.69	77.95	68.44	9.61
November	73.28	75.18	70.62	4.56	75.59	70.78	4.81	78.20	66.77	11.43
December	71.09	74.17	66.55	7.62	73.64	67.69	5.95	77.02	61.29	15.73
Means ..	73.42	75.67	70.73	4.84	75.35	71.11	4.24	78.15	67.10	11.05

* From 11 years' observations.

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

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Therms. †	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. ‡	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. †	Fall of Rain from 27 years' observations, (1838—1864.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January....	6·10	67·5	·576	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·796	2·5	0·32
February ..	3·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·66	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·544	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·993	4·2	0·47
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·793	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	3·30	8·88	5·077	10·2	0·50
May	4·16	74·5	·855	·827	NW. b. W.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	11·640	15·7	0·74
June	3·25	78·2	·819	·861	NW. b. W.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·461	23·2	0·66
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW. † W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·223	19·5	0·36
August	3·15	73·2	·793	·863	NW. † W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·798	16·3	0·29
September..	3·69	72·0	·786	·845	NW. b. W.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	3·849	11·5	0·33
October	3·33	73·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·969	15·3	0·69
November ..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·08	5·33	5·56	6·517	13·1	0·60
December ..	5·06	68·6	·707	·782	W. K. W.	3·93	0·08	3·63	7·25	2·506	5·1	0·49
Means	4·39	70·2	·775	0·812	W. N. W.	5·23	0·14	5·52	83·54	68·36	137·9	0·47
								Sum				

* From 5 years' observations.

† From 11 years' observations

‡ From 6 years' observations.

§ From 3 years' observations.

JANUARY

1893

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S			MOON'S					
			Mean Time Trevandrum.		Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum.					
			Rising.	Setting		Mean Noon.	Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.
					h m		h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	19	6 16	5 52	27.4	17 1	22 55	3 53			
Wed.	2	20	6 16	5 52	28.4	17 56	23 50	4 49			
Thur.	3	21	6 17	5 53	29.4	18 48	—	5 44			
Fri.	4	22	6 17	5 53	0.7	19 34	0 42	6 38			
Sat.	5	23	6 17	5 54	1.7	20 18	1 31	7 28			
SUN.	6	24	6 18	5 54	2.7	20 57	2 16	8 16			
Mon.	7	25	6 18	5 55	3.7	21 35	2 58	9 1			
Tues.	8	26	6 18	5 55	4.7	22 10	3 30	9 44			
Wed.	9	27	6 19	5 56	5.7	22 46	4 18	10 26			
Thur.	10	28	6 19	5 56	6.7	23 23	4 57	11 10			
Fri.	11	29	6 19	5 57	7.7	—	5 38	11 55			
Sat.	12	1	6 20	5 57	8.7	0 2	6 21	12 42			
SUN.	13	2	6 20	5 58	9.7	0 45	7 8	13 33			
Mon.	14	3	6 20	5 58	10.7	1 32	7 59	14 28			
Tues.	15	4	6 20	5 59	11.7	2 25	8 56	15 28			
Wed.	16	5	6 21	5 59	12.7	3 24	9 56	16 29			
Thur.	17	6	6 21	6 0	13.7	4 26	10 58	17 29			
Fri.	18	7	6 21	6 0	14.7	5 30	12 0	18 27			
Sat.	19	8	6 21	6 1	15.7	6 32	12 58	19 21			
SUN.	20	9	6 21	6 1	16.7	7 33	13 54	20 12			
Mon.	21	10	6 22	6 2	17.7	8 30	14 46	20 59			
Tues.	22	11	6 22	6 2	18.7	9 25	15 36	21 44			
Wed.	23	12	6 22	6 2	19.7	10 19	16 25	22 30			
Thur.	24	13	6 22	6 3	20.7	11 12	17 15	23 16			
Fri.	25	14	6 22	6 3	21.7	12 7	18 6	—			
Sat.	26	15	6 22	6 4	22.7	13 3	18 59	0 4			
SUN.	27	16	6 22	6 4	23.7	13 59	19 54	0 55			
Mon.	28	17	6 22	6 4	24.7	14 56	20 50	1 48			
Tues.	29	18	6 22	6 5	25.7	15 51	21 45	2 43			
Wed.	30	19	6 22	6 5	26.7	16 43	22 37	3 38			
Thur.	31	20	6 22	6 5	27.7	17 31	23 26	4 31			

1892
1893

JANUARY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● New Moon ...	8	7	11-0 P.M.	(Last Quarter.	25	8	57-3 P.M.
☾ First Quarter.	11	11	54-8 "	(Apogee ...	8	9	"
☽ Full Moon ...	19	5	18-8 A.M.	(Perigee ..	20	7	"

THE PLANETS.

Time	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. nation	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. nation	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. nation
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	10 29	1 15	7 5	8 20 23	21 19	3 11	9 3	8 19 9	23 27	6 0	12 3	16 5 3
11	18 14	9 2	6 50	18 55	21 3	2 57	8 51	9 17	23 29	5 43	11 47	7 23
21	16 56	22 44	4 32	19 57	20 37	2 34	8 31	8 38	23 20	5 28	11 32	9 50
31	16 41	22 35	4 16	5 21 12	20 0	1 58	7 50	8 51	23 3	5 9	11 16	12 19

Time	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. nation	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. nation	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. nation
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	18 25	0 18	8 4	8 23 48	22 30	4 35	10 20	8 7 38	8 11	15 19	21 27	12 30
11	17 0	23 48	5 32	8 22 33	21 53	3 49	9 45	7 18	8 31	14 29	20 47	12 28
21	17 31	23 17	5 3	2 2 16	21 17	3 18	9 9	6 55	7 50	13 58	20 6	12 44
31	17 1	22 47	4 38	21 57	20 41	2 27	8 23	6 30	7 8	13 17	19 25	12 43

The mean fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838-64) in January at Trevandrum Observatory is eight tenths of an inch (0.80in.)

In the five years 1840, 54, 56, 60 and 64 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above four tenths of an inch (0.4in.)

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

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4.3in., in 1842 and 1845, 3.7in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and five tenths (2.5d.)

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

The mean difference for January is 0.76in.*

The mean temperature in the shade for January from eleven years' observations (July 1853-June 1864) is

76.44 Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between

The daily	do.	do.	do.	...	75-22	&	78-77	..
The highest observed temperature			do.		72-61	..	80-97	..
The lowest	do.	do.	do.		85-3	..	88-4	..
			do.		69-5	..	67-2	..

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole twenty seven months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 27, the mean difference is obtained. This mean difference is about one-fourth greater than what is called the probable error, and is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

JANUARY

1878
1888

Day of Month.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
Tu. 1	Circumcision. —Union of Ireland with great Britain, 1801.— Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India, 1877.
W. 2	Calcutta retaken from Suraja Dowlah, 1757.
Th. 3	West Indies discovered, 1492.
F. 4	Irawaddi forced by the British, 1852.
S. 5	British Troops evacuated Cabul, 1842.
S. 6	Epiphany. —Pondicherry taken, 1761.
M. 7	Cabul Massacre, 1842.
Tu. 8	Cape of Good Hope taken, 1806. [1873.
W. 9	Prince Edward of Wales born, 1865.—Napoleon III died,
Th. 10	
F. 11	Capture of Trincomalee, 1705.—H. H. the Maha Rajah's re- turn to Trevandrum from His 3rd visit to Calcutta, 1876.
S. 12	
S. 13	1 Sunday after Epiphany. —Battle of Chillianwalla, 1849
M. 14	
Tu. 15	Madras University opened, 1853.
W. 16	Battle of Cornuna, 1809.
Th. 17	Franklin born, 1706.
F. 18	H. H. the Maha Rajah's departure from Trevandrum on His 2nd visit to Calcutta, Agra & Delhi, 1875.
S. 19	Capture of Aden, 1839. [1265.
S. 20	2 Sunday after Epiphany. —First English Parliament,
M. 21	Inauguration of the Wurunkally Junction Canal Works by His Highness the Maha Rajah, 1870.
Tu. 22	St. Vincent.—Surrender of Mooltan, 1849.
W. 23	Ava captured, 1858.—Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874.
Th. 24	Mutiny at Barrackpore and Berampore, 1857.
F. 25	CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL. —Pacification of Onde, 1859.—
S. 26	Singapore taken, 1819. [Princess Royal married, 1858.
S. 27	3 Sunday after Epiphany. —Prince Frederick William
M. 28	Battle of Alcewall, 1846. [of Prussia born, 1859.
Tu. 29	King George III. died, 1820.
W. 30	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
Th. 31	Mutiny at Vellore, 1807.

FEBRUARY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S			MOON'S		
			Mean Time Trevandrum.		Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum.		
			Rising.	Setting.		Mean Noon.	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting
					h m			
Fri.	1	21	6 22	6 6	28.7	18 15	— —	5 23
Sat.	2	22	6 22	6 6	29 0	18 55	0 12	6 11
<i>SUN.</i>	3	23	6 22	6 6	1.0	19 33	0 56	6 57
Mon.	4	24	6 22	6 7	2 0	20 10	1 36	7 40
Tues.	5	25	6 22	6 7	3 0	20 45	2 16	8 23
Wed.	6	26	6 22	6 7	4 0	21 21	2 55	9 6
Thur.	7	27	6 22	6 7	5 0	21 59	3 34	9 49
Fri.	8	28	6 21	6 8	6 0	22 39	4 16	10 35
Sat.	9	29	6 21	6 8	7 0	23 23	5 0	11 24
<i>SUN.</i>	10	30	6 21	6 8	8.0	— —	5 48	12 16
Mon.	11	1	6 21	6 8	9 0	0 12	6 41	13 12
Tues.	12	2	6 21	6 8	10.0	1 7	7 38	14 10
Wed.	13	3	6 21	6 9	11.0	2 6	8 38	15 10
Thur.	14	4	6 20	6 9	12.0	3 8	9 39	16 8
Fri.	15	5	6 20	6 9	13.0	4 11	10 39	17 4
Sat.	16	6	6 20	6 9	14 0	5 12	11 36	17 57
<i>SUN.</i>	17	7	6 20	6 9	15 0	6 12	12 31	18 47
Mon.	18	8	6 19	6 9	16.0	7 9	13 23	19 34
Tues.	19	9	6 19	6 10	17.0	8 6	14 15	20 22
Wed.	20	10	6 19	6 10	18.0	9 2	15 6	21 9
Thur.	21	11	6 18	6 10	19.0	9 58	15 59	21 58
Fri.	22	12	6 18	6 10	20.0	10 55	16 53	22 50
Sat.	23	13	6 18	6 10	21.0	11 53	17 49	23 43
<i>SUN.</i>	24	14	6 17	6 10	22.0	12 51	18 45	— —
Mon.	25	15	6 17	6 10	23.0	13 47	19 40	0 39
Tues.	26	16	6 17	6 10	24.0	14 40	20 34	1 34
Wed.	27	17	6 16	6 10	25.0	15 29	21 24	2 28
Thur.	28	18	6 16	6 10	26.0	16 13	22 10	3 19
...
...

Magaram or Tye.

Coomblum or Masuy.

FEBRUARY

1898
1899

PHASES OF THE MOON.

<p>☉ <i>New Moon</i> ... 2 1 25-0 P.M.</p> <p>☾ <i>First Quarter</i> .10 6 24-8 "</p> <p>☾ <i>Full Moon</i> ...17 4 24-6 "</p>	<p>☾ <i>Last Quarter</i>.24 8 20 3 A.M.</p> <p>☾ <i>Apogee</i> ... 5 0 (Noon)</p> <p>☾ <i>Perigee</i> ...18 6 A.M.</p>
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THE PLANETS.

Date	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° '	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° '	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° '
1	16 41	23 28	4 18	8 21 18	19 57	1 53	7 51	8 2 43	23 0	5 8	11 16	19 28
11	16 51	23 38	4 28	20 58	19 3	1 2	7 1	1 38	23 43	4 52	11 1	14 46
21	17 19	23 58	4 48	18 38	17 55	3 54	3 52	2 23	23 28	4 38	10 48	18 49
26	17 24	23 14	5 4	16 48	17 14	2 13	5 10	4 0	22 17	4 28	10 39	18 10

Date	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° '	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° '	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° '
1	16 16	23 44	4 30	8 21 48	20 38	3 34	8 30	8 27	7 5	1 3	13 19	21 53
11	16 28	22 14	4 0	21 34	20 3	1 59	7 55	6 1	0 21	12 52	18 40	13 3
21	16 37	21 44	3 31	21 12	19 26	1 23	7 20	5 33	5 43	11 51	17 59	13 11
26	16 38	21 22	3 9	20 57	19 2	0 59	6 56	5 13	5 14	11 22	17 30	13 17

The mean fall of rain is 0.55in.

No rain fell in 12 of the 27 months (1836-64.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0.06in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0.2in.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4.41in. and 1855, 8.02in.

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

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

The Mean difference for February is 0.71in.

The mean temperature in the shade for February from eleven years' observations 77.89 Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between..... 76.85 & 79.02 "

The daily do. do. do. do. 72.77 " 82.90 "

The highest observed temperature do. 86.7 " 93.0 "

The lowest do. do. do. do. 64.3 " 69.1 "

1867

FEBRUARY

Day of Month.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
F. 1	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, 1867.
S. 2	PURIFICATION OF B. V. MARV.
S. 3	4 Sunday after Epiphany.—Revolution in Ava, 1853.
M. 4	
Tu. 5	The order of St. Patrick instituted, 1782.
W. 6	Tippoo defeated by Lord Cornwallis, 1792.
Th. 7	Annexation of Oude, 1856.
F. 8	Indo-Eur. Telegraph via Peraia and Turkey opened, 1866. —Earl Mayo assassinated at Port Blair, 1872.
S. 9	Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.
S. 10	5 Sunday after Epiphany.—Marriage of Queen Victoria,
M. 11	Battle of Sattara 1818. [1840.
Tu. 12	Hail storm at Benares, 1821.
W. 13	Madras Medical College established, 1835. [Jan, 1839.
Th. 14	St. VALENTINE.—British crossed the Indus, for Affghanis-
F. 15	
S. 16	Battle of Kandy, 1815.—Peace with Burmah, 1826.
S. 17	Septuagesima Sunday.—Battle of Meeanee, 1843.
M. 18	Luther died 1546.
Tu. 19	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde, 1843.
W. 20	Battle of Goojrat, 1849.—Lord and Lady Napier and Suite arrived [at Trevandrum by Steamer 'Burmah,' 1866.
Th. 21	Lahore taken, 1846.
F. 22	Peace with Tippoo Saib, 1792.
S. 23	Louis Philippe, King of France dethroned, 1848.
S. 24	Sextagesima Sunday.—St. MATTHIAS APOSTLE.
M. 25	Napoleon I. escaped from Elba, 1815.
Tu. 26	Mutiny at Berhampore, 1857.
W. 27	General thanks-giving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.
Th. 28	Nepalese defeated, 1816.

MARCH

1882

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S		MOON'S			
			Mean Time Trevandrum.		Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum		
			Rising.	Setting.		Mean Noon.	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			h m	h m	d		h m	h m
Fri.	1	19	6 15	6 10	27-0	16 55	22 54	4 6
Sat.	2	20	6 15	6 10	28-0	17 33	23 35	4 54
<i>SUN.</i>	3	21	6 14	6 10	29-0	18 10	— —	5 39
Mon.	4	22	6 14	6 10	0-2	18 46	0 15	6 21
Tues.	5	23	6 13	6 10	1-2	19 22	0 54	7 4
Wed.	6	24	6 13	6 10	2-2	19 59	1 34	7 48
Thur.	7	25	6 12	6 10	3-2	20 38	2 14	8 32
Fri.	8	26	6 12	6 10	4-3	21 20	2 57	9 19
Sat.	9	27	6 11	6 10	5-2	22 6	3 44	10 9
<i>SUN.</i>	10	28	6 11	6 10	6-2	22 58	4 34	11 3
Mon.	11	29	6 10	6 10	7-2	23 53	5 28	11 59
Tues.	12	30	6 10	6 10	8-2	— —	6 24	12 56
Wed.	13	1	6 9	6 10	9-2	0 52	7 23	13 53
Thur.	14	2	6 9	6 10	10-2	1 52	8 21	14 49
Fri.	15	3	6 8	6 10	11-2	2 52	9 18	15 42
Sat.	16	4	6 8	6 10	12-2	3 52	10 13	16 32
<i>SUN.</i>	17	5	6 7	6 10	13-2	4 50	11 6	17 20
Mon.	18	6	6 7	6 10	14-2	5 47	11 58	18 8
Tues.	19	7	6 6	6 10	15-2	6 44	12 51	18 56
Wed.	20	8	6 6	6 10	16-2	7 41	13 44	19 46
Thur.	21	9	6 5	6 10	17-2	8 40	14 40	20 39
Fri.	22	10	6 5	6 10	18-2	9 40	15 37	21 33
Sat.	23	11	6 4	6 10	19-2	10 40	16 35	22 30
<i>SUN.</i>	24	12	6 4	6 10	20-2	11 39	17 33	23 27
Mon.	25	13	6 3	6 10	21-2	12 34	18 28	— —
Tues.	26	14	6 3	6 9	22-2	13 25	19 20	0 22
Wed.	27	15	6 2	6 9	23-2	14 12	20 8	1 15
Thur.	28	16	6 2	6 9	24-2	14 54	20 53	2 5
Fri.	29	17	6 1	6 9	25-2	15 33	21 35	2 52
Sat.	30	18	6 1	6 9	26-2	16 11	22 15	3 37
<i>SUN</i>	31	19	6 0	6 9	27-2	16 47	22 54	4 20

MARCH

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● New Moon ...	4	8	25.5	A.M.	(Apogee ...	4	4
☾ First Quarter.	12	9	8.7	"	(Perigee ...	18	6
☾ Full Moon ...	19	2	14.8	"	(Apogee ...	31	7
☾ Last Quarter.	25	9	57.6	P.M.			

THE PLANETS.

Date	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	17 27	23 17	5 7	8 15 33	17 10	23 7	5 4	8 4 14	23 15	4 26	10 31	21 21
11	17 48	23 43	5 23	8 0	16 23	22 19	4 15	8 26	23 0	4 12	10 26	20 3
21	18 10	0 10	5 10	8 0 45	15 22	21 47	3 43	7 20	21 46	3 50	10 13	21 32
31	18 38	0 43	5 48	N 8 38	15 32	21 27	3 22	8 5	21 32	3 47	10 1	22 48

Date	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	18 32	21 19	3 6	8 30 54	18 49	0 56	8 33	8 8 9	5 10	11 18	17 28	15 16
11	18 1	20 48	2 32	20 32	18 24	0 21	6 18	4 40	4 30	10 32	18 43	13 26
21	17 29	20 16	2 3	20 11	17 46	23 43	5 46	4 11	3 46	9 41	18 5	12 23
31	17 26	19 43	1 31	19 21	17 10	23 8	5 6	3 43	3 6	9 17	15 23	12 29

The mean fall of rain is 1.36in.

No months without rain. The least falls were in 1850, 0.05in., in 1851, 0.18in. and in 1864 0.01in.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1.4in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 2.9in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1858, 8.4in. and 1845, 5.4in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4.2d.

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

The Mean difference for March is 1.36in.

The mean temperature in the shade for March from eleven years' observations, 50.53 Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between..... 79.46 & 31.69 "

The daily do. do. do. 74.28 .. 33.60 "

The highest observed temperature do. 88.4 .. 91.3 "

The lowest do. do. do. 68.8 .. 71.7 "

MARCH

1873
2000

Day of Month.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
F. 1	ST. DAVID.
S. 2	Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815. [turned from Elba, 1815.]
S. 3	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.—Napoleon I. re-
M. 4	SHROVE MONDAY.
Tu. 5	SHROVE TUESDAY.—His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum, 1875, from His Highness' Second visit to Calcutta, Agra and Delhi.
W. 6	Ash-Wednesday.—Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.
Th. 7	Union of Scotland with England, 1707.—Siege of Ban-
F. 8	Siege of Lucknow, 1858. [galore, 1791.]
S. 9	Treaty of Lahore, 1846. [of Wales married, 1863.]
S. 10	Quadragesima or 1 Sunday in Lent.—H. R. H. the Prince
M. 11	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.
Tu. 12	End of Nepal War, 1816.—Lord Elgin appointed Go-
W. 13	[vernor General of India, 1862.]
Th. 14	The Sikh Army surrendered, 1849.
F. 15	The Madras industrial Exhibition opened, 1853.
S. 16	Prince Imperial of France born, 1856.
S. 17	2 Sunday in Lent.—ST. PATRICK.
M. 18	Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta born, 1840.
Tu. 19	First Eclipse of Moon on record, b. c. 720.
W. 20	Bangalore taken, 1791.—Opening of the New College & laying down of the First stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the Maha Rajah, 1873
Th. 21	Battle of Alexandria 1801.—Lucknow re-captured 1858.
F. 22	
S. 23	Chandernagore taken, 1757.
S. 24	3 Sunday in Lent.—Battle of Hyderabad (Scinde) 1843.
M. 25	ANNUNCIATION OF B. V. MARY.—LADY-DAY.
Tu. 26	Furious hurricane in Southern India, 1853. [Madras, 1866.]
W. 27	Defeat of Tippoo Saib, 1799.—Lord Napier arrived at
Th. 28	Stoppage of the China trade, 1839.—England declared War with Russia, 1854.—Alleppey Light house first light- [ed, 1862.]
F. 29	Planet Vesta discovered, 1807.—Annexation of the Pun- [janh, 1849.]
S. 30	Capitulation of Paris, 1818.—Fall of Asserghur, 1819.
S. 31	4 Sunday in Lent.—Madras Troops embarked for [Burmah, 1852.]

APRIL

1883

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	<i>d. h. m.</i>		<i>d. h. m.</i>
● New Moon ...	8 2 22.2 A.M.	(Last Quarter.24	1 41.1 P.M.
) First Quarter.10	8 2.8 P.M.	(Perigee ...	16 4 A.M.
☾ Full Moon ...	17 11 5.8 A.M.	(Apogee ...	28 6 "

THE PLANETS.

Date	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>
1	18 40	0 45	6 52	19 32	19 30	21 25	3 20	3 2	21 21	3 45	9 59	182 21
11	19 0	1 10	7 30	17 6	18 18	21 14	3 10	7 5	21 18	3 53	9 45	23 45
21	18 53	1 0	7 19	20 20	18 11	21 8	3 5	8 11	21 6	3 21	9 38	24 25
30	18 21	0 53	6 48	19 14	18 7	21 5	3 3	3 4	20 55	3 11	9 21	24 45
Date	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Declination
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>° ' "</i>
1	18 22	19 49	1 38	8 19 49	17 6	23 4	5 2	3 40	3 3	9 11	18 18	18 40
11	18 18	19 6	0 54	19 21	16 31	23 29	4 27	3 13	2 26	8 35	14 41	18 44
21	18 43	18 31	0 19	19 18	15 56	21 44	3 59	3 17	1 44	7 32	14 0	13 46
30	18 11	17 57	23 47	19 6	14 23	21 23	3 21	2 25	1 11	7 19	12 37	18 48

The mean fall of rain is 5.08in.

No months without rain. The least falls of rain were in 1854, 0.38in. and in 1845, 0.96in.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4.0in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 7.2in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1850, 17.27in., in 1856 10.97in. and 1840, 10.49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 10.23.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0.8in.

The mean difference for April is 3.7in.

The mean temperature in the shade for April from eleven years' observations 80.95 Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between 77.21 & 83.78 "

The daily do. do. do. 73.75 .. 84.48 "

The highest observed temperature do. 90.1 .. 98.7 "

The lowest do. do. do. 71.3 .. 76.4 "

1878

APRIL

Day of
Month.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- M. 1
- Tu. 2 Donabue taken, 1825.
- W. 3 First Electric Telegraph in India opened, 1851.
- Th. 4 St. AMBROSE.—Fortress of Jhansi taken, 1818.
- F. 5 Khybar pass forced by Genl. Pollock, 1842.
- S. 6 Battle of Coorg, 1834. [Albert born, 1853.]
- S. 7 5 Sunday in Lent.—Prince Leopold George Duncan
- M. 8 Tantia Topce captured, 1859
- Tu. 9
- W. 10 Battle of Arogie and defeat of the Abyssinians, 1868.
- Th. 11
- F. 12 Lord Lytton's assumption of the Office of Viceroy, 1876.
- S. 13 Rangoon taken, 1832.—Fall of Magdala and death of the [Emperor Theodoros, 1868.]
- S. 14 6 Sunday in Lent or Palm Sunday.—Princess Beatrice [Mary Victoria Feodore born, 1857.] [Tannah, 1853.]
- M. 15
- Tu. 16 First Railway in India opened between Bombay and
- W. 17
- Th. 18 MAUNDY THURSDAY.—Tantia Topce executed at Sepri, 1859.
- F. 19 Good Friday.
- S. 20 HOLY SATURDAY.—British occupied Candahar, 1839.
- S. 21 Easter Sunday.
- M. 22 EASTER MONDAY.—Order of British India and Merit an- [nounced, 1887.]
- Tu. 23 EASTER TUESDAY.—St. GEORGE.
- W. 24 Russia declared war against Turkey, 1877.
- Th. 25 St. MARK.—Princess Alice Maud Mary born, 1843.
- F. 26 Capture of Prome, 1824.
- S. 27 Lord Hobart Governor of Madras died, 1875.
- S. 28 Sunday after Easter.—Surinam taken, 1804.
- M. 29
- Tu. 30

MAY

1871
1023

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S				MOON'S			
			Mean Time Trevandrum.		Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum.				
			Rising.	Setting.		Mean Noon.	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.	
			h m	A m	d		h m	h m	A m	
Wed.	1	20	5 45	6 9	28.4	17 17	23 39	5 13		
Thur.	2	21	5 45	6 9	29.4	18 2	—	6 2		
Fri.	3	22	5 45	6 9	0.8	18 51	0 27	6 54		
Sat.	4	23	5 45	6 9	1.8	19 43	1 19	7 49		
SUN.	5	24	5 44	6 9	2.8	20 39	2 14	8 45		
Mon.	6	25	5 44	6 9	3.8	21 37	3 10	9 41		
Tues.	7	26	5 44	6 9	4.8	22 35	4 7	10 36		
Wed.	8	27	5 44	6 9	5.8	23 32	5 2	11 27		
Thur.	9	28	5 43	6 10	6.8	—	5 55	12 17		
Fri.	10	29	5 43	6 10	7.8	0 27	6 46	13 3		
Sat.	11	30	5 43	6 10	8.8	1 21	7 36	13 48		
SUN.	12	31	5 43	6 10	9.8	2 15	8 25	14 33		
Mon.	13	1	5 43	6 10	10.8	3 9	9 15	15 20		
Tues.	14	2	5 42	6 10	11.8	4 5	10 8	16 9		
Wed.	15	3	5 42	6 10	12.8	5 3	11 3	17 2		
Thur.	16	4	5 42	6 10	13.8	6 4	12 2	17 59		
Fri.	17	5	5 42	6 11	14.8	7 6	13 2	18 57		
Sat.	18	6	5 42	6 11	15.8	8 7	14 2	19 56		
SUN.	19	7	5 42	6 11	16.8	9 4	14 59	20 55		
Mon.	20	8	5 42	6 11	17.8	9 57	15 53	21 49		
Tues.	21	9	5 42	6 11	18.8	10 44	16 42	22 40		
Wed.	22	10	5 41	6 11	19.8	11 27	17 27	23 28		
Thur.	23	11	5 41	6 12	20.8	12 7	18 9	—		
Fri.	24	12	5 41	6 12	21.8	12 44	18 49	0 13		
Sat.	25	13	5 41	6 12	22.8	13 20	19 29	0 56		
SUN.	26	14	5 41	6 12	23.8	13 56	20 8	1 39		
Mon.	27	15	5 41	6 13	24.8	14 34	20 49	2 22		
Tues.	28	16	5 41	6 13	25.8	15 13	21 33	3 7		
Wed.	29	17	5 41	6 13	26.8	15 57	22 20	3 55		
Thur.	30	18	5 41	6 13	27.8	16 45	23 12	4 46		
Fri.	31	19	5 41	6 13	28.8	17 36	—	5 41		

Madum or Chitray.

Eddavum or Vaikasy.

1878
1883

MAY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● New Moon	2	5	58	P.M.	☾ Last Quarter	24	6 49 6 A.M.
☾ First Quarter	10	8	40	A.M.	☾ Perigee	14	5 "
☾ Full Moon	16	7	39	P.M.	☾ Apogee	26	2 "

THE PLANETS

Date	♿ MERCURY					♀ VENUS					♂ MARS.				
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Set-ting	Decl. nat.	Dist. fr. Sun	Ris. nat.	Merid. Passage	Set-ting	Decl. nat.	Dist. fr. Sun	Rising	Merid. Passage	Set-ting	Decl. nat.	
1	12 18	7 0	28 6	40	18 55	14 6	21 4	3 2	3	21 20	3 9	0 25	24 41		
11	1 14	23 23	3 3	14 00	15 7	27 7	3 7	3	0 42	20 43	2 54	0 14	24 31		
21	16 33	22 40	4 47	12 0	17 1	21 9	3 7	4	16 20	20 17	2 46	0 11	24 27		
31	11 14	12 2	4 30	13 6	16 0	21 5	3	10	8 0	20 19	2 34	0 40	23 48		

Date	♃ JUPITER					♄ SATURN					♅ URANUS				
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Set-ting	Decl. nat.	Dist. fr. Sun	Ris. nat.	Merid. Passage	Set-ting	Decl. nat.	Dist. fr. Sun	Rising	Merid. Passage	Set-ting	Decl. nat.	
1	12 12	1 17	17 23	44 5	19 0	15 00	21 19	3 38	0	2 23	1 5	7 10	13 21	15 48	
11	11 31	17 19	23 7	10 56	14 44	20 47	2 42	2 1	0 26	6 34	13 43	13 47			
21	10 5	16 41	22 21	7 5	14 8	20 7	2 6	1 42	23 47	5 53	12 31	13 44			
31	10 13	16 1	21 40	18 58	13 31	19 40	1 29	1 26	27 10	5 18	11 26	17 30			

The mean fall of rain is 11 64in

No months without rain The least falls were in 1864, 3 33in, in 1860, 0 87in, in 1869, 2 96in, in 1855, 3 31in and in 1833 3 67in

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 10 5in

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 15 0in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1853, 38 71in and 1838, 38 10in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 15 7d

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0 74in

The Mean difference for May is 6 52in

The mean temperature in the shade for May from eleven years' observations

50 19 Fahr

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between

76 89 & 83 60 "

The daily do do do.

78 98 ,, 84 00 "

The highest observed temperature do.

87 8 ,, 84 5 "

The lowest do do do

71 3 ,, 75 9 "

MAY

1878
1879

Day of Month.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| W. 1 | ST. PHILIP AND ST. JAMES.—Prince Arthur born, 1850.—
[Great cyclone at Madras, 1872.] |
| Th. 2 | Order of British India instituted, 1837. |
| F. 3 | Mutiny at Lucknow, 1857.—The Right Honorable Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General of India took
[his seat in Supreme Council, 1872.] |
| S. 4 | Seringapatam taken and Tippoo killed, 1799.—Shiraz
[destroyed by Earthquake, 1853.] |
| S. 5 | 2 Sunday after Easter.—Bonaparte died, 1821. |
| M. 6 | St. JOHN. |
| Tu. 7 | Madras Railway extended to Vellore, 1857. |
| W. 8 | |
| Th. 9 | Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1858. |
| F. 10 | Rangoon captured, 1824. |
| S. 11 | Mutiny and massacre at Delhi, 1857. |
| S. 12 | 3 Sunday after Easter. |
| M. 13 | |
| Tu. 14 | Dr. Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy at Berkley in
[Gloustershire, 1786.—Gopal Droog captured, 1819.] |
| W. 15 | Severe shock of Earthquake at San Francisco, 1851, |
| Th. 16 | Battle of Albuera, 1810. |
| F. 17 | First Telegraphic message between Bombay & Calcutta, |
| S. 18 | Census of Travancore taken 1875. [1864.] |
| S. 19 | 4 Sunday after Easter.—Bassein taken, 1852 |
| M. 20 | |
| Tu. 21 | Columbus died, 1506. |
| W. 22 | |
| Th. 23 | |
| F. 24 | Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819. |
| S. 25 | Princess Helena born, 1846. |
| S. 26 | 5 Sunday after Easter or Rogation Sunday. |
| M. 27 | Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1796. |
| Tu. 28 | Mutiny at Philour, 1857. |
| W. 29 | Restoration of King Charles II, 1660. |
| Th. 30 | Holy Thursday or Ascension-day. |
| F. 31 | |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● New Moon ...	1	6	55.9	A.M.	● New Moon ..	30	5 38.7 P.M.
☾ First Quarter.	8	9	2.6	"	☾ Perigee ...	10	4 A.M.
☾ Full Moon ...	15	4	59.0	"	☾ Apogee ...	22	9 P.M.
☾ Last Quarter.	23	0	23.0	"			

THE PLANETS.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set-ting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set-ting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set-ting.	Declination.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° ' "	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° ' "	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° ' "
1	16 14	22 29	4 30	N 13 23	15 9	21 5	3 19	N 8 23	20 18	2 53	8 48	N 23 42
11	16 19	22 30	4 41	17 18	15 9	21 8	3 15	12 9	20 18	2 50	8 34	22 46
21	16 47	23 1	5 16	21 49	15 4	21 13	3 22	13 28	19 34	2 7	8 20	21 33
30	17 32	23 47	6 2	25 14	15 8	21 19	3 30	14 5	19 34	1 58	8 8	20 18

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set-ting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set-ting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set-ting.	Declination.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° ' "	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° ' "	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	° ' "
1	10 9	18 57	21 45	S 18 55	13 28	19 27	1 26	S 1 25	23 4	5 12	11 20	N 13 39
11	9 28	18 16	21 4	18 6	12 61	18 50	0 49	1 13	23 27	4 35	10 43	13 32
21	8 46	14 24	20 22	19 19	12 12	18 12	0 11	1 4	21 51	3 59	10 7	13 26
30	8 7	13 55	19 43	19 35	11 39	17 38	23 37	0 59	21 15	3 23	8 31	13 16

The mean fall of rain is 12.43in.

No months without rain. The least fall of rain were in 1861, 5.14in., in 1860, 3.83in., in 1857, 5.55in., and in 1848, 5.89in.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11.3in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 15.5in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32.79in. in 1846, 21.23in. and in 1848, 17.83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22.2d.

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

The Mean difference for June is 8.76in.

The mean temperature in the shade for June from eleven years' observations..... 77.67 Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between..... 76.66 & 78.91 "

The daily do. do. do. 72.53 ,, 83.97 "

The highest observed temperature do. 83.9 ,, 89.0 "

The lowest do. do. do. 70.1 ,, 73.0 "

1878
1888

JUNE

Day of
Month.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- S. 1 First Turf of Central India Railway turned, 1856.
- S. 2 **Sunday after Ascension.**
- M. 3 Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1865.
- Tu. 4 Prince Leopold elected King of Belgium, 1891.
- W. 5 Mutiny at Jhansi, 1857.—Severe Gale at Trevandrum, 1868.
- Th. 6 Nana Sahib took possession of Cawnpore, 1857.
- F. 7 The Militia Bill passed in the House of Commons, 1852.
- S. 8 Action before the walls of Delhi, 1857.
- S. 9 **Pentecost or Whit-Sunday.**—First Turf of Madras Rail-
[way turned, 1853.]
- M. 10 Mutiny of 1st Oude Infantry, 1857.
- Tu. 11 **ST. BARNABAS.**
- W. 12 Massacre of the Futtighur fugitives at Cawnpore, 1857.
- Th. 13 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent mutinied, 1857.
- F. 14 Mutiny at Gwallior, 1857.
- S. 15 King of Oude, a state prisoner in Fort William, 1857.
- S. 16 **Trinity Sunday.**—Capture of Woosung, 1842.
- M. 17 Nasr-ood-Deen, the Shah of Persia arrived in England on
[a visit to the Queen, 1873.]
- Tu. 18 Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
- W. 19 Magna Charta signed, 1215.—Gwallior captured, 1858—
[Maximilian Emperor of Mexico shot, 1867.]
- Th. 20 **CORPUS CHRISTI.**—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
- F. 21 Proclamation of Queen Victoria.
- S. 22
- S. 23 **1 Sunday after Trinity.**—Insurrection at Paris, 1848.
- M. 24 **ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—MIDSUMMERDAY.**
- Tu. 25 Battle of Bannockburne, 1314.
- W. 26
- Th. 27 Cawnpore massacre, 1858.
- F. 28 Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
- S. 29 **ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.**
- S. 30 **2 Sunday after Trinity.**—Peace proclaimed with
Burmah, 1853.—Opening of first Railway in China from
[Shanghai, 1875.]

JULY

1878
1633

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S			MOON'S			
			Mean Time Trevandrum.		Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum.			
			Rising.	Setting.		Mean Noon.	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
					<i>h m</i>				
Mon.	1	19	5 46	6 21	0·8	19 19	0 49	7 17	
Tues.	2	20	5 47	6 21	1·8	20 17	1 45	8 9	
Wed.	3	21	5 47	6 21	2·8	21 12	2 39	8 58	
Thur.	4	22	5 47	6 21	3·8	22 6	3 30	9 44	
Fri.	5	23	5 47	6 21	4·8	22 59	4 19	10 29	
Sat.	6	24	5 48	6 21	5·8	23 52	5 7	11 14	
SUN.	7	25	5 48	6 21	6·8	—	5 57	12 0	
Mon.	8	26	5 48	6 21	7·8	0 47	6 48	12 48	
Tues.	9	27	5 48	6 21	8·5	1 43	7 42	13 39	
Wed.	10	28	5 48	6 21	9·8	2 42	8 38	14 34	
Thur.	11	29	5 49	6 21	10·8	3 41	9 36	15 31	
Fri.	12	30	5 49	6 22	11·8	4 40	10 35	16 29	
Sat.	13	31	5 49	6 22	12·8	5 36	11 31	17 26	
SUN.	14	32	5 50	6 22	13·8	6 27	12 24	18 21	
Mon.	15	1	5 50	6 22	14·8	7 15	13 13	19 11	
Tues.	16	2	5 50	6 22	15·8	7 58	13 58	19 59	
Wed.	17	3	5 50	6 21	16·8	8 37	14 40	20 45	
Thur.	18	4	5 50	6 21	17·8	9 15	15 21	21 28	
Fri.	19	5	5 50	6 21	18·8	9 51	16 0	22 11	
Sat.	20	6	5 51	6 21	19·8	10 27	16 40	22 55	
SUN.	21	7	5 51	6 21	20·8	11 5	17 21	23 40	
Mon.	22	8	5 51	6 21	21·8	11 44	18 5	—	
Tues.	23	9	5 51	6 21	22·8	12 28	18 52	0 27	
Wed.	24	10	5 51	6 21	23·8	13 13	19 43	1 18	
Thur.	25	11	5 51	6 21	24·8	14 7	20 37	2 12	
Fri.	26	12	5 52	6 21	25·8	15 4	21 35	3 9	
Sat.	27	13	5 52	6 20	26·8	16 3	22 34	4 6	
SUN.	28	14	5 52	6 20	27·8	17 4	23 32	5 4	
Mon.	29	15	5 52	6 20	28·8	18 4	—	5 58	
Tues.	30	16	5 52	6 20	0·4	19 2	0 28	6 50	
Wed.	31	17	5 52	6 20	1·4	19 58	1 21	7 38	

1873
1853

JULY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ First Quarter.	7	1	28.0	P.M.	● New Moon	30	2 48.3 A.M.
☾ Full Moon	14	4	2.7	"	☾ Perigee	5	6 "
☾ Last Quarter.	22	5	23.9	"	☾ Apogee	20	3 P.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date.	☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	17 36	23 53	6 6	24 16	15 9	21 27	3 31	18 21	19 42	1 54	8 6	20 8
11	18 27	0 41	6 55	22 32	15 18	21 29	3 42	20 36	19 29	1 40	7 51	19 28
21	19 8	1 19	7 30	17 29	16 28	21 40	3 54	22 1	19 16	1 26	7 36	18 36
31	19 33	1 40	7 47	11 8	16 36	21 52	4 6	22 26	19 3	1 12	7 21	14 32
Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	3 13	51 19	29	8.19 53	11 35	17 24	23 33	8. 0 39	21 10	3 18	9 26	13 18
11	7 19	13 7	18 55	19 51	10 56	16 45	22 34	0 58	20 32	2 40	8 48	13 5
21	6 26	12 23	18 10	20 10	10 17	16 16	22 15	1 3	19 57	2 5	8 13	12 45
31	5 51	11 28	17 25	20 29	9 37	15 26	21 28	1 9	19 19	1 27	7 36	12 41

The mean fall of rain is 7.23in.

No months without rain. The least falls were in 1845, 3.42in., in 1855, 3.90in., and in 1860, 1.50in.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 7.0in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8.30in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14.68in., in 1843, 12.29in. and in 1864, 10.02in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 19.5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0.36in.

The mean difference for July is 2.86in.

The mean temperature in the shade for July from eleven years' observations 76.66 Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between..... 75.69 & 77.68 "

The daily do. do. do. 72.40 " 79.81 "

The highest observed temperature do. do. 85.4 " 85.4 "

The lowest do. do. do. 69.2 " 71.4 "

JULY

1878
1843

Day of Month.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
M. 1	Bank of Madras opened, 1843.—Princess Alice married, [1862.]
Tu. 2	VISITATION OF B. V. MARY.
W. 3	Treaty of Peace with China signed, 1858.
Th. 4	United States' declaration of Independence, 1776.
F. 5	Capture of Chusan, 1840.—Mutiny at Cawnpore, 1857.
S. 6	Paris capitulated to the allied Powers, 1815.—Princess [Victoria of Wales born, 1868.]
S. 7	3 Sunday after Trinity.—14th Bengal N. I. disarmed,
M. 8	Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827. [1857.]
Tu. 9	Madras Volunteer Guards formed, 1857.
W. 10	Vellore Mutiny, 1805.
Th. 11	Armistice between France and Austria, 1859.
F. 12	
S. 13	Allies evacuated Cimica, 1856.
S. 14	4 Sunday after Trinity.
M. 15	Madras Agri-Horticultural Society established, 1835.
Tu. 16	Cawnpore re-captured, 1857.
W. 17	
Th. 18	
F. 19	Nana defeated by General Havelock, 1857.
S. 20	ST. MARGARET.
S. 21	5 Sunday after Trinity.
M. 22	ST. MARY MAGDALEN.—Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
Tu. 23	Capture of Ghuznee, 1839.
W. 24	Gibraltar taken by the British, 1704.—Princess Victoria [of Prussia born, 1860.]
Th. 25	ST. JAMES APOSTLE.—Natives of India first sat on the
F. 26	ST. ANNE. [Petit Jury, 1828.]
S. 27	Manilla taken, 1762.—Cyclone at Calcutta, 1859.
S. 28	6 Sunday after Trinity.
M. 29	First school for Native girls formed at Calcutta.
Tu. 30	Coal mines discovered in Pegu, 1855.
W. 31	Upper Assam annexed to the Bengal Presidency, 1839.

1878
1858-4

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S				MOON'S			
			Mean Time Trevandrum.		Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum.				
			Rising.	Setting.		Mean Noon.	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.	
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	
Thur.	1	18	5 52	6 19	2·4	20 52	2 13	8 25		
Fri.	2	19	5 53	6 19	3·4	21 47	3 3	9 11		
Sat.	3	20	5 53	6 19	4·4	22 42	3 53	9 57		
SUN.	4	21	5 53	6 19	5·4	23 38	4 41	10 45		
Mon.	5	22	5 53	6 18	6·4	—	5 33	11 36		
Tues.	6	23	5 53	6 18	7·4	0 36	6 33	12 29		
Wed.	7	24	5 53	6 18	8·4	1 36	7 31	13 25		
Thur.	8	25	5 53	6 18	9·4	2 34	8 28	14 23		
Fri.	9	26	5 53	6 17	10·4	3 30	9 25	15 19		
Sat.	10	27	5 53	6 17	11·4	4 22	10 18	16 14		
SUN.	11	28	5 53	6 17	12·4	5 9	11 8	17 5		
Mon.	12	29	5 53	6 16	13·4	5 54	11 54	17 54		
Tues.	13	30	5 53	6 16	14·4	6 35	12 37	18 40		
Wed.	14	31	5 53	6 15	15·4	7 13	13 18	19 24		
Thur.	15	1	5 53	6 15	16·4	7 50	13 58	20 7		
Fri.	16	2	5 53	6 15	17·4	8 26	14 37	20 50		
Sat.	17	3	5 53	6 14	18·4	9 3	15 17	21 35		
SUN.	18	4	5 53	6 14	19·4	9 41	15 59	22 21		
Mon.	19	5	5 53	6 13	20·4	10 22	16 45	23 9		
Tues.	20	6	5 53	6 13	21·4	11 7	17 33	—		
Wed.	21	7	5 53	6 12	22·4	11 56	18 25	0 1		
Thur.	22	8	5 53	6 12	23·4	12 50	19 20	0 55		
Fri.	23	9	5 53	6 11	24·4	13 47	20 18	1 51		
Sat.	24	10	5 53	6 11	25·4	14 46	21 15	2 48		
SUN.	25	11	5 53	6 11	26·4	15 46	22 12	3 43		
Mon.	26	12	5 53	6 10	27·4	16 45	23 7	4 36		
Tues.	27	13	5 53	6 10	28·4	17 43	—	5 27		
Wed.	28	14	5 53	6 9	0·1	18 39	0 0	6 15		
Thur.	29	15	5 53	6 8	1·1	19 35	0 52	7 3		
Fri.	30	16	5 53	6 8	2·1	20 32	1 44	7 50		
Sat.	31	17	5 53	6 7	3·1	21 30	2 36	8 39		

Caroadagum or Audy.

Chingum or Auvany (1054).

AUGUST

1878
1853-4

PHASES OF THE MOON.

<p>(<i>Perig</i> . 1 0 (noon)</p> <p>) <i>First Quarter</i> . 5 6 27 2 P.M.</p> <p>☉ <i>Full Moon</i> . 13 5 24 1 A.M.</p> <p>(<i>Last Quarter</i> . 21 9 15 7 "</p>	<p>● <i>New Moon</i> 28 11 7 6 A.M.</p> <p>(<i>Apogee</i> . 17 8 "</p> <p>(<i>Perigee</i> 29 2 P.M.</p>
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THE PLANETS

Date	♃ MERCURY					♀ VENUS					♁ MARS				
	Long.	Lat.	Dist.	Di. in vis.	Mag.	Long.	Lat.	Dist.	Di. in vis.	Mag.	Long.	Lat.	Dist.	Di. in vis.	Mag.
	h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	9 34	1 12	7 48	16 29	15 39	21 51	4 9	22 28	19 1	1 10	7 19	13 19	13 19		
11	19 44	1 46	7 48	4 16	11 01	22 7	4 9	21 46	19 45	0 57	7 0	12 6	12 6		
21	11 1	1 17	7 31	0 12	16 7	22 17	4 29	20 3	18 4	0 40	6 16	9 47	9 47		
31	19 50	0 38	7 5	1 4	6 17	2 26	4 19	18 50	0 0	0 0	8 7 17	7 17	7 17		

Date	♃ JUPITER					♄ SATURN					♃ URANUS				
	Long.	Lat.	Dist.	Di. in vis.	Mag.	Long.	Lat.	Dist.	Di. in vis.	Mag.	Long.	Lat.	Dist.	Di. in vis.	Mag.
	h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	46 11 41	17 20	5 26 31	4 35	5 32	21 31	1 10	16 7	1 21	7 32	12 40	12 40			
11	5 2 10 49	16 31	20 48	8 52	74 51	20 50	1 21	18 40	0 48	8 22	12 38	12 38			
21	4 18 0	5 16	2 21 2	8 11	14 10	10 9	1 37	15 1	0 16	6 25	12 34	12 34			
31	1 37	4 22 15	9 21 11	7 09	13 02	10 27	1 22	1 23	25 30	37	12 0	12 0			

The mean fall of rain is 4 80in

No months without rain The least fall, were in 1847 1 02in, and in 1845, 1 25in

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3 5in

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5 5in

The greatest falls in August were in 1840, 17 64in, in 1807, 9 75in and in 1862, 17 37in

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16 3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0 29in

The Mean difference for August is 2 65in

The mean temperature in the shade for August from eleven years' observations 70°66 Fahr

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between 75°55 & 78°02 "

The daily do. do. do. 72°68 .. 79 73 "

The highest observed temperature do. 83°7 .. 86 3 "

The lowest do. do. do. 70 0 .. 72 2 "

1878
1888-9

AUGUST

Day of
Month.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Th. 1 | LAMMAS-DAY—Battle of the Nile, 1808.—The India In-
[come Tax Act in force, 1860. |
| F. 2 | Battle of Blenheim, 1704. |
| S. 3 | Maratta war commenced, 1803.—Arrah captured, 1857. |
| S. 4 | 7 Sunday after Trinity.—British troops landed in
[Java, 1811. |
| M. 5 | |
| Tu. 6 | TRANSFIGURATION.—Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh |
| W. 7 | Cabul taken, 1839. [born, 1844. |
| Th. 8 | |
| F. 9 | Sweaborg bombarded, 1855. |
| S. 10 | St. LAWRENCE.—Scindia defeated, 1803.
[1803. |
| S. 11 | 8 Sunday after Trinity.—Amednugger surrendered, |
| M. 12 | Madrid taken, 1812. |
| Tu. 13 | Victory by Prince Frederick Charles near Metz, 1870. |
| W. 14 | Sir Colin Campbell arrived in Calcutta, 1857. |
| Th. 15 | ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY. |
| F. 16 | Americans defeated at Camden, 1780. |
| S. 17 | Fort Malakoff taken, 1855. |
| S. 18 | 9 Sunday after Trinity.—H. H. Martanda Vurmah
Rajah of Travancore died, 1860.—The Viceroy's pro-
clamation of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title
[of Empress of India, 1876. |
| M. 19 | Mintmy at Ferozepore, 1857. |
| Tu. 20 | |
| W. 21 | Lord Clive succeeds Lord Hobart as Governor of Madras, |
| Th. 22 | Treaty of Peace with China, 1842. [1798. |
| F. 23 | New Public Offices, Trevandrum, opened, 1869. |
| S. 24 | St. BARTHOLOMEW.
[ed, 1862. |
| S. 25 | 10 Sunday after Trinity.—High Court at Madras open- |
| M. 26 | Albert late Prince Consort born, 1819. |
| Tu. 27 | Peace with China, 1842. |
| W. 28 | St. AUGUSTINE.—Slavery abolition Act passed, 1833. |
| Th. 29 | St. JOHN THE BAPTIST BEHEADED. |
| F. 30 | |
| S. 31 | |

SEPTEMBER

1878
1884

Day of Month.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- | | | |
|-----|----|--|
| S. | 1 | 11 Sunday after Trinity. —Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858. |
| M. | 2 | Battle of Sedan, Emperor Napoleon and his army surrendered, 1870. |
| Tu. | 3 | Supreme Court of Madras instituted, 1801. |
| W. | 4 | Two shocks of an Earthquake at Trevandrum and in |
| Th. | 5 | [South Travancore (1 A. M.) 1867. |
| F. | 6 | Revolution in France and Republic proclaimed 1870 |
| S. | 7 | Emperor of Russia crowned, 1856. |
| S. | 8 | 12 Sunday after Trinity. —Nativity of B. V. MARY. |
| M. | 9 | Native army of Bengal reorganized, 1859. |
| Tu. | 10 | |
| W. | 11 | Mr. Conolly, Collector of Malabar assassinated, 1855. |
| Th. | 12 | Three shocks of an Earthquake felt at Simla, 1851. |
| F. | 13 | French Empress Eugenie arrived at Hastings, 1870. |
| S. | 14 | Holy Cross. —Duke of Wellington died, 1852. |
| S. | 15 | 13 Sunday after Trinity. —The Indian Press freed, 1835. |
| M. | 16 | Re-occupation of Cabul, 1842, |
| Tu. | 17 | |
| W. | 18 | Dr. Samuel Johnson born, 1709. |
| Th. | 19 | Earthquake at Trevandrum, 1841. |
| F. | 20 | Delhi retaken, 1857. |
| S. | 21 | St. MATTHEW. —Release of British Prisoners in Afghanistan, 1842. |
| S. | 22 | 14 Sunday after Trinity. —Battle of Assaye, 1803.—
[Siege of Mooltan raised, 1842, |
| M. | 23 | Charles I. dethroned, 1646. |
| Tu. | 24 | |
| W. | 25 | Lucknow captured, 1857. |
| Th. | 26 | St. CYPRIAN. —General Neil killed, 1857. |
| F. | 27 | Battle of Busaco, 1810. |
| S. | 28 | Comet visible at Madras, 1850. |
| S. | 29 | 15 Sunday after Trinity. — St. MICHAEL. —MICHAELMAS.—
[DAY. |
| M. | 30 | St. JEROME. —Foundation Stone of H. H. the Maharajah's
[College, Trevandrum, laid, 1869. |

1878
1884

OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S			MOON'S		
			Mean Time Trevaudrum.		Age.	Mean Time Trevaudrum.		
			Rising.	Setting.		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
Tue.	1	17	5 49	5 50	4-7	23 15	4 14	10 9
Wed.	2	18	5 49	5 49	5-7	—	5 13	11 8
Thur.	3	19	5 49	5 49	6-7	0 11	6 10	12 5
Fri.	4	20	5 49	5 48	7-7	1 5	7 2	12 58
Sat	5	21	5 49	5 48	8-7	1 52	7 50	13 48
SUN.	6	22	5 49	5 47	9-7	2 34	8 34	14 35
Mon.	7	23	5 49	5 47	10-7	3 13	9 16	15 20
Tues.	8	24	5 49	5 46	11-7	3 50	9 56	16 3
Wed.	9	25	5 49	5 46	12-7	4 27	10 36	16 46
Thur.	10	26	5 49	5 45	13-7	5 3	11 15	17 30
Fri	11	27	5 49	5 45	14-7	5 40	11 56	18 15
Sat.	12	28	5 49	5 44	15-7	6 20	12 39	19 2
SUN.	13	29	5 49	5 44	16-7	7 2	13 25	19 51
Mon.	14	30	5 49	5 43	17-7	7 47	14 14	20 42
Tues.	15	31	5 49	5 43	18-7	8 37	15 6	21 35
Wed.	16	1	5 49	5 42	19-7	9 29	15 59	22 29
Thur.	17	2	5 49	5 42	20-7	10 24	16 53	23 22
Fri	18	3	5 49	5 42	21-7	11 20	17 47	—
Sat.	19	4	5 49	5 41	22-7	12 16	18 40	0 13
SUN.	20	5	5 49	5 41	23-7	13 11	19 32	1 3
Mon.	21	6	5 49	5 40	24-7	14 8	20 22	1 51
Tues.	22	7	5 49	5 40	25-7	15 0	21 13	2 37
Wed.	23	8	5 49	5 40	26-7	15 56	22 5	3 24
Thur.	24	9	5 49	5 39	27-7	16 54	22 59	4 12
Fri.	25	10	5 49	5 39	28-7	17 54	23 55	5 2
Sat.	26	11	5 49	5 39	0-3	18 56	—	5 56
SUN.	27	12	5 49	5 38	1-3	20 1	0 55	6 54
Mon.	28	13	5 50	5 38	2-3	21 4	1 57	7 54
Tues.	29	14	5 50	5 38	3-3	22 3	2 59	8 55
Wed.	30	15	5 50	5 38	4-3	22 58	3 59	9 55
Thur.	31	16	5 50	5 37	5-3	23 47	4 54	10 51

Cunny or Purattassy.

Tollam or Arpasy.

1878
1877

OCTOBER

Day of Month.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.
Tu. 1	General Cullen died, 1862.—Presentation of a Banner to H. H. the Maha Rajah from H. M. Queen Victoria [Empress of India, 1877.
W. 2	Occupation of Ghiznee by General Nott, 1842.
Th. 3	Affghans defeated by General Pollock, 1842.
F. 4	
S. 5	Violent Cyclone at Calcutta, 1864. [Travancore died, 1857.
S. 6	16 Sunday after Trinity.—Her Highness the Ranees of
M. 7	Nabob of the Carnatic died, 1855.
Tu. 8	Flood in the Ganges, 1831 and fifty thousand lives lost.
W. 9	St. DENIS.—Promé taken, 1852.
Th. 10	Shanghai captured, 1841.
F. 11	Conclusion of the Affghan war, 1842.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian
S. 12	America discovered, 1492. [Tour, 1875.
S. 13	17 Sunday after Trinity.—Ningpo taken, 1841.
M. 14	Cuttack taken, 1803.—First appearance of Cholera at
Tu. 15	[Madras, 1818.
W. 16	Burhampore surrendered, 1803.
Th. 17	First Protestant Chapel opened in China, 1842.
F. 18	St. LUKE.—Viscount Palmerston died, 1865.—St. Cloud [burnt, 1870.
S. 19	Installation of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, 1860. [taken, 1803.
S. 20	18 Sunday after Trinity.—Cochin taken, 1795.—Agra
M. 21	Siege of Assurghur, 1803.—Victory of Trafalgar and
Tu. 22	Moscow retaken, 1812. [death of Lord Nelson, 1805.
W. 23	Massacre of 100,000 Protestants in Ireland, 1641,
Th. 24	Battle of Balaklava, 1854. [1799.
F. 25	St. CRISPIN.—Rajah of Tanjore surrendered his power,
S. 26	[Bengal, 1851.—Metz capitulated, 1870.
S. 27	19 Sunday after Trinity.—Terrific gale in the Bay of
M. 28	St. SIMON and St. JUDE.
Tu. 29	
W. 30	Martaban taken, 1824.
Th. 31	Fall of Pampeluna, 1813.—Battle of Kalunga, 1814.

NOVEMBER

1878
1874

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S			MOON'S		
			Mean Time Trevandrum.		Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum.		
			Rising.	Setting.		Mean Noon	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>		<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
Fri.	1	17	5 50	5 37	6·3	— —	5 45	11 43
Sat.	2	18	5 50	5 37	7·3	0 32	6 31	12 32
SUN.	3	19	5 51	5 37	8·3	1 12	7 14	13 18
Mon.	4	20	5 51	5 37	9·3	1 50	7 55	14 1
Tues.	5	21	5 51	5 36	10·3	2 26	8 35	14 44
Wed.	6	22	5 51	5 36	11·3	3 3	9 14	15 28
Thur.	7	23	5 52	5 36	12·3	3 40	9 55	16 12
Fri.	8	24	5 52	5 36	13·3	4 19	10 37	16 58
Sat.	9	25	5 52	5 36	14·3	5 0	11 22	17 47
SUN.	10	26	5 52	5 36	15·3	5 43	12 11	18 38
Mon.	11	27	5 53	5 36	16·3	6 34	13 2	19 31
Tues.	12	28	5 53	5 36	17·3	7 25	13 55	20 23
Wed.	13	29	5 53	5 36	18·3	8 20	14 49	21 19
Thur.	14	30	5 54	5 36	19·3	9 15	15 43	22 10
Fri.	15	1	5 54	5 36	20·3	10 10	16 36	22 59
Sat.	16	2	5 54	5 36	21·3	11 5	17 26	23 46
SUN.	17	3	5 55	5 36	22·3	11 56	18 15	— —
Mon.	18	4	5 55	5 36	23·3	12 50	19 4	0 31
Tues.	19	5	5 55	5 36	24·3	13 43	19 58	1 16
Wed.	20	6	5 56	5 36	25·3	14 38	20 44	2 1
Thur.	21	7	5 56	5 36	26·3	15 35	21 38	2 49
Fri.	22	8	5 56	5 36	27·3	16 35	22 35	3 39
Sat.	23	9	5 57	5 36	28·3	17 38	23 36	4 35
SUN.	24	10	5 57	5 36	29·3	18 42	— —	5 34
Mon.	25	11	5 58	5 36	0·9	19 45	0 39	6 35
Tues.	26	12	5 58	5 37	1·0	20 44	1 41	7 37
Wed.	27	13	5 59	5 37	2·9	21 37	2 40	8 37
Thur.	28	14	5 59	5 37	3·9	22 25	3 35	9 32
Fri.	29	15	6 0	5 37	4·9	23 8	4 24	10 24
Sat.	30	16	6 0	5 37	5·9	— —	5 9	11 12
...

Toolam or Arpasy.

—

Vrecheegum or Kartigay.

1876
1884

NOVEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d	h	m		d	h	m
☾ First Quarter	2	2	58.7	A M	☉ At Moon	24	2 18.5
☾ Full Moon	10	7	41.9	"	☾ Apogee	7	2 A M
☾ Last Quarter	17	11	60.1	"	☾ Perigee	22	8 P M

THE PLANETS

Date	☿ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS			
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. N or S	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. N or S	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. N or S
1	15 12	0 4	5 2	8 16 14	17 10	3 14	5 7	5 10 31	18 2	2 4	4 42	8 8 43
11	18 48	0 26	1 12	21 1	11 21	2 5	4 11	14 53	18 24	22 39	4 25	11 13
21	19	0 49	6 3	24 11	17 45	23 33	5 21	18 35	18 27	22 19	4 11	10 24
31	19 28	1	2	2 2	1	2 2	1	21 13	16	2	"	17 1

Date	♃ JUPITER				♄ SATURN				♅ URANUS			
	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. N or S	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. N or S	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting	Decl. N or S
1	23 38	5 22	11 17	6 29 53	7 11	9 9	11 1	5 9 44	13 31	19 37	1 43	10 53
11	24 4	4 57	10 38	20 37	7 56	8 28	14 20	3 42	12 54	19 0	1 1	10 47
21	22 11	4 16	1	20 11	1 20	7 49	13 4	3 46	12 13	18 21	0 27	10 43
31	"	49	9	19 54	1 14	7 17	10	3 48	11 41	17 4	23 5	10 47

The mean fall of rain is 6.52 in

No months without rain. The least falls were in 1860, 0.62 in, in 1855, 0.22 in and in 1843, 1.00 in

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6 in

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 8 in

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15.1 in and in 1847, 13.56 in

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13.1 d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0.5 in

The Mean difference for November is 2.64 in

The mean temperature in the shade for November from eleven years observations 76.88 Fahr

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between 76.39 & 78.06 "

The daily do do do do 73.57 " 79.73 "

The highest observed temperature do do 84.5 " 86.5 "

The lowest do do do do 65.8 " 70.7 "

NOVEMBER

1873
1854

Day of Month.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- | | | |
|-----|----|--|
| F. | 1 | ALL SAINTS.—Cyclone at Masulipatam, 1864 |
| S. | 2 | ALL SOULS.—Insurrection at Cabul, 1841. |
| S. | 3 | 20 Sunday after Trinity.—Khelat taken possession of by the British, 1840.—H. H. the Maha Rajah and Suite left Trevandrum on a tour to Bombay, Benares, &c. 1872. |
| M. | 4 | Surrender of Cabul, 1840. |
| Tu. | 5 | Battle of Inkerman, 1854. |
| W. | 6 | ST. LEONARD. |
| Th. | 7 | Battle of Prague, 1830. |
| F. | 8 | His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at [Bombay, 1875. |
| S. | 9 | Albert Edward, Prince of Wales born, 1841.—1st Public [Dinner held in the New Darbar Hall, 1866. |
| S. | 10 | 21 Sunday after Trinity.—Luther born, 1483. |
| M. | 11 | ST. MARTIN.—Treaty with the Nizam, 1766. |
| Tu. | 12 | |
| W. | 13 | Battle of Deig, 1804, |
| Th. | 14 | Rohilkund and the Doab ceded, 1801. |
| F. | 15 | Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859. |
| S. | 16 | Garrison at Lucknow relieved, 1857. |
| S. | 17 | 22 Sunday after Trinity.—Opening of the Suez Canal, [1869. |
| M. | 18 | Duke of Wellington died, 1852. |
| Tu. | 19 | City of Poona taken, 1817. |
| W. | 20 | Earl Canning, First Viceroy of India died, 1863. |
| Th. | 21 | Princess Royal born, 1840. |
| F. | 22 | Battle of Aleppo; General Cureton killed, 1848. |
| S. | 23 | ST. CLEMENT.—Duke of Buckingham and Chandos took [his seat as Governor of Madras, 1875. |
| S. | 24 | 23 Sunday after Trinity.—Lord Clyde defeated Muti- [neers at Fattyghur, 1858. |
| M. | 25 | ST. CATHERINE. |
| Tu. | 26 | Nagpore taken, 1817.—Marshall Soult died, 1851. |
| W. | 27 | Queen's letter presented to the Maharajah of Travancore, |
| Th. | 28 | Gwalior contingent routed, 1857. [1851. |
| F. | 29 | Maharattas beaten at Maharajpore, 1843. |
| S. | 30 | ST. ANDREW.—Lord Harris arrived at Trevandrum, 1858.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on His Highness' 3rd visit to Calcutta, 1875. |

1878
1884

DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S		Age.	MOON'S		
			Mean Time Trevandrum.			Mean Noon.	Mean Time Trevandrum	
			Rising.	Setting.	Rising.		Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
SUN.	1	17	6 1	5 38	6-9	—	5 51	11 57
Mon.	2	18	6 1	5 38	7-9	0 25	6 32	12 40
Tues.	3	19	6 2	5 39	8-9	1 1	7 11	13 23
Wed.	4	20	6 2	5 39	9-9	1 38	7 52	14 7
Thur.	5	21	6 3	5 39	10-9	2 16	8 33	14 53
Fri.	6	22	6 3	5 40	11-0	2 56	9 17	15 41
Sat.	7	23	6 4	5 40	12-9	3 40	10 5	16 31
SUN.	8	24	6 4	5 40	13-9	4 28	10 55	17 24
Mon.	9	25	6 5	5 41	14-9	5 19	11 49	18 19
Tues.	10	26	6 5	5 41	15-9	6 14	12 44	19 13
Wed.	11	27	6 6	5 42	16-9	7 10	13 39	20 6
Thur.	12	28	6 6	5 42	17-9	8 6	14 32	20 57
Fri.	13	29	6 7	5 42	18-9	9 1	15 24	21 44
Sat.	14	1	6 7	5 43	19-9	0 54	16 13	22 30
SUN.	15	2	6 8	5 43	20-9	10 47	17 1	23 13
Mon.	16	3	6 8	5 44	21-9	11 38	17 49	23 57
Tues.	17	4	6 9	5 44	22-9	12 30	18 37	—
Wed.	18	5	6 9	5 45	23-9	13 25	19 28	0 43
Thur.	19	6	6 10	5 45	24-9	14 21	20 22	1 30
Fri.	20	7	6 10	5 46	25-9	15 21	21 20	2 22
Sat.	21	8	6 11	5 46	26-9	16 24	22 20	3 18
SUN.	22	9	6 11	5 47	27-9	17 26	23 22	4 17
Mon.	23	10	6 12	5 47	28-9	18 27	—	5 18
Tues.	24	11	6 12	5 48	0-4	19 23	0 23	6 19
Wed.	25	12	6 13	5 48	1-4	20 14	1 20	7 17
Thur.	26	13	6 13	5 49	2-4	21 0	2 13	8 13
Fri.	27	14	6 14	5 49	3-4	21 42	3 1	9 2
Sat.	28	15	6 14	5 50	4-4	22 20	3 45	9 49
SUN.	29	16	6 15	5 50	5-4	22 58	4 27	10 34
Mon.	30	17	6 15	5 51	6-4	23 35	5 7	11 18
Tues.	31	18	6 15	5 51	7-4	—	5 47	12 1

DECEMBER

1878
1884

PHASES OF THE MOON.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>d. h. m.</i></p> <p>☽ First Quarter. 1 9 45.7 P.M.</p> <p>☾ Full Moon ... 19 0 57.8 A.M.</p> <p>☾ Last Quarter. 17 8 11.3 "</p> <p>● New Moon ... 24 2 32.2 "</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>d. h. m.</i></p> <p>☽ First Quarter. 31 7 51 P.M.</p> <p>☾ Apogee ... 4 5 "</p> <p>☾ Perigee ... 20 4 "</p>
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THE PLANETS.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.					♀ VENUS.					♂ MARS.				
	Rising.	Merid. Pass.	Set.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Pass.	Set.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Pass.	Set.	Declination.			
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>°</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>°</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>°</i>			
1	18 30	1 17	8 56	825 61	17 09	23 46	5 33	821 28	16 10	22 6	3 56	815 16			
11	19 39	1 23	7 7	21 43	18 16	0 0	5 16	23 19	16 5	21 54	3 43	17 45			
21	19 50	0 44	6 30	22 9	18 30	0 13	6 0	23 60	15 51	21 42	3 30	19 35			
31	17 19	23 6	4 53	20 15	18 46	0 30	0 15	23 25	15 46	21 32	3 19	21 1			

Date.	♃ JUPITER.					♄ SATURN.					♅ URANUS.				
	Rising.	Merid. Pass.	Set.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Pass.	Set.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Pass.	Set.	Declination.			
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>°</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>°</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>°</i>			
1	21 04	3 46	9 44	8 19 51	1 10	7 5	13 6 8	3 45	11 28	17 44	24 50	10 41			
11	21 27	3 15	9 3	19 24	0 31	6 29	13 27	3 46	10 58	17 2	23 8	10 40			
21	20 56	2 44	8 32	18 27	23 53	5 51	11 44	3 10	10 18	16 21	22 27	10 41			
31	20 24	2 15	6 2	18 18	23 15	3 14	11 11	3 17	9 37	15 43	21 49	10 46			

The mean fall of rain is 2.5lin.

No rain fell in December 1853, and 1861 and 0.004in. 1840.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1.5in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 2.5in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13.93in., and in 1847, 10.36in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5.1d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0.49in.

The mean difference for December is 2.00in.

The mean temperature in the shade for December from eleven years' observations 70.15 Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between 75.01 & 76.84 "

The daily do. do. do. do. 70.86 " 79.65 "

The highest observed temperature do. do. 81.5 " 87.3 "

The lowest do. do. do. do. 69.9 " 69.2 "

1878
1884

DECEMBER

Day of
Month.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

- S. 1 **Advent Sunday.**—Capture of Punalla & Ponghur, 1844.
 M. 2 Battle of Austerlitz, 1805
 Tu 3 Rance of Gonda surrendered, 1859.
 W 4 Abolition of Suttee, 1829
 Th. 5 Defeat of the Burmese near Prome, 1825.
 F. 6 Madras Court of Small Causes established, 1850.
 S. 7
- S. 8 **2 Sunday in Advent.**—(CORPORATION OF B. V. MARY)—Founda-
 tion Stone for the Public Offices at Trevandrum laid
 (by H. H. the Maha Raja) 1865
 M 9 Mauritius taken, 1810
 Tu. 10 King of Prussia accepted Title of Emperor of Germany,
 W. 11 Annexation of Nagpore, 1853. [1850]
 Th. 12 Treaty with Nizam concluded, 1822
 F. 13 Foundation Stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid.
 S. 14 Albert Prince Consort died, 1861, [1858].
 Sutte returned from Bombay and Benares, 1872
 S. 15 **3 Sunday in Advent.**—H. H. the Maha Raja and
 M 16 Battle of Nagpore, 1817
 Tu 17 Karamansy Bridge opened, 1855.
 W 18 Battle of Moodkee, 1817
 Th 19 Violent Earthquake in Batavia, 1852
 F. 20 Annexation of Pegu, 1852.
 S. 21 St. THOMAS.—Battle of Maludpore, 1817.
- S. 22 **4 Sunday in Advent.**—Battle of Eeroozehalur, 1847
 M 23 Sir William Mc Naghlin assassinated, 1842.
 Tu. 24 Peace between England and the United States, 1814
 W 25 **Christmas-Day.**
 Th 26 St. STEPHEN. The New Lahore treaty signed, 1816
 F. 27 St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
 S. 28 INNOCENT'S DAY
 Punnat, 1843.—W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.
 S. 29 **1 Sunday after Christmas.**—Battle of Maharajpore and
 M. 30 Nagpore taken, 1817
 Tu 31 St. SILVSTER The first Charter granted to the late I. I
 Company, 1600—Lord Beaconsfield (R. Disraeli) born,
 1805—Prince Alfonso proclaimed king of Spain, 1874.



His Highness
SREE PATMANABHA
DAUSA VUNCHEE BAULA
RAMA YURMAH

Koolasekhara Kireetapati
MUNNAY SULTAN
MAHALABAJ RAJAH
Ramarajah Bahadur

SHAMSHEER JUNG,
KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER
Of the Most Exalted Order
OF THE STAR OF INDIA,
Maha Rajah of Travancore.

To n 14th March, 1832,

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CALCUTTA, 1832.

Royal Family of Travancore.

BROTHERS OF THE MAHA RAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS **CHAKRA VARMA RAJAH,**

Born 30th June 1827

HIS HIGHNESS **KEYA VARMA,**

Giliah Rajah of Travancore.

[Born 27th October, 1835]

HIS HIGHNESS **KAMA VARMA, P. M. V.**

First Prince of Travancore.

[Born 19th May, 1837]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHA RAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS **KAMA VARMA,**

Second Prince of Travancore.

Born 25th September 1857

NIECES OF THE MAHA RAJAH.

HER HIGHNESS **LEELADEVI DEVI,**

Senior Ranees of Travancore.

Born 23d July, 1841

HER HIGHNESS **PAKVADEVI DEVI,**

Junior Ranees of Travancore.

Born 24th September 1850

GRAND NEPHEWS OF THE MAHA RAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS **CHAKRA VARMA,**

Third Prince of Travancore,

Son of H. H. the Junior Ranees,

[Born 20th August, 1864]

HIS HIGHNESS **RAJA YUKHAT,**
Fourth Prince of Travancore,
Son of Her Highness the Junior Rani
[Born 3d December 1867]

HIS HIGHNESS **MARILANDA YUKHAT,**
Fifth Prince of Travancore,
Son of H. Highness the Junior Rani,
[Born 24th November, 1871]

RAJA RAJA YUKHAT,
Cochin and Tamborani.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.

Surgeon Major J M HOUSTON, (Madras Med. Est.)

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S PALACE.

N Subu Row	Seiwadhy Kauriakar.
T Kristna Row	Foundary Commissioner
Cundencumaren Thumby	Chellani Kauriakar.
Madaven Pillay	..Melitto
P. Govinda Pillay, B A.	..Sumprethy
Shangara Pillay	Sheristadar
Narayenen Thumby	Chillum Sheristadar
N Ranga Row, B A	Tutor to the Prince
Syed Moonaver Rakkiani Khan	Persian Moonshce
Kasaven Thumby	.. Kauriakar Mootha Tam- puran's Palace
Shasha Iyen ...	Vadabay Kotaram Kauriakar
Krishna Iyen ...	.. Sreepadum Kauriakar
Pulpanabha Pillay . ...	..Cochuthampuran vagay Kauriakar.
Venkaju Row . ...	...Stables' Kauriakar

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

British Resident.

A. MA^r GREGOR Esquire, *Madras Civil Service (Europe M. C. 2 1/2 years)*
H. E. SULLIVAN Esquire, Do. Acting.

Assistant Resident.

Major WOLFF HAY, *Staff Corps.*

Treasury.

The Assistant Resident In Charge.
Padmanabha Mudaliar Residency Treasurer.

Escort.

Major Wolfe Hay Commanding

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Major Walter Fry Residency Surgeon (*Europe W. C. 2 years.*)
Surgeon Stanley Locker Dobie Acting Residency Surgeon.
Sillamon Sheriff (M. E.) 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.

Office.

T. Swyny... .. . Manager.
A. LaRive Senior Clerk.
E. DeLemos Accountant.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

Station- Quilon.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Commandant.

Colonel G. C. Finlay.

Chaplain.

The Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M. A.

Government of Travancore.

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

P. Shungoony Menon	Dewan Peshcar.
T. Rama Row	Do. Do.
S. Shungra Soobier	Do. Do.
C. Patcheappa Nairker	Ag. Deputy Do.

English Correspondence Department.

F. Watts	Secretary.
V. Sathivageeswara Iyer, B. A.	Manager.

Jemabundy Department.

Tharavium Pillay	Melethoo Pillay.
Moothookarroopa Pillay	Assistant Do.
Supramonia Pillay	Supprethy.
Nallamoothoo Pillay	Do.

Police Department.

Pulpanaba Pillay	Supprethy
--------------------------	-----------

Marahmut Department.

C. Colunda Valoo Mudaliar, B. C. E.	Sheristadar.
G. Neelacunda Iyer	Irrigation Sheristadar, Nanjend.
K. Kuruvella, B. C. L.	Superior (<i>on probation</i> .)

Ferravaga Department.

T. Raja Rama Row, B. A.	Sheristadar.
---------------------------------	--------------

Sircar Vakeel Department.

S. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A.	Head Vakeel (<i>on probation</i> .)
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Registration Department.

L. Soobramony Iyer	Huzzoor Registrar.
Veeraragava Iyengar	Deputy Do.

Treasury.

Ninadath Govin la Kymal... Treasurer

Davasom Department

T Raja Rama Row, J A Sheristadar
In charge.

Mint

T V Sooba Row Superintendent

Unjell or Sira Post

Nanoo Sastra Superintendent

Elephant Department

T Anajee Row Superintendent

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES.

Officers In charge

Divisions.

Dewan Pesheri P Shungoony Menou	. . . . .	Sheristally or Northern
Do Do T Rama Row	. . . . .	Quilon
Do Do Shuneri Sooban	. . . . .	Pulprathapuzha or Southern
Ag Deputy Do. C Patheppa Nuckel	. . . . .	Travandrum

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SADR COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

T. Chellappa Pillay, J A & B I	. . . . .	1st Judge
W E Omsby M A I I D, Barrister-at-law	. . . . .	2nd Judge
T. Vedantisadassi Mudalari	. . . . .	3rd Judge
T Krishna Iyer	..	4th Judge
Ramaswamy Shastry	...	Pandit.
M Chockalingom Pillay, J A	. . . . .	Acting Registrar
C S Maragathavalloo Mudalari	. . . . .	Do Manager
T. Harihara Soobian	. . . . .	Do Sheristadar
P Madaven Pillay	...	Melelothoo
S Padmanabha Iyer, M A	Head Sircar Vakil (on probation)	

Licensed Pleaders in the Sadr Court, who have authority to plead in the Zillah Courts.

* William Sydenham Gantz, Bar- rister-at-Law Do.	N. S. Soobramany Iyen Kasun Pillay
* Alfred G. Gover,	A. Gopala Iyengar, B.A. & B.L.
* Jegganatha Row	J. H. Prince
Subramania Pillay	* G. Vansomeren, Barrister-at- Krishna Iyen Law
Govinda Row	S. Vythianatha Iyen
P. Govinda Numbudri	* S. Loche, Barrister-at-Law
Veeraragava Iyengar	Krishnan Coonjen
Venkatarama Iyengar	Vencata Narasimha Iyen
Sesha Iyengar	R. Valoo Pillay
Cooppa Sastry	Coonjoo Pillay
Nambal Iyengar	T. R. Ashootheren Pillay
(i. Krishna Iyen	Narayanan Coonjen
Moothoocomarawamy Pillay	A. Gopala Iyen
Sthanoo Sastry	Narayana Kymal
Sooba Sastry	Gopala Menon
Rama Row	(i. Rama Row
V. Arathen Pillay	N. Swaminada Pillay
Krishnacharry	R. K. Venkumwamy Row
Thamperanthola Pillay	C. Luke
J. S. Verode	C. N. Keshava Pillay
K. Pulpanaba Pillay	Soobramanya Iyen
R. S. Anantha Krishna Sastry	P. J. Pounen
* T. P. Appa Vijayapur	Veenumbi Iyengar Sastry
Soondra Sastry	S. Moothookrishnan Pillay
Anna Sastry	S. Tirumaluchariar B.A.
Eamanatha Row	E. Rama Iyen
Gopala Sastry	S. Krishna Iyen
H. M. Walker	(i. P. Savundranayagam Pillay.
C. Venkataswamy Naidoo	Coonjoo Vazier B.A. & B.L.
Krishna Row	Palpanabha Pillay
V. Ramaswamy Sastry	Soobha Pillay
Seemeevasa Iyengar Sastry	V. Narsingu Row
Aravamoothoo Iyengar Sastry	P. L. F. C. Ingleis, Barrister-
Ramasoola Sastry	A. Gopul Suber [at-Law
A. Krishna Sastry alias Pitchoo	E. A. Godfrey
* Rama Iyengar Nasty Sastry	E. J. Symonds
K. ista Sastry	Robert Wilson, Barrister-at- Law
Seemeevasa Iyengar Sastry	S. Krishna Iyen.
bivaswamy Sastry	
Sivarama Krishna Iyen	

* These are not practising in the Travancore Courts at present.

DISTRICT OR ZILLAH CIVIL COURTS.

Travandrum.

M. K. Pulpanaba Pillay, B.A.	...	... Acting 1st Judge.
C. Singaraveloo Mudaliar	...	.. Do. 2nd Judge.
T. F. Lloyd	...	... Additional Judge.
S. Thamperanthola Pillay	..	.. Sircar Vakeel.

Licensed Pleaders

Anandarama Iyer
 P Arathen Pillay
 Palpantha Iyer
 Sivathanooren Ramen
 Raghoonatha Row
 Ramaswamy Iyer
 Mullen Pillay
 Iyeppen Pillay
 Coomara Pillay
 Krishna Iyengar
 Valayooden Pulpanaben
 Venkatahelen Iyer
 Suthivagowara Iyer
 S Pulpanabha Pillay
 J Venkataratnam Iyengar
 Samoo Iyer
 Ramen Pillay
 C Venkataratnam Sastry
 K Achuthan Pillay
 V Pulpanabha Iyer
 S Pulpanabha Pillay

Narasimha Iyer
 Anandrama Sastry
 O Martanda Pillay
 Anandram Iyer
 Moothoo-wamy Iyer
 Sunkaranariyana Iyer
 Govinda Pillay
 Cothuccoonjoo Pillay
 I Gopala Iyer
 Venkata Subba Iyer
 J Rangachariar
 Mathava Iyer
 Ramen Menon
 Shungaren Govindan
 Ananthunrayan Iyer
 Venkataratnam Iyengar of
 Soonha Sastry
 G Ramen Menon

Pulpanabapuram.

C G Gresser Acting 1st Judge
 A Govinda Pillay, J A & B Do 2nd Judge
 M Ramen Pillay Sircar Vakeel.

Licensed Pleaders

Pamen Pillay	R Krishna Iyer	Siva Rama Iyer
V Krishna Iyer	Krishnamachariar	S Narayan Pillay
Odayamoorthi Iyer	Thant Iyer	Arun elum Iyer
V Narayana Pillay	Puram wai Iyer	Sathya Sai Iyer
Devaraj Iyer	S Chadi Iyer	Shun... Iyer
Ramasobramanyam Iyer	R Padmanabha Iyer	Durumajai Sistrail Iyer.

Quilon.

R Ragnatha Row, J A 1st Judge
 T Lathanas Acting 2nd Judge
 K Krishna Pillay Additional Judge
 T C Krishna Menon, J A & B .. Ag Do Do
 S Vythianath Iyer Sircar Vakeel

Licensed Pleaders

P Mathew Pillay	Kasava Pillay	Soobha Iyer
Narayana Iyer	G Ganapathy Iyer	Veerilhu Pillay
Krishnan Pun Lal	Subha Iyer	C N Jeph
Nelakunil Pillay	Nagjee Row	Krishna Pillay of Tre
Mesutcheri Pillay	Krishnachariar	Andh... Iyer
G Ramen Pillay	Ananthachariar	G Krishna Pillay
T Krishna Sastry	Ananth Iyengar	Mt Venude
S Govindan Pan lala	Narasimha Iyer	F Rama Iyer
Chokkrishna Pillay	Sivaram Pillay	K... Pillay of Thi
Ganapathy Iyer	Gopal Sastry Iyengar	Govinda Kymal
R Vasupall	Inruvenkadathir	

Alleppey.

G S Aranyagom Pillay, J A & B Acting 1st Judge
 V Venkata Row Do 2nd Judge
 Ramen Menon 3rd Judge
 C Nedacunda Pillay Additional Judge
 Soondra Iyer Sircar Vakeel

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISIONS OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

W. L. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D. Barrister-at-Law...Special Appellate Judge.

MAGISTRATES.

P. Shungoony Menon ..Dewan Peishcar and Magistrate.				Northern Division.
T. Rama Row	Do.	Do.	Do.	Quilon Do.
C. Patcheappa Naicker Ag. Dy.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Trevandrum Do.
S. Shungra Soobier	Do.	Do.	Do.	Southern Do.
Hugh Crawford				Town Magistrate, Alleppey.
C. R. Vercede				Magistrate Cardamom Hills (<i>Pro. Tem.</i>)
C. R. Vercede				Conservator of Forests, and Magistrate.
W. T. A. Cosby				Magistrate Central and Southern Coffee Districts.

Special Magistrates for the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

W. T. A. Cosby	Central & Southern Coffee Districts.
O. H. Bensley B. A.	Trevandrum.
Hugh Crawford	Alloppy.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

Peraveparamul Pillay, B. A. } Tahsildar & Sub-Magistrate of Cottayam, doing the duties of	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, of Thovalay.		
Soobramanya Pillay (Ag.) ..	Do.	Do.	Angusteewarem.
Hurri Row, Tahsildar & Sub- Magistrate, Velavencode, doing the duties of...	Do.	Do.	Erancel.
Kashava Pillay	Do.	Do.	Culcoolum.
Soondra Valoo Mudaliar, Sub- Magistrate, Irrigation De- partment Nangunaud, doing the duties of	Do.	Do.	Velavencode.

Trevandrum Division.

Thiruvicramen Thumby (Ag.)	Do.	Do.	Trevandrum.
Varatha Iyen, 2nd	Do.	Do.	Do.
Krishna Pillay	Do.	Do.	Neduvangaud.
Soorianarayana Iyen	Do.	Do.	Neyattincurray.
Neelacunda Pillay	Do.	Do.	Sheraingil.

Quilon Division.

Ramaswamy Iyen	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate	Quilon.
Narayana Pillay	Do.	Do. Kottaracurray
Ramen Pillay	Do.	Do. Puthanapuram.
Runga Row	Do.	Do. Shencottah
Sooboo Iyen	Do.	Do. Kunnathoor.
Letchmepathy Iyen	Do.	Do. Karunagapully.
Chockalingom Pillay	Do.	Do. Kartupully.
Iyappan Pillay	Do.	Do. Ambalapalay.
Ramachundra Iyen	Do.	Do. Mavalikaray.
Hurriharaputhra Pillay	Do.	Do. Chenganoor.
Vythianatha Iyen	Do.	Do. Thiruvellah.

North Division

Eravee Pillay	Do.	Do. Vytome
Pulpanaba Naidoo	Do.	Do. Sheralay.
Pulpanaba Pillay	Do.	Do. Yettoomanoor.
Moothookrishna Naidoo, Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Thovalay, doing the duties of ..	} Do.	Do Cottayam.
Kashava Pillay		
Letchmana Iyen, doing the duties of ..	} Do.	Do. Meenachel
Krishna Pillay, Sub-Magistrate, Peravem, doing the duties of ..		
Pulpanaba Pillay	Do.	Do. Thudopolay
Madaven Pillay (Ag.)	Do.	Do. Kunnathunaud
Chembagaramen Pillay (Ag.)	Do.	Do. Alungaud.
Iyathura Iyen	Do.	Do. Paravoor.

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

South Division

Sreenivasa Row.	Salt Sherestadar & Sub-Magistrate.
Suntha Meah Vull Meah, Extra Police Officer, doing the duties of ..	} Sub-Magistrate, Irrigation Department, Nanjandaud.
Madaven Pillay	
Soobaraya Pillay	Sub-Magistrate Kottar.
Pulpanaba Pillay, doing the duties of ..	Do. Aramboly.
Pulpanaba Pillay	Do. Kilhyur
Ponampalam Pillay (Ag.)	Do. Thiruvuttar.
Yagappa Pillay	Do. Colachel.
Master Attendant & Sub-Magistrate for enforcing Boat rules, Colachel.	

Trevandrum Division.

K. Pulpanaba Pillay	Town Sub-Magistrate, Trevandrum.
Pulpanaba Pillay	... Do. Parachalay.
Govinda Pillay, Head Royasom Magistrate's Cutcherry, Tre- vandrum Division, doing the duties of	} .. Do. Poovar.
Mathaven Pillay, Sub-Magis- trate, Paravoor, doing the duties of	} .. Do. Namum.
Narayana Iyen	Do. Kalacootum.
Rama Row	Do. Nadayarah.

Quilon Division.

P. White	Town Sub-Magistrate, Quilon
Pulpanabha Iyen, Sub-Magis- trate, Kalliyur, doing the duties of	} .. Do. Paravoor.
Pulpanabha Pillay	.. Do. Colathoorpolay.
Pulpanabha Pillay, Acting Sub-Magistrate Namum tem- porarely doing the duties of	} .. Do. Kayencolum.
Narayana Pillay	.. Do. Puthanumthitta.
Govinda Pillay	.. Do. Pooncoonoo.

Northward Division.

A. J. DaVeigas	Acting Town Sub-Magistrate, Alwaye.
Kashava Pillay	Do. Ariyad.
Letchmama Iyen	Do. Areecootty
Varatha Raja Iyen, doing the duties of	Do. Peeratun.
Sonbramanya Pillay...	... Do. Komaragum
Ramen Pundalay ...	... Do. Kayarapully.
Neelacunda Pillay ...	.. Do. Monumbum.

Town of Alleppey.

J. Rice, Master English Dis- trict School, Sherangal, doing the duties of	} ...Sub-Magistrate, Alleppey.
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TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c. MILITARY, NAIR BRIGADE.

Rank and Names.	Date of Appointment to Travancore, His Majesty's Army.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Major St. G. Caulfield	7th July 1875.	October 1874, M. S. C.	Commandant - (Europe Furlough F. A.)
Major A. A. Davidson	28th March 1876	April 1874, M. S. C.	Offencing Commandant.
Captain J. G. R. D. MacNeill	13th April 1874	April 1873, General List...	Comg. 2nd Batt. and in charge of the Band - (Europe Furlough S. C.)
Major A. MacGoun	18th August 1875.	9th December 1874, M. S. C.	Comg. 1st Batt. and Artillery.
Major F. H. Thompson	7th Dec. 1875.	8th June 1874, M. S. C.	Commanding 2nd Batt. (Acting.)
Major A. MacGoun			In charge of Quarter Master's Office.
Major F. H. Thompson			Staff Officer.
J. Sperschneider, M. D.	23rd July 1851.	Local.	In Medical charge - (Europe Furlough.)
S. Pulney Andy, V. O., F. L. N.			Acting.
Valaethen Pillay	16th Sept. 1810.		Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Ramen Pillay	7th January 1838.		Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.
C. A. Matcher	18th Oct. 1857.	Local.	Band Master.

UNIFORMS. { 1st Battalion, Scarlet - FACINGS, Buff Green }
 { 2nd Do. do. do. Buff. }
 { 3rd Do. do. do. Buff. }

The Native Infantry portion of the Brigade consists of 2 Battalions, each Battalion of 3 Companies, and each Company of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naigees, 1 Drummer, 1 Fifer and 73 Privates.

The Infantry are armed with smooth bore percussion muskets.

In the Artillery there are 1 Jemadar, 3 Havildars, 2 Naigees and 23 Privates with 4 guns, (12 Pounder Howitzers.)

The Band consists of 1 Jemadar, 1 Naiguo and 20 Musicians.

To each Battalion is attached, 1 Accountant, 1 Native Writer, 8 Company Writers, 1 Apothecary, 1 Fackkallay, and 1 English Clerk, 1 Interpreter, 1 English Clerk, 1 Paymaster, 2 Native Writers, 1 Store Superintendent, 1 Do. English Clerk, 1 Do. Native Writer, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 1 Chucker and 1 Coy.

9th Regt M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod	1813	
H. M.'s 30th Regt	Captain O. W. Gray ...	1810	1st July
H. M.'s 1st Regt	Major H. Farquharson	1829.	21st April
1st Lt. Cavalry	Captain G. Fairs	1830.	30th August
4th Regt. N. I.	Captain R. N. Campbell	1834.	2nd December
45th Regt. N. I.	Lieut. (Lt. Captain) W. J. Lockhart...	1842.	22nd June
17th Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning	1844.	11th January
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shrieff	1845.	17th December
16th Regt. N. I.	Majors S. A. Grant... ..	1850.	22nd June
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce	1855.	20th July
M. S. C.	Major H. Dhury	1862.	21st April
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)	Major J. N. Maclean	1867.	10th May
23rd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Leunov...	1869.	7th April
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis. ...	1870.	16th November
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield	1872.	17th June
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild	1873.	23rd April
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson ...	1875.	6th June
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson ...	1876.	7th July
			1st May
			Acting.
			Acting.
			On F. v. to Europe 29th April 1876.
			Acting.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major J M Houston, M. M. S.
Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore
Assistant Surgeon S Palney Andy M. D., I. S.
Superintendent of Vaccination—(On other duty)
Matthew J. Carvalho . . . Acting Superintendent.

COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICE	NAME	DATE OF PRESENT RANK	REMARKS
SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS			
May 1844	L Bull	May 1869	Medical Stores and Central Jail
September 1844	Rajagowamy Row	May 1873	Muzoor Cutcherry
April 1867	H W Murren	Do	Alleppey
May 1861	T L Anderson	Do	Nagercoil
November 1877	I Ivan Yohann P Pillay	Do	Palace
February 1850	I Veerappa Pillay	September 1877	Quilon
August 1849	S B Sayer	Do	General & Maternity Hospitals
APOTHECARIES			
January 1855	A Pison Pillay	December 1869	Nair Brigade
July 1851	P Sadasna Pillay	Do	Malabar
February 1840	T Jappa Pillay	Do	Superintending Sub Asst
August 1851	R Chidambaram Pillay	Do	Nair Brigade [Surgeon.
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES			
May 1858	S Krishna Pillay	August 1871	Pulpanchappooram
Do	A Narayana Row	Do	Charity Hospital
August 1850	S B Sayer	Do	Superintending Sub Asst
June 1861	I Krishna Raja	June 1872	Work ditto [Surgeon
May 1851	M T Chidambaram	May 1873	Acting Supt of Vaccination
June 1860	I Pappo Pillay	August 1873	Central Jail Hospital
Do	I R Anand Pillay	Do	Moosty, Idy
May 1851	S Nair Pillay	Do	Medical Stores
Do	S Nair Pillay	Do	Palace
Do	S Nair Pillay	Do	Palace
Do	S Nair Pillay	Do	Palace
June 1864	M Krishna Pillay	February 1870	Alleppey
August 1861	S Nair Pillay	June 1871	Quilon
June 1864	M Sankaran Pillay	August 1877	Quilon
Do	M Sankaran Pillay	Do	Quilon
Do	M Sankaran Pillay	Do	Quilon
July 1861	M Sankaran Pillay	Do	Quilon
2ND CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES			
December 1855	N Govinda Pillay	August 1871	H H the 1st Prince's Palace
3RD CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES			
July 1857	A Krishna Pillay	July 1873	Poonalore
November 1851	F Fernandez	November 1861	Quilon
Do	I Lali Vaidyan	Do	Palace
Do	Joseph L. Gomez	Do	Palace
Do	Ahmed Hassan Sadas	Do	Palace
Do	S Sadas Pillay	Do	Palace
July 1854	C Thevar Pillay	August 1875	Quilon
July 1851	S Thoppu Pillay	July 1866	Alleppey
Do	Narayana Pillay	July 1877	Quilon Hospital (On other duty)
PARAPHERNEAL OFFICERS			
July 1851	R Sankaran Pillay	July 1874	Quilon
July 1851	A Mothay Pillay	July 1877	Lunatic Asylum (On other duty)
MEDICAL STUDENTS.			
John Gomez			
J Mathen			
N Nair Pillay			
R Vaidyan			
R Chembaram Pillay			
A. Ramen			
K Ibrahim Sahib			
P Chokalingom Pillay			

Durbar Physician's Office.

N. Govindappillai	...	...	Correspondence Clerk.
S. Letchmans Pillay	...	...	Assistant do. do.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay	...	...	Writer, Medical Stores.

General and Maternity Hospitals, Trevandrum.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah,
Superintendent.

S. B. Sawyer	...	...	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Mrs. M. Morrison	(Midwifery Diploma, Madras)	...	Matron.

Charity Hospital, Trevandrum.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah,
Superintendent.

A. Narayana Row	Apothecary.
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Lunatic Asylum, Trevandrum.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah,
Superintendent.

Joseph L. Gomez	Apothecary.
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Vaccination.

S. Pulney Andy M. D., F. I. S.
Superintendent. (*on other duty*)

Matthew J. Carvalho	Acting Superintendent.
V. Davasagayam	...	...	Writer.
Gopala Pillay	...	...	Head Vaccinator.

The Establishment consists of 95 Vaccinators divided into 4 classes.

The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

Travancore Medical School.

Ex Officio Principal The Durbar Physician.

Lecturers. { J. Sperschneider M. D. (*Europe furlough.*)
{ S. Pulney Andy M. D., F. I. S.

Anatomy.	Practice of Medicine.
Physiology.	Midwifery.
Materia Medica.	Forensic Medicine.
Surgery.	Vaccination.
Clinical Medicine and Surgery.	Practical Pharmacy.

N. B. The course occupies four years—two or three subjects are taught in a year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

W. C. Barton, M. Inst. C. E.

Chief Engineer.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

A. H. Jacob, B. A. ... ..	.. 1st Assistant Engineer	<i>(on furlough.)</i>
S. Horsley ... ..	.. 2nd Do	do.
G. M. D'Albedyhl ... ..	.. 3rd Do.	do.
C. B. B. Sherman ... ..	.. Assistant Engineer	<i>(Acting for 1st Assistant Engineer on furlough.)</i>
D. McNab ... ..	.. Supervisor.	
J. Whitbread ... ..	.. Do. (Acting.)	
.....	.. Do.	
H. M. Crawford ... ..	.. Assistant Supervisor	
P. Davasagamon Pillay ... ..	.. Do. (Acting.)	
J. Sinclair ... ..	.. Do.	
E. C. Shrivies .. ..	.. Supervisor	<i>(on probation.)</i>
Chinnasamy Naidoo ... ..	.. Overseer.	
T. A. Wood ... ..	.. Do.	
A. G. King ... ..	.. Do.	
G. King ... ..	.. Do.	
G. Renganatha Pillay ... ..	.. 1st Class Assistant Overseer.	
M. T. Soobramonia Pillay ... ..	.. Do.	do.
J. D'Silva ... ..	.. Do.	do.
S. V. Appavoo Pundit ... ..	.. Do.	do.
N. Rengasamy Pillay ... ..	.. Do.	do.
.....	.. Do.	do.
M. Soobarna Pillay ... ..	.. 2nd Class Assistant Overseer.	
V. Coopasamy Iyen ... ..	.. Do.	do.
P. Appavoo Pillay ... ..	.. Do.	do.
.....	.. Do.	do.
.....	.. Do.	do.
.....	.. Do.	do.
M. Kashava Pillay ... ..	.. Sub-Overseer.	
A. Goorunoorthy Naidoo ... ..	.. Do.	
N. Kashava Pillay ... ..	.. Do.	
Anathoray Iyen ... ..	.. Do.	
B. Abboy Naidoo ... ..	.. Do.	
P. I. David .. ..	.. Do.	
Geo. Carvalho ... ..	.. Do.	
.....	.. Do.	

SUPERNUMERARY EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

N. Dollamore . . . . .	.. Supt. of Tunnel Works.
E. Charter ... ..	.. Miner.
C. R. Brading ... ..	.. Do.
G. Ellis ... ..	.. Do.

SURVEY AND DRAWING PUPILS.

C. David	.. ..	... Draughtsman (Survey duty.)
M. Murthanda Pillay	.. ..	... Survey Pupil.
Manikavasagom Achary	.. ..	... Drawing Do.
C. Moothoosamy Pillay	.. ..	.. Do. Do.

PERMANENT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Engineer's Office, Trevandrum.

C. R. Mitchell	.. ..	.. Manager.
J. W. Boongardt	.. ..	... Correspondence Clerk.
A. Vieyra	.. ..	... Clerk.
A. C. Soobramony Pillay	.. ..	... Translator and Cashier.
J. Jackson	.. ..	... Head Draughtsman.
W. Wheeler	.. ..	... Assistant Do.
D. Govind Sing	.. ..	... Storekeeper.
A. Thompson	.. ..	... Assistant Do.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER - OFFICE.

Quilim Timorim, Head Quarters, Quilim.

R. Vythianatha Iyen	.. ..	... Head Clerk.
J. Antony	.. ..	... Clerk.

Southern Division, Head Quarters, Nagercoil.

A. S. Gomez	.. ..	... Head Clerk.
Ramalingom Pillay	.. ..	... Cash Writer.

Northern Division, Head Quarters, Calicut.

M. B. Gonsalves	.. ..	... Head Clerk.
T. M. Moothoosamy	.. ..	... Clerk.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

J. Arkhe,
Surveyor.

J. Jones	.. ..	... Assistant Surveyor.
J. Jones Jr.	.. ..	... Detail Surveyor.
N. Moonswamy Naidoo	.. ..	.. Draughtsman.
T. Aulamkhan	.. ..	.. Do.
C. Carnakara Menonc	.. ..	... Computer.
K. Kristna Iyen	.. ..	.. Do.

OBSERVATORY, TREVANDRUM.

Cocheravy Pillay	.. ..	... In charge.
Palpanabha Pillay	.. ..	... Assistant.

MUSEUM TREVANDRUM.

Revd. S. T. Pettigrew, M. A.
Curator.

J. T. Murray Writer

PUBLIC GARDENS, TREVANDRUM.

Revd. S. T. Pettigrew, M. A.
Honorary Secretary in charge.

... .. Head Gardener.

SIBCAR PRINTING PRESS.

Geo. Bain,
Superintendent.

M. Vytheanatha Pillay Head Printer.
S. Thanoo Pillay Mal. Computer, (on probation.)
P. Shamoo Iyen Do. Do. Do.
T. J. Poonooos Do. Head Compositor.
Simon D'Uroz.. Head Book Binder & Overseer, Printing Presses
Maroothanayagum Pillay Do. Warehouse Dept.
J. Bucker Lithographer.
I. Sasthavachary Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH.

H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College.

Trevandrum.

Principal—John Ross, M. A.

College.

John Ross, M. A. Professor of English & Mathematics.
Robert Harry, M. A. Do. Do. Mental & Moral
Philosophy and Logic.
R. S. Sheppard, M. A. 1st Assistant.
K. Vasudav Row 2nd Do.
A. Vallianathan Moodaliar B. A. ... 3rd Do.
P. Thanoo Pillay, B. A. Special Do. (Temporary)
N. Rama Kurup, B. A. Malayalim Moonsee.
C. Swanynathia Desikar Tamil Do.
S. Vythianatha Sastri Sanskrit Do.

High School.

K. Koojoony Menon, B A.	Teacher of the fifth Class
S. Ramalingam Iyen, B A	Do do do
C Luke	Do do do
P. Pulpoo Pillay	Do do do
Fourth Class Teachers	6
Third Do Do	6
G. Soobramony Iyen	Asst Malayalim Moonshce
S. V Hariharu Iyen	Do Tamil Do
Writer . . .	1

Preparatory School.

Master	T Nagam Thumby.
Assistant Master	1
Monitors	9

Law Class

W E Ormsby, M A LL D, Barrister at Law	Professor.
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District Schools.

O H Benson, B A
Superintendent

N Sesha Iyer	Master	Alleppey
J Burbey	do	Kottar
J B Brown	do	Quilon
S Viswanatha Iyen Ag	do	Tuchallay
N Pulpnaba Iyen Ag	do	Franeel
N Ganapathy Iyen	do	Shencottah
M Matthew	do	Kayencollum
K Seetharam Iyen	do	Mayiladuk
K Shungara Pundalav	do	Thunoovala
J Daniel	do	Chungamacherry
K Narain Row Ag	do	Sheeringal
T Anandapurayana Iyen	do	Attangil
W B Landsbeck	do	Paravoor
T Venenttaram Iyer Ag	do	Kottarakkallay
T Bhoojung Row	do	Poothapandy
R. Appathoray Iyen	do	Coothorah
K. Valoo Pillay	do	Colachel
V Shungara Pillay	do	Alwaye.
V Krishna Iyer	Master Special School	Mavalikara.

Sirear School for Girls, Trevandrum.

Lady Superintendent—Miss Mamwauwg
Assistant Miss A. C Donnelly

Subjects taught

Geography, Grammar, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Euclid, Lessons on Objects, &c, in addition to the usual Educational routine Accomplishments—Music, Drawing Fancy work, &c, &c

Vernacular.

Neehacunda Pillay,
Director of Vernacular Education.

District Schools.

Rama Row ..	..	Inspector, Southern Range.	
Anandanarayana Iyen	..	Inspector, Northern Range	
Coonjookristna Pillay	..	Inspector, Grant-in-aid Schools.	
Pitcha Pillay	..	Deputy Inspector.	
Ramakrishna Varior	..	Do.	
Gopala Pillay	..	Do.	
Kristna Pillay	..	Do.	
Ramakrishna Iyen	..	Do.	
Pulpanaba Iyen	..	Do.	
Koshe	..	Do.	
Cochoo Pillay Varior	..	Do.	
Valoo Pillay	..	Do.	
Pulpanaba Pillay	..	Do.	
Amroothanatha Iycu	..	Do.	
Anandakrishna Iyen	..	Do.	
Krishna Pillay	..	1st Master, Central Vern. School.	
Vencadaswara Iyen	..	Do. Karanamay Girls'	do.
Ganapathy Iyen	..	Do. Fort Girls'	do.
Pulpanaba Iyen	..	Do. Soolieendrum	do.
Sreenivasa Iyen	..	Do. Kottar	do.
Shivarama Pillay	..	Do. Kottar Tamil	do.
Easwara Iyen	..	Do. Eracuel	do.
Narayana Pillay	..	Do. Neyattinkaray	do.
Harihara Iyen	..	Do. Calcoolun (Girls')	do.
Parasoorama Iycu	..	Do. Thiroovuttar	do.
Ananden Pillay	..	Do. Velai cude	do.
Pulpoo Thumbi	..	Do. Calcoolun	do.
Mahalunga Sa-ri	..	Do. Nedoomungund	do.
Vencataswara Iyen	..	Do. Kottarakaray	do.
Pulpanaba Iyen	..	Do. Sheraingl	do.
Narayana Iyen	..	Do. Quilon	do.
Shunganarayana Iycu	..	Do. Quilon Girls'	do.
Govinda Pillay	..	Do. Karunagapully	do.
Govinda Varior	..	Do. Kartigapully	do.
Shungoo Varior	..	Do. Muvahkara	do.
Sreenevasa Iycu	..	Do. Chenganoor	do.
Sobramony Iyen	..	Do. Thiroovulla	do.
Krishnan Oony	..	Do. Ambalapolay	do.
Narayana Iyen	..	Do. Shertalay	do.
Atchootha Varior	..	Do. Vycono	do.
Pulpoo Iyen	..	Do. Cottayam	do.
Sobramoney Iyen	..	Do. Chunganacherry	do.
Vencadaswara Iyen	..	Do. Paravoor	do.
Boothalingam Iyen	..	Do. Coonathoor	do.

Proverty Schools.

Name of District	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER.
Thovalay.	Aramboly ...	.. Harihara Iyen.
	Boothapandy ...	.. Vythianatha Iyon.
	Thalakoody ..	.. Shungranarayana Iyen.
	Tharichanancoppoo ..	.. Ramaswamy Iyen.
	Anandapooram ..	.. Ramaswamy Iyen.
	Allakiapandipooram	.. Soobramony Iyen.
Agusteeswarem.	Arimalulloor ...	.. Soobramony Iyen.
	Parakay ...	.. Moothooswamy Iyen.
	Thuroor ..	.. Mathoosoothana Iyen.
	Paravipoothoor	.. Socrianarayana Iyen.
	Krishnencoil ..	.. Pitchandy Iyen.
	Kottarum ..	.. Sthangoosobramony Iyen.
Eranuel.	Parvathipooram	.. Sthanoo Iyen.
	Edalacoody ..	.. Shungararamanatha Iyen.
	Rajakamongalam	.. Krishna Iyen.
	Killiyoor ..	.. Soorianarayana Iyen.
	Anloor ..	.. Kashava Pillay.
	Kadiapattanam	.. Nagen Pillay.
Culeoolun.	Pathara	.. Govinda Pillay.
	Thiroovithamcode	.. Mathanda Pillay.
	Middalam	.. Valoo Pillay
	Paracherry	.. Letchmynarayana Iyen.
	Kothianalloor ..	.. Janardana Iyen.
	Coolasakarum	.. Narasimha Iyen.
Velavencode.	Ponmana	.. Cppoo Iyen.
	Kattathooray ..	.. Krishna Iyen.
	Tripurapoo ..	.. Vencadaswara Iyen.
	Mangalam ..	.. Jyppen Pillay.
	Chakal...	.. Coomara Pillay.
	Aroothasapattoo	.. Shungaranarayana Pillay.
Velavencode.	Elloothasapattoo	.. Krishna Iyen.
	Pynkoolani ..	.. Ramaswamy Iyen.
	Poothocada ..	.. Raniakrishna Pillay.
	Coonnathoor ..	.. Narayana Iyen.
	Amsly ..	.. Pulpoo Pillay.
	Paukoda ..	.. Eswara Pillay.
	Mathoocoomale	.. Shungoo Anchan.
	Kollamcode ...	.. Kashava Pillay.
Palookil ..	.. Pulpoo Pillay.	
Anookodu	.. Krishna Pillay.	

Name of District	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER.
Neyyattinkaray.	Parachallay ...	...Ramaswamy Iyen.
	Coolathoor ...	.. Ramen Pillay.
	Balaramapooram	..Pulpoo Pillay.
	Paroonkadavelay	...Narayana Pillay.
	Pocar ...	...Mathaven Pillay.
	Moonnaray ...	...Mashanum Pillay.
	Choolattookottay	...Coomara Pillay.
	Villappil ...	...Iyeppeen Pillay.
	Namum ...	...Mahathava Iyen.
	Vatteeyoorcavoo	...Narayana Pillay.
Trevandrum.	Sasthamongalom	...Krishna Pillay.
	Pattam ...	...Soondra Sing.
	Coolathoor ...	..Ramen Pillay.
	Oolloor ...	...Narayana Pillay.
	Kalacoottum ...	...Mathava Iyen.
	Thonnakal ...	...Mahalingum Iyen.
	Pallipooram ...	..Pulpoo Coorocool
	Palcoolungaray	..Valayuthen Pillay.
	Collymada	...Shivarama Pillay.
	Vampayum ...	...Ramaswamy Iyen.
Nedumungand.	Carakoolum ...	..Coomara Pillay.
	Vamanapooram	..Easwara Pillay.
	Auryanaud ...	..Ramen Pillay.
	Oollamalakal ...	..Paramaswaren Pillay.
	Paroonkoolum	..Ramen Pillay.
	Coolathoomale	..Iyappen Pillay.
	Vallanaud ...	...Neelacunda Pillay.
	Cadackavoor ...	...Krishna Pillay.
	Avanavanchary	...Vishuanatha Iyen.
	Allamkode ...	..Ramen Pillay.
Sheraingl.	Wurkallay ...	...Makarapooshana Iyen.
	Navayekoolum	...Shungaranarayana Iyen.
	Madavoor ...	..Narayana Pillay.
	Killimanoor ...	...Neelacunda Iyen.
	Coonthalloor ...	...Krishna Iyen.
	Nagaroor ...	...Krishna Peshardie
	Manampoor ...	..Pudmanaba Pillay.
	Paravoor ...	...Pudmanaba Pillay.
	Chathanore ...	...Vergese.
	Eravipooram ...	...Narayana Pillay.
Quilon.	Athichanalloor	...Easwara Pillay.
	Ellamkolum	...Appavoo Pillay.
	Sacthikoolungaray	..Appavoo Pillay.
	Killikollore	..Narayana Pillay.
	Padingarakallada	..Vergese.
Mookathalay ...	...Krishna Iyen.	

Name of District	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER.
Kottarakaray.	Valliam ...	... Narayana Pillay.
	Nadoovuncavoo ...	... Valoo Pillay.
	Chadayamongalom ...	... Kashaven Onny.
	Ellookone ...	... Mathoonny.
	Cotookal ...	... Govinda Pillay.
	Valoonalloor ...	... Chanda Pillay.
Pathana-puram.	Koollakada ...	... Wurkey.
	Vattikavalay ...	... Mathoo Pillay.
	Thalavoor ...	... Ramen Pillay.
	Injakand ...	... Vergese.
	Kalayapooram ...	... Wurkey.
Shencottah.	Shencottah ...	... Coothalam Iyen.
	Sharoovacarenpoothoor ...	... Armoogum Iyen.
	Achonpoothoor ...	... Vythianatha Iyen.
	Elathoor ...	... Shungaranarayana Sastri.
	Shampoovadacaray ...	... Soobramony Iyen.
	Carkoody ...	... Mashanum.
	Ayakoody ...	... Cashy Iyen.
	Poolyara ...	... Thiroomalamoothoo Thumban
Shivanalloor ...	... Meenachisoondra Iyen.	
Karunagapally.	Karunagapally ...	... Krishna Pillay.
	Chavaray ...	... Sanapathy Iyen.
	Poothoopally ...	... Narayanan Achan.
	Thavalakaray ...	... Pulpanaba Pillay.
	Panmana ...	... Andy Iyen.
	Thalava ...	... Shungoo Pillay.
Coolasacarpooram ...	... Govinda Pillay.	
Kartikapally.	Karticapally ...	... Cochoocoonjoo Mopla.
	Aripad... ...	... Valoo Achan.
	Pallypad ...	... Chakravany Variar.
	Chapaud ...	... Valoo Pillay.
	Moothocoolum ...	... Pulpanaba Pillay.
	Coomarapooram ...	... Ramakrishna Iyen.
	Koericand ...	... Govinda Pillay.
	Pathyoor ...	... Krishna Variar.
Killackakaray... ...	... Tharien.	

NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER.
Mavalikara.	Mavalikara ...	... Krishna Pillay.
	Thackakaray ...	... Neelacunda Pillay.
	Panthallam Vadakakaray ...	... Krishna Pillay.
	Panthallam Thekkakaray ...	... Ramen Pillay.
	Moollikoolungaray ...	... Kashaven Oonythan.
	Choonakara ...	... Goviuden Oonythan.
	Pallikal ...	... Iyeppen Pillay.
	Noornaud ...	... Narayana Pillay.
	Aula ...	... Pulpanaba Pillay.
	Cunnamongalom	... Narayana Pillay.
Chenganoor.	Thamarakoolum	... Cochuppy Pillay.
	Vanmany ...	... Kshaya Pillay.
	Chenganoor	... Vergese.
	Vadakakaray ..	... Charian Vergese.
	Ranee ..	... Oodoop.
	Chennithallay	... Vergese.
	Manaur	... Pulpo Pillay.
	Coompalay ...	... Potha.
	Onalloor ...	... Shungaranarayana Pillay.
	Edanaud ...	... Coorien.
Thiroovilla.	Aranmoolay	... Coomara Pillay.
	Iyloor	... Krishna Pillay.
	Cuddapra ...	... Valoo Pillay.
	Culloorpaura ..	... Krishna Pillay.
	Nadoompram ..	... Govinda Pillay.
	Kavoor ...	... Yohannan.
	Neercoonnun	... Krishna Variar.
Ambalappalay.	Takally	... Shungaren Potty.
	Kavalam	... Mathaven Pillay.
	Thalavady ..	... Paramaswaren Pillay.
	Caroomandy	... Shungara Variar.
	Poolincoonnun	... Anandarama Iyen.
	Chambakoolum	... Ramen Pillay.
	Alleppy	... Chackravany Variar.
Cottayam.	Thiroovurpoo	... Iyeppen Pillay.
	Valoor ..	... Govinda Cooroocul
	Kidangoor ...	... Pulpanaba Pillay.
	Pampandy	... Narayana Pillay.
	Vijayapooram ...	... Ranaavurmen Oonyathari.
	Manchadikaray	... Narayana Pillay.
	Valianaud ...	... Ramen Pillay.
Chungana-cherry.	Poothoopally ...	... Paramaswaren Pillay.
	Parriarun	... Vergese.
	Neelamparoor ...	... Coorien.
	Canjarapally ...	... Pulpanaba Pillay.

NAME OF DISTRICT. NAME OF SCHOOL. NAME OF MASTER

Meenachel.	{	Meenachel ...	... Govinda Pillay.
	{	Pooyanore ...	... Narayana Pillay.
	{	Ramapooram ...	... Thauoo Pillay.
Vycome.	{	Vycome ...	... Bravi Pillay.
	{	Pallipooram ...	... Ramen Narayanan.
	{	Panavally ...	... Coojen Pillay.
	{	Manacoonnum ...	... Valoo Pillay.
	{	Coollasacaramongalom ...	... Narayana Pillay.
	{	Moolakoolum ...	... Rama Varier.
Shertalay.	{	Vadayaar ...	... Narayana Pillay.
	{	Shertalay ...	... Narayana Pillay.
	{	Auryaud ...	... Coomara Pillay.
	{	Thaneermookum ...	... Narayanan Oony.
	{	Vayalanr ...	... Cochanien Oony.
	{	Aroor ...	... Krishna Pillay.
	{	Thooravoor ...	... Govinden Carthavoo.
Yetmanoor.	{	Mararikoolum ...	... Andy Pillay.
	{	Yetmanoor ...	... Neelakunda Iyen.
	{	Manjoro ...	... Ramen Pillay.
	{	Vachoor ...	... Govinden Panikar.
Kannathnand.	{	Kypoolay ...	... Neelakunda Pillay.
	{	Ashamanoor ...	... Achoothen Pillay.
	{	Nadiyadam ...	... Shungaren Menon.
	{	Edapally Vadackoombankum ...	... Krishna Iyen.
	{	Do. Thackoombankum ...	... Ramen Menon.
	{	Trikakara ...	... Shungara Pillay.
	{	Charanalloor ...	... Apathooray Iyen.
Allungaud.	{	Coonnathoonaud ...	... Cochokrishna Varier
	{	Alwaye ...	... Wurkey.
Paravoor.	{	Lyroor ...	... Coonjen Gynal.
	{	Allungaud ...	... Chokalingum Pillay.
	{	Manjappa ...	... Govinda Pothooval.
Paravoor.	{	Parakadavoo ...	... Krishna Pillay.
	{	Cotoopally ...	... Alakianamby Pillay.
	{	Vadakkakara ...	... Rama Vurman Thumban.
	{	Moonaibum ...	... Soobramoney Pillay.
	{	Paroomanam ...	... Ramaswamy Iyen.

Grant-In-aid Schools.

In the Town of Trevandrum.

LOCALITY OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER.
Vanjiyoor	...Valoo Pillay.
Attookal ... ..	..Pulpoo Pillay.
Palcoollungaray..	..Iyeppen Pillay.
Do. ... ..	..Ramen Pillay.
Manacaud ... ..	..Narayana Pillay.
Do. ... ..	..Shungara Pillay.
Challay ... ..	..Sooboo Iyen.
Do. ... ..	..Canthimachinathcn.
Do. ... ..	..Paramaswaren Pillay.
Do. ... ..	..Aroomoogaparoomaul.
Coonnocoolly .. ..	..Pulpoo Pillay.
Tycaud ... ..	..Coomaraswamy.
Sreeveragum .. ..	..Valoo Pillay.
Do. ... ..	..Krishnen Mathaven.
Andyirakum .. ..	...Soorianarayana Pillay.
Pettah ... ..	...Ramen Pillay.
Thumbanoor .. ..	...Narayana Iyen.
Fort ... ..	..Valoo.
Karamanay .. ..	...Shungaranarayana Iyen.
Paroonthanny .. ..	..Parooman Pulpanaben
Anglo-Vernacular School in the Fort.	Rama Iyen.

**List of schools to which grants have been paid under
the Rules of 1951.**

The name of the applicant and locality of the school	Average daily attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Salary of Teachers Amount of grant per mensem.			
			Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Rev. J. H. Duthie.						
Agustocswarem	44	2	13	12	6	7
Mayelandy	56	2	13	20	6	7
Mokilancooly	27	1	6	14	3	7
Kottayadee	26	1	7	24	2	26
Kunnenkoolum	23	1	6	16	3	8
Ooyaravellay	29	1	6	8	3	4
Allakappoorum	25	1	6	..	3	..
Thamarakoolum	26	1	6	..	3	..
Koondalle	19	1	6	14	3	7
Poomayadee	29	1	5	2	2	15
Leepoorum	25	1	4	20	3	10
Coombapooram	25	1	5	14	2	21
Paracharry Vellay	23	1	5	..	2	14
Karany Madam	25	1	6	14	3	7
Ottayal	21	1	3	20	1	24
Chanthayadu	28	1	6	12	3	6
Nagercoil	47	2	16	12	6	7
Alloor	26	1	10	24	4	4
Chanthapoorum	44	2	12	8	6	4
Cheempoorum	38	2	8	27	1	4
Ananthanadu	29	1	6	24	3	12
Vadacharry	15	1	6	8	3	4
Denisporam	28	1	5	24	2	26
Vyrakoody	28	1	5	24	2	26
Kodoppakooly	25	1	5	..	2	14
Payankooly	25	1	1	..	2	..
Kalliankadon	29	1	6	8	3	4
Kovilvellay	25	1	6	18	3	9
Chothovellay	43	2	10	..	5	..
Poothallam	42	2	9	..	4	14
Moonkilvellay	16	1	6	10	3	5
Ammandyvellay	25	1	6	12	3	6
Parovellay	26	1	4	16	3	6
Villookerry	25	1	6	..	3	..
Arapooray	23	1	6	12	3	9

The name of the applicant and locality of the school.			Average daily attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Salary of Teachers.	Amount of grant per mensem.	
Rev. J. H. Duthie.					Rs. C. R.	C.	
Allenvallay	Eraniei	District	30	1	5	2	14
Poothoor	Do.	Do.	20	1	6	3	4
Etanoley	Do.	Do.	23	1	7	26	27
Achancoollum	Agusteeswarem	Do.	27	1	6	3	"
Kottur Girls' School	Do.	Do.	44	2	9	8	4
Nagercoil Do.	Do.	Do.	27	1	6	3	"
Nagercoil Boarding	Do.	Do.	78	4	24	16	7
			1,267	53	319	11	146
Rev. J. Emlyn,* (In charge Neyoor Mission District.)							
Neyoor,	Colachel	Proverty.	50	2	12	14	6
Seynamallay,	Do.	Do.	40	2	12	14	6
Kullakuttam,	Do.	Do.	51	2	12	"	6
Mnudakaloo,	Do.	Do.	31	2	12	"	6
Colachel,	Do.	Do.	50	2	12	"	6
Tirruvaucode.	Tirruvaucode	Do.	43	2	12	14	6
Kodiyar	Do.	Do.	37	2	12	"	6
Kadamalakemmu,	Calcoolum	Do.	45	2	12	14	6
Mattikodu,	Middalam	Do.	52	2	12	14	6
Valakankara,	Do.	Do.	40	2	12	"	6
Devikodu,	Do.	Do.	17	2	12	14	6
Vannuvellay,	Colachel	Do.	65	2	12	14	6
Poottattie,	Kilhyor	Do.	45	2	12	"	6
Kottikode,	Kothanallour	Do.	33	2	12	"	6
Kuahkode,	Kappayura	Do.	37	1	7	"	3
Cunnenkodu,	Kadupattanam	Do.	31	1	7	"	3
Manahkadu,	Middalam	Do.	46	2	10	"	5
Sakumkonem,	Kappiyara	Do.	53	1	7	"	3
Auttoor,	Auttoor	Do.	19	1	6	14	3
Palipassam	Do.	Do.	25	1	7	"	3
Cullenkudi,	Makode	Do.	25	1	6	"	3
Tattavaram,	Auttoor	Do.	26	1	6	"	3
Poovankour,	Makode	Do.	23	1	7	14	2
Anayalee,	Do.	Do.	25	1	6	"	3
Mitschi,	Calcoolum	District.	30	1	6	"	3
Palapullam,	Colachel	Do.	33	1	6	"	3
Kollavellay	Do.	Do.	21	1	6	"	3
Mattar	Do.	Do.	38	1	6	"	3
Kunnanoor	Do.	Do.	35	1	6	"	3
			1,096	44	269	14	134

*The grants for the 1st half of the year were paid to the late Rev. F. Hayba.

The name of the applicant and locality of the school.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Salary of Teachers.		Amount of grant per mensem.	
			R.	C.	R.	C.
Rev. S. Maseer, (In charge Quilon Mission District)						
Asramam, near Quilon	39	1	6	"	3	"
Mayanaidu 4 miles south of Quilon ..	25	1	6	"	12	21
Mannaadu, Kottarakaray District	27	1	6	"	3	"
Kottarakaray Do. Do	29	1	7	"	3	14
Rev. C. Yesudian.	120	4	25	"	12	7
Tittivellay, Melpedagay	46	2	12	"	3	14
Anditope Do	87	3	12	"	5	"
Talakoodie	49	2	12	"	5	"
Sembonvellay. Alakiapandiperam	26	1	6	"	2	14
Kattuputhoor Do.	35	1	7	"	2	14
Paliadi, Melpedagay	24	1	7	"	2	14
Sagayangur alias, Vellamadam	33	2	10	"	3	"
Rev. J. Emlyn.	294	12	66	"	24	"
Siroovarakonam, Neyattinkaray Talook..	40	3	18	14	6	7
Kullumatoray, .. Do.	43	2	12	14	6	7
Kristinencol, Culkoolum Do.	41	2	12	14	6	7
Irenipooram. Eranial Do.	40	2	12	14	6	7
Kanjeracodu, Do. Do	43	2	12	11	6	7
Magilvellay, Velavencode Do.	41	2	12	14	6	7
Kullivellay, Do Do.	14	2	12	14	4	4
Arasakullam, Eranial Do.	25	1	5	"	2	14
Pajuvay, Neyattinkaray Do.	25	1	6	"	3	"
Panachimoodu or Vangodu Do Do	27	2	12	"	3	"
Arour Do Do.	25	1	6	"	3	"
Kurnykodu Do Do.	25	1	5	"	2	14
Tevikodu Velavencode Do.	19	1	6	"	3	"
Maruthenkodu Do. Do.	25	1	6	"	3	"
Pattavellay Do Do	29	1	6	"	3	"
Araumanay Do Do.	26	1	6	"	3	"
Vengunchy Do. Do.	25	1	6	"	3	"
Kunnathoor Do. Do.	25	1	6	"	3	"
Matandapuram Do. Do.	26	1	6	"	3	"
Pungoolom Do. Do.	26	1	6	"	3	"
Virikod Eranial Do.	26	1	6	"	3	"
Koolithoray Velavencode Do.	34	1	6	"	3	"
Attoorkonnum Do. Do.	25	1	5	"	2	14
Kakaravellay, Neyattinkaray Do.	25	1	6	"	3	"
	730	33	198	14	91	4

The name of the applicant and locality of the school.	Average daily attendance	No. of Teachers.	Salary of Teachers		Amount of grant per mensem.	
			Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Rev. S. Mateer.						
Neyattinkaray, Velangamoorie 1 mile South from Uatcherry	41	2	12	"	6	"
Trevandrum Cantonments in the compound at Mission house	40	2	13	14	4	4
Chani on road from Valarampoorum to Powar about 14th mile stone	52	2	13	"	6	7
Paruttipally on road from Namum to Kotoor at 13th mile post	26	1	6	14	3	"
Nellikurri on road from Valarampoorum to Powar about 13th mile stone	42	2	11	"	5	14
Torukal	28	1	6	"	3	"
Attingal	27	1	6	"	3	"
Kodianoorkonum	29	1	6	"	3	"
Karichal	26	1	5	"	2	14
Rev. R. H. Maddox.*	311	13	79	"	36	11
Poothooppally, Chunganacherry Talook	30	3	19	"	6	7
Wagathanom, Do	32	1	6	"	3	"
Velloocoto, Do	31	1	6	"	3	"
Malapally, Tiroovellah	Do	31	1	6	3	"
Thavancara Do	Do	28	1	6	3	"
Cottayam, Cottayam	Do	94	2	18	6	7
Pullam, Do	Do	52	2	10	21	5
Pankil, Do	Do	26	1	5	2	14
Olesha, Etmaoor	Do	26	1	6	3	"
Rev. W. J. Richards.*	353	13	82	21	35	10
New Bazar, Cottayam Talook	40	2	10	"	4	14
Lower Bazar Do Do	33	2	11	"	3	14
Karapura Do Do	31	1	6	"	3	"
Manganam, Do Do	39	1	2	"	1	"
Rev. J. H. Bishop.	143	6	35	"	15	"
Tiroonakara Cottayam District	26	3	13	"	3	14
Cottayam Do Do	25	2	11	"	3	"
Karapura Do Do	25	3	16	"	4	"
Rev. E Sargent Bishop	76	8	40	"	10	14
Nedoovellay Shencottah District	41	1	12	"	6	"
Shampoovadacaray Do	39	2	12	"	6	"
Poolhara Do	27	1	8	"	4	"
	107	5	32	"	16	"

* The Grants for these schools for the 1st half of the year were disbursed to the Rev. H. Baker

The name of the applicant and locality of the school	Average daily attendance	No of Teachers	Salary of Teachers	Amount of grant per mensem
			Rs C	Rs C
Rev. J. Caley.				
Mavalikaray Mission compound	25	1	6 "	3 "
Mangury	25	1	6 "	3 "
Kaittanam	25	1	6 "	3 "
Kannit	25	1	6 "	3 "
Pathupally	25	1	6 "	3 "
Krishnapooram	25	1	6 "	3 "
Cheruvilloor	25	1	6 "	3 "
Chenganoor	25	1	6 "	3 "
Vengil between Chunganacherry and Thiroovllah	2	1	6 "	3 "
Kayyoor	25	1	6 "	3 "
Thalavady	25	2	6 "	3 "
Poozathoor	25	1	6 "	3 "
Kudakani Puthoovllah District	2	1	6 "	3 "
Mission compound Do Do	2	1	6 "	3 "
Karakal Do Do	25	1	6 "	3 "
Girls School Mission compound Do Do	2	1	6 "	3 "
Most Rev. Mar Thomas* Athanasius.				
	100	17	40 "	48 "
Thiroovllah District, Verumana	25	1	6 "	3 "
Do do Minanthottam	26	1	6 "	2 14 "
Do do Vilangyattam	27	1	5 "	2 14 "
Do do Caroorilam	40	2	14 "	6 7 "
Do do Nedoompattam	22	1	8 "	4 4 "
Do do Karack	26	1	8 5 "	4 4 "
Do do Marumatt	29	1	7 "	3 14 "
Do do Kurumatt	33	1	5 5 "	4 4 "
Do do Kurumatt West	27	1	7 "	3 14 "
Do do Nedumpattam	25	1	7 "	3 14 "
Do do Thottupattam	22	1	8 8 "	1 4 "
Do do Edachampattam	28	1	7 "	3 14 "
Do do Kolamatt	27	1	7 "	3 14 "
Do do Churatt	32	1	5 "	2 14 "
Do do Mankatt	44	1	6 "	3 "
Do do Kayyoor	51	2	12 "	6 "
Do do Cottathoor	41	1	6 "	3 "
Do do Frayyattam	62	2	14 "	6 7 "
Do do Nalbagam	26	1	8 "	4 "
Do do Chayyattam	26	1	5 "	2 14 "
Do do Poozathoor	26	1	6 "	3 "
Do do do East	29	1	8 "	4 "

* The Grants for the 1st half of the year were paid to the Most Rev the Late Mar Athanasius

The name of the applicant and locality of the school			Average daily attendance	No of Teachers	Salary of Teachers.	Amount of grant per mensem.
Most Rev. Mar Thomas Athanasius.					Rs C	Rs C
Do	do	Mullapuzherry	30	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Poonnankant	28	1	8	4 "
Do	do	Kayumbankum	29	1	8	4 "
Do	do	Chathencari	26	1	8	4 4
Do	do	Varechuthra,	37	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Kuttur	44	1	6	3 "
Do	do	Poonnamoottum	35	1	8	4 "
Chengannoor	do	Omayyattookara	40	1	8	4 4
Do	do	Vamala	25	1	4	2 "
Do	do	Alla	31	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Moondencavoo	39	1	8	4 4
Do	do	Pathamoor	30	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Prayan	32	1	4	3 "
Do	do	Patechall	32	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Omalloor	29	1	5	2 14
Do	do	Parayaram	32	1	8	4 "
Do	do	Lhamatnoor	32	1	5	2 14
Do	do	Flayumalt	28	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Karama	29	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Poothencavoo	25	1	8	4 4
Do	do	Tripunanthura	13	1	5	3 14
Marahikarav	do	Vennimay	21	1	4	2 "
Do	do	Vennimay Thilathoo	27	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Ilalikaara	21	1	7	4 "
Do	do	Panthalam	37	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Vattukolem	45	1	8	4 "
Do	do	Theompanam	31	1	4	1 4
Do	do	Mamunay	21	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Mattur	20	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Palenplali	20	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Kurathicant	25	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Kurathicant South	45	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Mongnam	47	1	8	4 "
Cartigapully	do	Chirpaud	43	1	8	4 "
Do	do	Valiacoolmur	39	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Pulupadoo	33	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Mappadam	28	1	7	3 14
Do	do	Kayancoolam	38	1	8	4 4
Kunnathoor	do	Cunencod	44	2	15	6 7
Do	do	Cadampanaud	27	1	4	2 "
Do	do	Peruuri	25	1	6	3 "

The name of the applicant and locality of the school			Average daily attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Salary of Teachers.	Amount of grant per annum.
Most Rev. Mar Thomas Athanasius					Rs. C.	Rs. C.
Kottarakara	do.	Kottarakara	33	1	5	2 14
Do.	do.	Valskattoo	23	1	5	2 14
Do.	do.	Poojapully	27	1	4	" "
Do.	do.	Chenkoinm	32	1	4	" "
Do.	do.	Paringallou	30	1	5	3 14
Quilon	do.	Callada	30	1	5	2 14
Do.	do.	Cundarah	32	1	4	" "
Do.	do.	Parathoo	25	1	5	2 14
Do.	do.	Pulluman	30	1	7	3 14
Cottayam	do.	Thalathaugadi	36	2	12	6 "
Do.	do.	Kollattoo	32	1	7	3 14
Ampalappolado.	do.	Thalavady	27	1	5	2 14
Do.	do.	Anaprumpa	32	1	7	3 14
Do.	do.	Edattoova	39	1	4	" "
Do.	do.	Thalavady	29	1	7	3 14
Paravoor	do.	Paravoorthora	29	1	6	3 "
Do.	do.	Machanthuruty	35	1	5	2 14
Carunagapully	do.	Thalava	30	1	"	2 14
Do.	do.	Thavalakara	35	1	6	" "
			2,684	57	570 16	282 15
Very Rev. Fre. C. C. Nazareth.						
Alleppy	...	...	46	1	5	2 14
Condacherry	...	...	26	1	6	3 "
Canjeracot	...	...	42	1	8	4 "
Cattoor	...	...	47	2	9	4 14
Ervimay	...	...	31	1	5 14	2 31
Mangat	...	...	27	1	5	2 14
Pulicherry	...	...	36	1	6	3 "
Poolvilay	...	...	42	1	5	2 14
Quilon	...	...	28	1	5	2 14
Tumboly	...	...	37	1	6	3 "
Tootoor	...	...	40	1	2 14	1 7
Vaddy	...	...	40	1	5	2 14
Valiatooray	...	...	44	1	7	3 14
Vattalungal	...	...	38	1	2 14	1 7
Valey	...	...	35	1	2 14	1 7
			564	16	80	39 18

The name of the applicant and locality of the school.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Salary of Teachers.		Amount of grant per mensem.	
			Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Valoo Pillay.						
Thackakottaram, Mavalikarray Proverty, Mavalikarray District ..	60	2	12	14	6	7
Pulpanaben Naraynen.						
Thackoonthalapooraïdam, Karooman-thasathoo in Namum Proverthy, Neyattinkaray District...	52	1	8	16	3	14
Ramen Ramen.						
Varoovelagum Pooraidam, Poonnapoorum Moorï, Vunjevoor Proverthy Trevandrum District...	50	1	5	"	1	14
Iyappen Oodayan.						
Panavelagum Pooraidam, Aivccaraveedoo Moorïyel, Nallamum Adigarum, Trevandrum District... ..	55	2	9	14	2	14
Nayana Pillay.						
Panavelagum Pooraidam, Vaysmoolamoorïe, Palcoollungaray Proverthy Trevandrum District	40	1	7	"	3	14
Mathaven Coomaren.						
Vattathoo Veetoovellagum Pooraidam in Vunjiyoor Proverthy, Trevandrum District	52	1	10	21	1	0
Paramaswaren Valayaden.						
Samavelly Pooraidam at Poothanchanthay, Trevandrum... ..	52	1	8	"	2	14

Book Depot, Trevandrum.

M. Parameshuaram Pillay... ..Superintendent.

CENTRAL JAIL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah,
In Medical charge.

C. Krishna IyenSuperintendent

TREVANDRUM CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

A. Cootal Row... ..Government Conservancy Officer.
C. Krishna IyenSuperintendent of the Trevan-
drum Jails in charge of the Fort
Division of the Town.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, ALLEPPEY.

Hugh Crawford,
Commercial Agent.

Streenevassa Row ...Sheristadar of the Commercial Dept.
and Accountant of Railway Receipts.
P. P. Van Ross... ..Head Clerk.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

Hugh CrawfordAlleppey.
P. WhiteQuilon.
Yagappa PillayActingColachel.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conrad R. Vernede,
Conservator of Forests and Magistrate.

J. Scipio Vernede, Jr.Assistant to the Conservator.
M. ThomasDo. Do.

CARDAMOM DEPARTMENT.

Conservator of Forests In Charge.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Hugh Crawford	...	...	Custom Master, Alleppey.
F. L. DeLemos	...	...	Supt. of Customs, Alleppey Range.
Narayana Iyengar	...	Do.	Arsecooty do.
Siva Soobramanya Pillay	...	Do.	Ariencavoo do.
M. Soobraya Pillay	...	Do.	Aramboly do.
Pitchoo Iyen	...	Do.	Quilon do.
Sooba Row	...	Acting Do.	Colachel do.

GARDENS MARYVILLE, PEERMADE.

Conservator of Forests In Charge.

J. Fernandez Clerk.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONS.

Commission for the Settlement of Boundary between Travancore and the British Provinces of Madura and Coimbatore.

J. D. Munro,

Commissioner, (*Ex. ope.*)

Commission for the Settlement of Boundary between Travancore and the British Province of Tinnevely.

C. B. B. Sherman... .. Commissioner, (*On other duty.*)

Commission for the Settlement of Boundary between Travancore and Cochin,

P. Shungoony Menon Commissioner.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. Superintendent.

COFFEE DEPARTMENT.

W. T. A. Cosby Superintendent and Magistrate Central and Southern Coffee Districts.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.

CHAPLAINCY OF TREVANDRUM.

Revd. S. T. Pettigrew, M. A. Chaplain.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A., LL. D. Barrister-at-Law...Trevandrum.
 O. H. Bensley, B. A. ...Trevandrum.
 W. T. A. CosbyCentral and Southern Coffee Districts.
 H. CrawfordAlleppey.

MILITARY FAMILY PAYMENTS AND PENSIONS, TREVANDRUM.

Major F. H. Thompson, Staff Corps. .. In charge.

POST.

O. Smith,

Inspector of Post Offices, Palamcottah Division.

S. Rungiah Chetty	... Post Master	...Trevandrum.
J. D. Souza	.. Head Clerk	. do.
Thanoomalaynparamal Pillay..	2nd Clerk	... do.
Andi Achary	3rd Clerk	.. do
T. Pedhu Naidoo ..	Deputy Post Master	..Nagercoil.
S. Theravium Pillay .	Do.	..Quilon.
T. Chunniah Naidoo ...	Clerk	... do.
I. Soobramania Pillay	Deputy Post Master	. Alleppey.
Veerappah Pillay ...	. Clerk	do.
Stephen Leene ..	...Deputy Post Master	. Cottayam.
T. Kristnaswamy Chetty	Do.	. Shertalay.
B. Ahmad kan .	Do	.. Colachel.
E. Mathaven Pillay ...	Do.	..Ashambo.
M. Easura Pillay	Do	Anjengo

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

W. R. Rich,

Assistant Superintendent Cochin Sub-Division—In charge

A. Ball, Offg.	Telegraph Master	. Alleppey.
W. G. Harvey	Do	Quilon.
A. H. F. Prime .	Do.	Trevandrum.
J. T. Winckler .	Do.	..Nagercoil

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Swamynatha Iyen ... ..	...Anjengo.
C. Leport .. ..	..Tangacherry. ——— Employed by the Su car to Superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-THREE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT

MAHA RAJAH.

NAME.	Date of Accession to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1 Sree Veera Rama Martanda Vurmah Rajah	1335-36	40
2 Errawee Vurmah Rajah	1375-76	7
3 Kaler Kolashagara Perumaul (for a short time)	1382-83	
4 Chara Oodeah Martanda Vurmah Kolashagara Perumaul Rajah	1382-83	62
5 Wenaut Mootu Rajah	1444-45	14
6 Sree Veera Martanda Vurmah Rajah	1458-59	13
7 Addittea Vurmah Rajah	1471-72	7
8 Errawee Vurmah Rajah	1478-79	25
9 Sree Martanda Vurmah Rajah	1503-04	
10 Sree Veera Errawee Vurmah Rajah	1504-05	24
11 Martanda Vurmah Rajah	1528-29	9
12 Oodeah Martanda Vurmah Rajah	1537-38	23
13 Karoola Vurmah Rajah	1560-61	3
14 Addittea Vurmah Rajah	1563-64	4
15 Oodeah Martanda Vurmah Rajah	1567-68	27
16 Sree Veera Errawee Vurmah Kolashagara Perumaul Rajah	1594-95	10
17 Sree Veera Vurmah Rajah	1604-05	2
18 Errawee Vurmah Rajah	1606-07	13
19 Oonnee Karoola Vurmah Rajah	1619-20	6
20 Errawee Vurmah Rajah	1625-26	6
21 Oonnee Karoola Vurmah Rajah	1631-32	30
22 Addittea Vurmah Rajah	1661-62	16
23 Oonayammal Rancee	1677-78	7
24 Errawee Vurmah Rajah	1684-85	34
25 Oonnee Karoola Vurmah Rajah	1718-19	6
26 Rama Vurmah Rajah	1724-25	6
27 Vunjee Martanda Vurmah Kolashagara Perumaul Rajah	1729-30	29
28 Vunjee Baula Rama Vurmah Kolashagara Perumaul Rajah	1758-59	40
29 Baula Rama Vurmah Kolashagara Perumaul Rajah	1798-99	13
30 Rancee Gource Letchmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31 Rancee Gource Paurwate Bhye	1815-16	14
32 Vunjee Baula Rama Vurmah Kolashagara Perumaul Rajah	1829-30	18
33 Vunjee Baula Martanda Vurmah Kolashagara Perumaul Baghiodya Martanda Vurmah Rajah	1846-47	13
His Highness the present Maha Rajah	1860-61	

BRITISH RESIDENTS OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

- Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
 Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819. [1820.
 Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23d April 1819, died 7th November 1829.
 Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827. [December 1829.
 Colonel W. Morrison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829 relieved 24th June 1834. [ary 1836.
 J. A. Casamayor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1838.
 Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.
 Captain A. Douglas, (acting), appointed 3d August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839. [July 1840.
 Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860. [1862.
 F. N. Maltby, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 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. [1869.
 H. Newill, Esq. resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869 on furlough 1870.
 J. I. Munchin, Esq., (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871. [1874.
 G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 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. [March 1877.
 A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 10th H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting) appointed 10th March 1877.

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Oomany Thumby	1808.
Deven Pulpanauben	1814.
Shangoo Anna;	1815.
Ramen Menoven	1816.
Vencutrow	1817.
Vencata Row	1822.
Soobrow	1830.
R. Runga Row, (acting)	1837.
R. R. R. Vencata Row	1838.
Soobrow	1839.
V. Kristno Row, (in charge)	1842.
Vencutrow	1843.
Sreenevassa Row, (in charge)	1845.
V. Kristno Row	1847.
Sir T. Madava Row	1858.
A. Sashiah Sastru	1872.
N. Nanso Pillay	1877.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

London Missionary Society.—Commenced 1805.

MISSION STATIONS.	WHEN OPENED.	MISSIONARIES.	TIME OF ARRIVAL IN TRAVANCORE.	NO. OF ORIGINAL GATORS.	NO. OF CHRISTIAN AIDS.	NO. OF SCHOOLS.	BOYS IN SCHOOLS.	GIRLS IN SCHOOLS.
Nagercoil	1809	Rev. James Duthie	1859	05	6,863	47	1,473	522
Do. Native Pastorate	1866	" William Lee*	1863	1	1,160	8	274	283
Titthavlei	1866	" C. Yesudian	(Native)	13	1,701	14	446	71
Neyoor	1828	" James Emlyn (in charge)	1868	60	8,801	37	2,100	476
Do. Native Pastorate	1866	Dr. T. S. Thomson L. R. F. & R. C. S.	1873	2	715	0	0	0
Paraychaley	1845	" James Emlyn	1868	77	14,856	49	1,634	207
Trevandrum	1838	" Samuel Mateer, F. L. S.	1859	38	4,550	14	396	99
Quilon	1821	Do. (in charge)	"	9	709	8	137	45
				265	39,345	177	6,960	1,653

Nagercoil Seminary.

London Mission Press, Nagercoil.

Work done in Pages.

Principal	Rev. James Duthie.	109,082.
Assisted by	Mr. Robert Caldwell,	1,400.
and 5 Native Teachers.		1,884,200.
	Total	1,994,682.

Total 4 European Missionaries,
10 Native Missionaries and Pastors.

* In England,

Church Missionary Society, Travancore and Cochin.

DATE OF MEMORIAL	MISSIONARIES AND NATIVE CLERGY	ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARY IN TRAVANCORE	BOYS IN SCHOOLS	BOYS IN SCHOOLS	BOYS IN SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	PRINTING PRESS	BOOKS
1816	Rev W J Richards	1871	10	244	360	286	5	Christian and general Vernacular books for schools
1838	" J H Bishop & A	1897						do sold here, & Colporteurs employed in selling
1861	" W J Richards	1871				27		
	Mr M B owne	1876						Employing about 35 men and boys, work done in Malayalam and English, extensive Bindery also, and Type foundry
1843	Rev Jacob Chandy*	1864						"The College" Educators up to the Matriculation Standard, The Institution travers school-masters There is a Divinity Class
	" R H Maddox Chayman							
	" K Koshi * Vic do		4	110	85			
	" K Korathu -		13	24	11			
1838	" K Chakkal -		6	819	94			
	" C Ify *		1,467	182	26			
	" A J Chakkal *		1,087	147	28			
1851	" P M Kuryin *		8	110	28			
1856	" A Thomas	1864	1	20	12			
1841	" R H Maddox		7	115	68			
1853	" "		7	181	40			
1816	" J Caly	1871	14	288	41			
1888	" R H Maddox	1864	7	184	17			
	" J Caly Chayman	1871	33	843	178			
	" "		20	886	148			
	" J Theasan *		905	School Returns included in the above				
	" G Kuryan *		633					
	" C Thomas *		840					
	" J Potban *		807					
	" O Manman *		861					
	" P Warugesa *		827					
	" K Kuruvella *							
In England on furlough Rev H Baker (1848), Rev W Johnson (1867), and Rev H Bower (1867) N. B - The Ceylan schools include Mrs Baker's and Mrs. H Baker's Boarding schools Miss Bower's Hindu girls schools and others. Also the C N I Model school, Attendance 76								

CATHOLIC.

Vicariate Apostolic of Malabar.—Established in December 1859.

His Grace the Most Rev. Fr. Leonard of St. Louis, O.S.C., Archbishop of Nicomedia, and Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1851.

The Right Rev. Fr. Marcelino of St. Teresa O.S.C., Bishop of Paris, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop, entitled with the right of future succession as Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1854.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of Arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	No. of Students in Theological Seminaries.	Convents.		Printing establishments.
								Stations.	Inmates of each convent.	
Coonomaw	The Very Rev. Father Philip of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar General ...	1854	280,000	2	389	...	196	Magnaney Coonomaw	24 50	...
Cochin	Rev. Fr. Cherubim of St. Louis D. C. M. A. Vicar	1854	...	...	...	...	...	Mananam Varacollam	12 8	...
Chathiath	Rev. Fr. Joseph Elias of the Sac. Heart of Jos. D. C. M. A. Vicar ...	1859	...	...	...	...	...	Polingono Ambaracado	4 6	Parochial Churches in Latin, English, Syrian, Romanian, Catholico-missas
Puthempally	Rev. Fr. Camillus of the Presentation D. C. M. A. Rector of the Seminary	1870	...	...	...	...	...	Valulley	...	15
Magnaney	Rev. Fr. Candidus of the Sac. Heart of MARY D. C. M. A. Superior of the Convent.	1870	...	...	...	...	...	Cochin	...	6
Verapoly	Rev. Fr. Celestine of the Cross, D. C. M. A.	1870	...	...	...	...	...	Arnatocary	11	...
			Grand total of the Catholic population about		5,062	2,213				

Bishopric of Cochin.

The Very Revd C C Nazareth, Vicar General—residence—Quilon

MISSION STATIONS AND SUB STATIONS	No of CHURCHES IN TRAVANCORE	Missionaries	TIME OF ARRIVAL IN TRAVANCORE	No of CHRISTIANS	Region	NAME OF MATAVA RIM	No of BOYS IN SCHOOL	No of GIRLS IN SCHOOL	SEMINARIES AND CATECHUMENS
Alleppey	1	Rev J B Gramas	1868	86					1 Seminary, at Alleppey Rector—Rev J B Gramas Preceptor—Rev K A S Huruh. Professors—Rev J A Frues. Students—24 1 Catechumen, at Alleppey.
Canganacole	1	E Caddaval Cathanar	1875	475		1	18	10	
Carringulam	2	J B A Hebello	1872	9487		6	115	48	
Cattoor	1	F A R Correa	1867	2496		7	179	96	
Eravane	1	V B Cruz (seoust)	1865	510		1	25	10	
Kindegata	2	V B Neves	1871	1100		4	68	31	
Pauca	2	C Shiva	1867	360		1	17	4	
Peta	3	F X T. Isth	1875	1200	2	1	8	33	
Quilon	4	F C Lourenco	1874	2188		5	97	32	
Tumpoly	1	J P I Fonseca	1867	1443		3	80	28	
Tutor	6	C P Pereira	1869	2310		1	42	7	
Vaddy and Pancherry	5	F I Cruz	1871	1666	2	2	40	126	
Vallatorrey	2	P J Fernandes	1874	2122	-	3	80	38	
Yattalanguel	2	A I Antunes	1874	1892		3	25	41	
Vall,	4	J J Vayuda	1876	874		2	24	17	
Cochin Amambady	2	J B Gomes	1875	1222		2	27	68	

TRADE LIST.

ALEPPEY.

Resident Partners or Attorneys.

J. Darragh	...	...	...	...Francis Armstrong signs Per Procurator.
Andrew & Co.	...	...	...	...B. Morison Do. Do.
I. Dow & Co.	...	...	...	...—————
Hadjee Jacob Hadjee Joseph	...	...	...	...Hadjee Jacob Hadjee Joseph.
Hadjee Ellias Hadjee Hoosman	...	...	...	...Hadjee Ellias Hadjee Hoosman.
Tyib Hadjee Goolmamod	...	...	...	...Tyib Hadjee Goolmamod
Hadjee Essa Sallay Mahomed & Sons	...	...	...	...Hadjee Assum Hadjee Essa, Partner.
Hadjee Abdasotar Hadjee Abdulla	...	...	...	...Hadjee Abdul Rahim Hadjee Ismal, Partner
Haroon Hadjee Ismal	...	...	...	...Haroon Hadjee Ismal.
Danjee Hooka & Co.	...	...	...	...Jyram Maharajan, Agent.
Sanjee Padomsce	...	...	...	...Raysec, Agent.
Kangjee Oomersey	...	...	...	...Kangjee Oomersey.
Coonjeccamaly Hadjee Noordin...	...	...	...	...Coonjeccamaly Hadjee Noordin.

—————
Brunton's Patent Press.

R. Brunton... .. For the Proprietor.

—————
British India Steam Navigation Company(Limited)

Andrew & Co. Agents.

Quilon.

Names.	Trade.
Peshea Set	Rice, pepper and coppra.
Kanjoo Set	Rice, coir &c.
Shuther boji Set	Rice, cotton, country twist &c.
Thamothren Set	Rice, coir, gram &c.
Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery &c.
Isaac Set	Piece goods &c.
Shithembarem Pillay	.. Tobacco, country cloths &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar	.. Timber &c.
Bava Saib ... ..	.. Timber, rice &c.
Narumboo ... ..	.. Timber &c.
Cootti Pillay ... ..	.. Piece goods &c.
Sheid Coonjoo ... ..	.. Timber, tobacco &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo ... ..	.. Piece goods, millinery &c.
Sheid Mahomed ... ..	.. Tobacco &c.
Covah ... ..	.. do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo ... ..	.. do. do.
Veerapathren ... ..	.. Timber &c.
Keery Putter ... ..	.. Pepper, sugar &c.
Kadervava ... ..	.. Timber &c.
Wuddaken Pakoor ..	.. Rice &c.
Karootha Sooboo ... ..	.. Rice, gram &c.
Nullacunoo Pillay ... ..	.. do. do.
Latiff ... ..	.. Coir, rice &c.
Coonjartham Cooty ... ..	.. Rice &c.
Ramachandren Putter ... ..	.. Pepper, gram &c.
Krishna Putter ... ..	.. do. do.
Adima ... ..	.. Rice &c.
Narayana Pillay ... ..	.. Country cloths &c.
Iyathu Chithembrem Pillay	.. do. do.
Kagoo Putter ... ..	.. Pepper, gram &c.
Kashava Pillay ... ..	.. Country-cloths &c.
Bazeed Khan ... ..	.. Crockery, glassware, cutlery &c.
Chittanicurry Coonjoo ... ..	.. Piece goods &c.
Kamsthee ... ..	.. Oil &c.
Vengadaswarem Putter ... ..	.. do.
Alli Lethah... ..	.. Rice, coppra, coir, piece goods.
R. Appavoo Pillay... ..	.. Wine and spirits.
T. X. Fernandez ... ..	.. do. do. & preserved provisions
J. P. Shodalay ... ..	.. do. do. do.

QUILON.

Scottish Indian Coffee Company (Limited.)

Agent D. G. Cameron.

British India Steam Navigation Company.

The Steamers of this Company will call here during the season, when inducement offers.

Trevandrum.

Names.	Trade.	Remarks.
Hadjee Osman Junis	Piece goods, metals.	
Hadjee Abbuker Hadjee Ahmed	Do.	
Hadjee Abee and Sons.	Do.	
Hadjee Cameea Karemamad	Do.	
Hadjee Omer Hadjee Assan	Do.	
Assan Omer	Do.	
Abdulla Sali Mahomod	Do.	
Satheca Jusape	Do.	
Ivram Appah	Do.	
G. W. Boongardt	Wine, Spirits & preserved provisions.	
Jego Chetty Baboo	Do.	G. V. Coolho, Agent.
T. L. Gomez	Do.	
Antony Joseph	Do.	
P. S. Pandernath Chetty	Do.	
P. Moreira	Do.	Maclelean Pereira.
Ganapathy Iyen Pulpanaba Iyen	Gold and Jewellery.	
Krishna Iyen	Do.	
Moothayen Ananda Krishna Iyen	Do.	
Andy Soobramanyen	Sowcar.	
Shungra Soobien	Do.	
E. A. Wilson	Cabinet Maker.	
Thomas J. Croning	Do.	
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	
John Cornelius	Do.	
Yengojee Bow Govinda Eow	Do.	
Vythyanathan	Timber.	
Moothuswamy Reddy	Do.	
Mytheen Pillay	Do.	
Cochoo Cooty	Do.	
Perumaul Pillay	Do.	
Soobramanyen Thiravoyuro	Rice.	
Shungaralingum Iyemperumaul	Do.	
Ramalingam Chithambarem	Do.	
Veerabahoo Ananchaperumaul	Do.	
Soobien Varada Iyen	Do.	
Vengadanarayana Iyen Krishnasien.	Do.	
Sashien Ramasoobien	Do.	
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen	Do.	
Iavaien Vengoo Iyen.	Do.	
Iavian Koolathoor Iyen	Do.	
Sreekameswara Iyen Anthy Iyen	Do.	
Soondra lingum Pillay	Do.	
Moothoswamy Shungaralingum	Do.	
Shasha Iyen	Do.	
Vegadasuriraen	Do.	
Vengoo Iyen	Do.	
Soobramony Iyen	Do.	
Boothalingam Pulpanaben	Country cloth.	
Arumookem Krishnan	Do.	
Chithambarem Perumaul	Do.	
Neelakunden Thanooven	Do.	
Sivathanoo Neelakunden	Do.	
Vengadathree Annavaen	Do.	
Rama Sophien	Do.	
Kunakathi Meerasa Ravoothor	Do.	
Athamvewa Pakirwamath Ravoothor	Do.	
Thunby Meeran Mytheen	Do.	
Ramaswamy Pillay	Do.	
Chithambarem Arunashalem	Do.	
Kasaven Chembagam	Do.	
Sambathan Soobramanyen	Do.	
Ammanathan Sivathanooven	Do.	
Perumaul Nagalingam	Do.	
Letchmans Iyen	Do.	

Trevandrum.

Names.	Trade.	Remarks.
Shasha Iyen	Country cloth.	
Neelan Pillay	Do.	
Vengada Sooba Iyen	Do.	
Vengadaswamy Iyen	Do.	
Shodalamoothu Theraveyem	Tobacco.	
Shivakurunathen Arunashalem	Do.	
Namaswamy Yakemaden	Do.	
Poornam Iyen Pulpanaba Iyen	Do.	
Shiven Shungarakumar.	Do.	

COLACHEL.

Scottish Indian Coffee Company (Limited.)

Head Office...Inverness.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel Inglis. Charles Stewart
Patrick Grant. Charles Waterston.

BUSINESS.

Estate Agency : Banking : Mercantile.
Estate and other Machinery : Coir Manufactory.

Manager James Grant.
Assistant { T. Henderson.
R. C. Wotherspoon.
Engineer J. S. Lumsden.
London Agents ... P. Grant & Co.

BRANCH OFFICE AT QUILON.

Agent D. G. Cameron.

British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

Rates of Passage.

Ports.	Cabin.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Alleppey to Cochin	20	10	4
" " Beyypore & Calicut	40	20	8
" " Tellichery & Cannanore	55	27 8	11
" " Mangalore	70	35	13
" " Carwar	80	40	16
" " Goa	90	45	18
" " Vingoria	95	47 8	19
" " Rutnagherry	100	50	20
" " Bombay	110	55	22
" " Colachel	20	10	4
" " Tuticorin	40	20	7
" " Colombo	60	30	12
" " Galle	70	35	14
" " Negapatam	90	45	18
" " Madras	100	50	20
" " Calcutta	200	100	40

British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

Rates of Freight and Passage from Colachel.

Ports.	Distance in Miles.	Freight per Ton	Passage.	
			Cabin.	Deck.
Alleppey	98	15	20	4
Cochin	132	20	40	7
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222	20	50	10
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272	20	65	19
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362	25	80	16
Carwar	494	30	90	18
Goa	542	30	100	20
Vingoria	570	30	105	21
Rutnagherry	646	30	110	22
Bombay	769	30	120	24
Tuticorin	106	15	25	5
Colombo	255	15	45	9
Galle	324	20	60	12
Negapatam	764	25	90	18
Cuddalore	822	25	100	20
Pondicherry	839			
Madras	918	30	110	22
Uperpollium	1112	35	150	30
Masulpatam	1192			
Coconada	1292	35	160	32
Visagapatam	1366	40	170	34
Bimlpatam	1383			
Calingapatam	1429	40	180	36
Gopalpore	1495			
Ganjam	1510	40	190	38
Pooree	1561			
False point	1621	40	200	40
Calcutta	1837	40	200	40

The Company's Steamers call fortnightly during the season, about every alternate Saturday. In the South West Monsoon the Steamers call off the port to give opportunity of landing and embarking Passengers and Cargo, should the surf admit of Boats putting off.

Full particulars on application to,

James Grant.

FLEET OF STEAMERS,

Belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co: (Ld.)

Nos.	Names	Commanders.	Net Register Tonnage	Nominal Horse power.
1	S S. "Abyssinia"	J. Sharp	717	200
2	" " "Africa"	J. Paterson	1,318	350
3	" " "Agra"	G. H. Hulcoat	1,235	200
4	" " "Akola"	T. M. William	315	120
5	" " "Almora"	E. H. Howell, R.N.R.	1,714	346
6	" " "Arabia"	W. W. Allen	675	200
7	" " "Arcot"	F. M. Burke	1,132	200
8	" " "Asia"	J. Bellwood	1,139	200
9	" " "Assyria"	C. Heasman	969	200
10	" " "Ava"	C. M. H. Day	1,709	346
11	" " "Avagyee"	W. Bratten	247	78
12	" " "Baghdad"	R. J. Scott	820	180
13	" " "Burmah"	J. Smith	675	200
14	" " "Bussheer"	W. Loutit	539	130
15	" " "Calcutta"	P. Nailer	549	120
16	" " "Canara"	T. Sanders	1,229	220
17	" " "Coconada"	A. Morris	547	250
18	" " "Commalla"	J. C. Sharp	550	200
19	" " "Ethiopia"	J. H. Atkinson	1,314	200
20	" " "Euphrates"	J. L. Sheall	500	120
21	" " "Goa"	T. Avern	1,232	220
22	" " "Himalaya"	J. Henderson	910	250
23	" " "India"	J. T. Rogers	677	200
24	" " "Java"	F. Cotton	943	200
25	" " "Khandalla"	G. W. Wicks, R.N.R.	1,318	221
26	" " "Kurrachee"	R. Johnson	347	120
27	" " "Madras"	G. G. C. Stevenson	462	125
28	" " "Madura"	J. K. Gavin	1,266	300
29	" " "Maharatta"	J. James	505	130
30	" " "Malda"	J. Lang	1,269	300
31	" " "Mecca"	W. E. Hutchinson	936	200
32	" " "Medina"	E. C. Russell	524	140
33	" " "Moulmein"	J. Pollock	220	70
34	" " "Oriental"	H. Morby	1,007	200
35	" " "Pachumba"	A. Grey	544	140
36	" " "Patna"	J. E. Withers	1,132	200
37	" " "Penang"	H. A. Guy, R.N.R.	475	120
38	" " "Punjaub"	A. D. Hansard	683	200
39	" " "Puttialla"	R. Henderson	494	130
40	" " "Rajpootana"	J. T. Lewis, R.N.R.	1,312	221
41	" " "Rangoon"	C. Kruse	215	400
42	" " "Satara"	E. G. Flower	821	250
43	" " "Socotra"	W. Starratt	1,240	220
44	" " "Umballa"	R. L. Turner	495	130
45	" " "Yingoria"	J. Melville	316	120
46	" " "Sir John Lawrence"	J. H. Woodhouse	940	180
47	" " "Chanda"	C. C. Hutcheon	1,304	220

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Rates of Passage Money from Madras.

First Class Passengers.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Marseilles	600	To Batavia	480
Port Said	540	Saigon	480
Ismailia	520	Hong-Kong	480
Suez	500	Shanghai	592
Aden	320	Yokohama	592
Galle	76	Mahé (Seychelles)	670
Pondicherry	16	Mauritius and Bourbon	720
Calcutta	106	Naples	600
Singapore	300		

Second Class Passengers.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Marseilles	450	To Batavia	360
Port Said	406	Saigon	322
Ismailia	390	Hong-Kong	360
Suez	376	Shanghai	444
Aden	240	Yokohama	444
Galle	58	Mahé (Seychelles)	502
Pondicherry	12	Mauritius and Bourbon	540
Calcutta	80	Naples	450
Singapore	226		

Third Class Passengers.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Marseilles	270	To Batavia	216
Port Said	244	Saigon	194
Ismailia	284	Hong-Kong	216
Suez	226	Shanghai	268
Aden	144	Yokohama	266
Galle	34	Mahé (Seychelles)	302
Pondicherry	8	Mauritius and Bourbon	324
Calcutta	48	Naples	270
Singapore	186		

Children.

3 years and under 10, Half-fare; under 3 years, Free.

P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Rates of Passage Money from Madras.

To	Rs.	To	Rs.
Southampton	680	Sydney	440
Gibraltar	630	Bombay	200
Malta	580	Penang	210
Suez	500	Singapore	210
Aden	250	Hong-Kong	420
Brindisi	600	Shanghai	540
Batavia	350	Calcutta	100
King George's Sound ..	350	Yokohama	540
Melbourne	400		

Reserve Rates.

	Onbin For one Rs.	Calcutta For two. Rs.
To Southampton... ..	1,300	1,800
Gibraltar	1,260	1,650
Malta	1,160	1,550
Suez	1,000	1,350
Aden	500	650

Transit through Egypt, Rupees 30 each.

For children above 3 and under 10 years, *Half Rates.*

One child under 3 years, if with parent... *Free.*

	Rs
European Servant, to Southampton	370
Do. Gibraltar	320
Do. Bombay	100
Do. Calcutta	60
Native Servants, to Southampton	185
Do. Gibraltar	160
Do. Bombay	50
Do. Calcutta	30

Transit through Egypt, Rupees 20.—Extra.

QUILON STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

F M. Fernando... .. Sub-Agent

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English
and Malayalam published every Tuesday

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times" Published Tri-monthly.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Situation.	Talook.	Property.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of Works done	Remarks.
Coosemaw	Paravoor	Cetooly	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception	Rev. Fr. Camillus of the Presentation D. C. M. A. Rector of the Seminary at Poothenpally.	Devotional and historical works Gassetto, via. The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth, and Circular letters of the Archbishop.	It is to be observed that all these Presses are not the property of the Mission, but under the authority of the Vicar Apostolic, and no books can be published without previous permission of the Vicar Apostolic.
Vellanado	Changanacherry	Vellanado	St. Joseph's	Poothenpuzakal Coorien Kuruvilla	Religious books.	
Alleppey	Ambalapalay	Alleppey	Carmel	Samuel Appoo	Religious & Classical books.	
Mananam	Yetmanoor	Mananam	St. Joseph's	Rev. Fr. Cyrillus Elisha Superior of the Convent	Devotional Books & Circular letters.	
Cottayam	Cottayam	Cottayam	Church Mission Press	C. M. S Press Company.	Printing in Mal & English book & Job work forms of all kinds.	Applications for estimates for binding or printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Rev. W. J. Richards Chairman of Press Company Cottayam.
Poothenchunthay	Trevandrum	Vunjoor	Moodavilassun	Pulpeamba Moodelliar	Book and Job Printing.	
Nagercoil	Augusteeswarum	Kottar	London Mission Press	F. C. Joseph		
Sagaya Street Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press	F. C. Joseph		

I.

Table of Rates of charges for work done at the Mudra Vilasam Press.

Demy Paper Single.	Charge per page for 1st 100 Copies			Charge per page for 2nd 100 copies.			Charge per page for 3rd 100 copies.			For every 100 copies above 300 copies.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
English Body.												
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12 Do. ...	"	8	"	4	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"
16 Do. ...	"	6	"	3	"	"	1	6	"	"	"	3
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12 Do. ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	2	"	"
16 Do. ...	"	12	"	6	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"

II.

Table of charges for account Forms, Returns &c.

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EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS

*Residing in Travancore unconnected with the Government and
other than those before named.*

Armstrong, Frank.
 Baker, A. G., Cottayam, Planter.
 Blair E. Hunter, do.
 Bourdillon, F. W., Ashambo, do.
 Browne, Martin do.
 Brown, Peermade do.
 Burch, E. S., do.
 Burrows, J., do. do.
 Caldwell, Robert, do.
 Callis, Robert, do.
 Carleton, J., Oswood.
 Clark, E. N., Peermade, do.
 Clarke, T., Ashambo, do.
 Carnean, G. Planter, Athreemally.
 Cox, Rev. J., Ashambo, (Late L. M. S.) Planter.
 Cox, William.
 Crossley, P. F., Planter.
 Darragh, J., Alleppey, Merchant, Manufacturer of Coir Matting.
 Dow, J., Merchant Alleppey.
 Dew, A. L.
 Dow, E. W.
 Egan, H., Peermade, Planter.
 Fraser, J., Ashambo, do.
 Ferguson, K. S.
 Ferguson, E. B.
 Goshin, A. W., of Messrs. Andrew, Irvine & Co., Merchants, Alleppey.
 Grant, A., Ashambo Planter.
 Greenland, F., Merchant, Alleppey.
 Hawtsworth, J. M., Civil Engineer.
 Home, C. R., Merchant, Alleppey.
 Harley, Rev. H., Quilon.
 Hinton, N. I.
 Mackey, E. Demy, Planter.
 Marshall, T. R.
 MacLeman, G., Ashambo.
 Macaulay, E.
 McCauly, C.
 McLauchlan, G. M.
 Miller, T., Ashambo, Planter.
 Miller, W. B., Ashambo, do.
 Monour, J. E., Ashambo, do.
 Montelar, A., Planter, Athreemally.
 Morris, E., Planter.
 Orr, G. D.
 Prince, I. H.
 Parker, F. M., Peermade Planter.
 Ritchie, J., Athreemally, do.
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 Richardson, F. G., Cottayam do.
 Sanderson, Planter.
 Shand, F., Ashambo, do.
 Sargent, E. H., do.
 Shaw, F., Athreemally, do.
 Sinclair, John C., do.
 Thornhill, G. T., Ashambo, do.
 Tod, H. N., man, Peermade Planter.
 Turner, A. W., do.
 Williams, A. C., (s) Ashambo do.
 Weston, G. A., Assistant to Mr. Darragh, Alleppey.
 Young, E., Colachel.

GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

The Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G. C. S. I. Governor &c. &c. &c., took his seat 23rd November 1875.

His Excellency Lt-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G. C. B., G. C. S. I. Commander-in-Chief, Second in Council, took his seat 3rd February 1876.

The Honorable Sir W. Robinson, K. C. S. I. Third in Council, took his seat 5th December 1873.

The Honorable W. Hudleston, Fourth in Council, took his seat 12th June 1877.

COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

PRESIDENT.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

Honorable Sir W. Robinson K. C. S. I.

" W. Hudleston.

" H. S. Cunningham, (Advocate General) *on leave*.

" V. Ramiengar C. S. I.

" D. F. Carmichael.

" P. O. Sullivan, (Acting Advocate General.)

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Honorable Goday Narrain Gajspathi Row.

" J. G. Coleman.

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PUBLIC &c. DEPARTMENTS.

Honorable D. F. Carmichael ... Chief Secretary.

John Sturrock Esquire ... Under do.

JUDICIAL & LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

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J. H. Garstin Esquire	... Addl. do. (Famina.)
L. A. Campbell Esquire	... Under do.
G. Stokes Esquire (Bom. c. s.)	Temporary Addl. Under Secy. (Famina.)

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Colonel James Michael C. S. I. Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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Lt. Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart	... Joint Secy. Railway Branch.
Lt. Col. J. Mullins R. F.	... Chief Engineer for Irrigation & Joint Secretary.
Col. W. T. F. Farewell S. C.	... Officiating do. do.
Major Alexander DeCoursey Scott R. E.	Under Secy. do. do. and Dy. Chief Engr. for Irrigation (on duty.)
G. T. Walch Esquire	... Acting do. do.
Captain P. J. Hankin P. S.	... Private Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

G. Thornhill Esquire, C. S. I.	... 1st Member (on leave.)
Honorable R. A. Dalryell Esquire	... 2nd do. (on leave.)
Hon'ble D. Arbuthnot Acting	... 2nd do.
G. A. Ballard Esquire	... 3rd do.
H. E. Stokes Esquire	... Secretary.
C. A. Galton Esquire	... Sub-Secretary.
C. D. Maclean Esquire	... Additional Sub-Secretary.
P. Chentsal Row Puntloo	... Head Sherishtadar.

COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

J. Horsfall Esquire Acting	... Ganjam.
H. St. A. Goodrich " Acting	... Vizagapatam.
W. S. Foster " "	... Godavery.
G. D. Lemau " "	... Kistnah.
J. Grose " "	... Nellore.
J. H. Master " "	... Bellary.
J. F. Price " Acting	... Cuddapah.
R. Davidson " Acting	... Kurnool.
R. J. Melville " Acting	... Madras.
R. W. Barlow " "	... Chengleput.
O. T. Longley " "	... Salem.
W. S. Whiteside " "	... North Arcot.
F. R. H. Sharp " Acting	... South Arcot.
H. S. Thomas " Acting	... Tanjore.
H. Sewell " Acting	... Trichinopoly.
W. McQuhae " "	... Madura.

J. B. Pennington Esquire	...	Tinnevelly.
A. Wedderburn	"	Coimbatore.
W. H. Comyn	" Acting	.. South Canara.
W. Logan	"	.. Malabar.
A. McC. Webster	" Acting	...Commissioner Nilgiris.
L. Ma. Iver	" Acting	...Asst. do. do.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Honorable Sir Walter Morgan	...Kt Chief Justice (on leave.)
"	Lewis Charles Innes . Acting "
"	James Keenan Q. C. ...Judge (on leave.)
"	J. R. Kindersley . "
"	T. M. Buxted Acting "
"	H. J. Tarrant Acting "

DISTRICT AND SESSION JUDGES.

J. R. Daniel	Esquire Acting	...Ganjam.
E. C. G. Thomas	"	...Vizagapatam.
F. Brandt	" Acting	.. Godavery.
W. Wilson	"	...Kistnah.
J. D. Goldingham	"	...Nellore
J. H. Nelson	"	...Cuddapah.
L. Forbes	"	. Bellary.
The Honorable J. C. St. Clair	"	...Karnool.
J. Hope	" Acting	...Chengleput.
C. G. Plumer	"	...North Arcot.
O. B. Irvine	"	...South. "
A. C. Burnoll	"	.. Tanjore.
E. F. Webster	"	...Trichinopoly.
P. P. Hutchins	"	...Madura.
F. C. Carr	"	...Tinnevelly.
F. M. Kindersley	"	...Coimbatore.
H. P. Gordon	" Acting	...Salem.
J. W. Best	" Acting	...South Canara.
J. W. Reed	"	...North Malabar.
H. Wigram	" Acting	...South do.

Royal family of Cochin

• HIS HIGHNESS

RAMA WURMAH,

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

MALIA RAJAH OF COCHIN.

(Born 11th May 1835.)

Ascended the Musnud 23rd March 1864.

BROTHER OF THE RAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS

VEERACARALA WURMAH,

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

(Born 30th August 1846.)

COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH

HIS HIGHNESS RAMA WURMAH,

First Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 2nd January 1843.)

HIS HIGHNESS VEERACARALA WURMAH,

Second Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 13th February 1850.)

HIS HIGHNESS RAMA WURMAH,

Third Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
(Born 6th January 1852.)

HIS HIGHNESS RAYEE WURMAH,

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 4th November 1853.)

HIS HIGHNESS VEERACARALA WURMAH,

Fifth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
(Born 9th September 1854.)

Sixth Prince of Cochin.

**Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 6th October 1858.)**

Seventh Prince of Cochin.

**Eldest Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 30th December 1861.)**

Eighth Prince of Cochin.

**Second Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 5th December 1863.)**

Ninth Prince of Cochin.

**Second Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 13th December 1863.)**

Tenth Prince of Cochin.

**Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikaon Amah Tambooran.
(Born 12th September 1865.)**

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.

**Fourth Son of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 18th November 1865.)**

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.

**Third Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 28th November 1865.)**

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.

**Third Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 27th February 1866.)**

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.

**Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Ikaon Amah Tambooran.
(Born 20th June 1868.)**

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.

**Fourth Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 31st October 1869.)**

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.

**Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Ikaon Amah Tambooran.
(Born 20th April 1870.)**

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.

**Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikaon Amah Tambooran.
(Born 13th July 1870.)**

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.

Eldesl Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 28th January 1871.)

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 12th May 1872.)

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of His Highness' Second Annt
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 18th December 1872.)

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 25th January 1873.)

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.

First Son of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillai Amah Tambooran.
(Born 2nd December 1873.)

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 22nd March 1874.)

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
(Born 3rd May 1814.)

AUNTS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 22nd July 1822.)
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
(Born 7th December 1832.)
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 30th September 1839.)

SISTERS OF THE RAJAH.

First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillai Amah Tambooran.
(Born 3rd July 1840.)
Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 2nd October 1842.)

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran. .
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 29th June 1841.)

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 22nd April 1843.)

Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 16th April 1858.)

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
(Born 8th April 1862.)

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
(Born 16th July 1850.)

Second Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
(Born 1st October 1859.)

Third Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
(Born 28th June 1862.)

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 10th June 1856.)

Third Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 3rd February 1866.)

Fifth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 23rd June 1872.)

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
(Born 1st March 1875.)

Sixth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 21st May 1875.)

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
(Born 16th April 1859.)

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
(Born 27th April 1863.)

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
(Born 24th September 1867.)

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 13th October 1861.)

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 26th November 1867.)

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Cherris Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 27th June 1869.)

First Daughter of Her Highness' Kavoo Amah Tambooran,
His Highness' Second Sister.
(Born 26th February 1870.)

Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 18th August 1875.)

Government of Cochin.

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY.

DEWAN OF COCHIN,
T. SHUNGOONY MENONE, C. S. I.

A. SANKARIAH, B. A.	...	...DEWAN PEISHCAR.
Francis Rice	...	...Secretary to the Dewan.
Rengappachariar	...	...Dalways.
E. Ittoothra Warriar	...	...Huzzoor Sheristadar.
Joachim F. Augustus	...	...Manager.
Krishna Menone	...	...Wallia Sumprethy.
Uluthra Warriar	...	...Head Rayasom.
Cochu Pillay Menone	...	...Commercial Accountant.
Ittoonyy Ravey Puniker	...	...Treasurer.

(Subordinate to the Huzzoor are 7 Districts.)

B. WhiteEnglish Tutor to the Princes.
----------	-----	----------------------------------

ENGLISH SCHOOL ERNACOLLUM.

A. F. Sealy M. A., Director of Education	...	...and Head Master.
D. M. Cruickshank M. A.	...	.. Second Do.
Soobramania Iyen B. A.	...	...Assistant Do.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

S. Sivarama Pillay	...	...Master, Trichoor.
...	...	... Do. Wadakaancherry.
K. Srinivasa Rao	...	... Do. Chittoor.
G. Ananda Narayanan	...	... Do. Irinjalacoda.
K. C. Chako	...	... Do. Muttoncherry.

HUZZOOR REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Huzzoor Registrar	...	...Shangoonny Manadiar.
Deputy Do.	...	...T. C. Cochunny Menone.

DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

Kidtoony Menon	...	.. Cochin.
G. Abraham	...	... Cannianore.
Vencata Rao	...	.. Moogoondapoorom.
M. Narayana Menon	...	... Trichoor.
Paramasura Iyen	...	... Tullapilly.
Chundra Shekera Iyen	...	.. Chittoor.

COURTS OF LAW.

Appeal Court of Cochin (at Ernacollum.)

V. Subramanya Pillay, B. L.	...	...	1st Judge.
S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law	...	...	2nd Judge.
C. Subba Rayen, B. A. & B. L.	...	...	3rd Judge.
John Augustus	...	...	Acting Registrar.

Zillah Court of Anjekamial (at Ernacollum.)

G. H. Gunther	...	...	1st Judge.
T. C. Poonen B. A. Barrister-at-Law	...	...	2nd Judge.

Zillah Court of Trichoor (at Trichoor)

Turoovengadachariar, B. A. & B. L.	...	...	1st Judge.
...	...	..	2nd Judge.

MOONSIFFS.

Uppathoora Iyen (on special duty)	...	Ernacollum.
Aichootha Menone	...	Acting Do.
Madava Iyen	...	Acting—Chittoor.
Vengedeshwara Iyen	...	Wadakancherry.
C. Govinda Menone	...	Eranjalicodah.
Anantha Iyen	...	Trichoor.

Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Special Magistrate.

... Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrate for the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

J. H. Stevenson.

CIVIL OFFICERS AT OUT-STATIONS.

J. Stevenson...	...	Acting Conservator of Forests.
J. C. Kohlhoff	...	Asst. to the Conservator.
J. Kohlhoff	...	Supt. of Cardanom Hills.
John Carlos	...	Clerk in charge of the Sirkar Ports.
P. B. Bennett	...	Supt. of Teak Plantation.

✓ **MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Surgeon Major W. Doyle, M. D. (Madras Med. Est.) ... Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.

Medical Subordinates.

D. Gunther... .. Apothecary.
R. P. Gunther Assistant do.

—o—
VACCINATION.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government,
General Superintendent.

The Establishment consists of 8 Vaccinators divided into 2 Classes

—o—
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H. W. Hudson.
Engineer.

H. E. Augustus... .. Manager.
H. D. Mello Supervisor.
... .. Do.
C. W. Lafrenais Do.
P. V. Chicoo Do.

—o—
SIRCAR PRINTING PRESS.

Francis Rice.
In Charge of the Press.

—o—
TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOWS.

<i>From</i>	Eng. miles.	
Caroopadanah	<i>to</i>	On the high road from Cochin to Paulghaut.
Caroovanoor ...	...10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Trichoor ...	...10	
Patticaud ...	...8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Kakaad ...	...14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichoor
Bolinjamparah...	...	On the high road from Paulghaut to Palschy.
Wadakanohery ...	...Do. Do.	from Trichoor to the Railway Station at Shoranore.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

James Wilkins ..	... Small Cause Judge, Joint Magistrate, Registrar of Shipping, and Examiner of Civil and Military Pensioners.
T. Govinda Menon	... Sheristadar, Subordinate Judge's Court.
T. Pedro ...	... Head Clerk Do. do.
Ikkunda Warriar	.. Nazir Do. do.
Mark A. Platel	... Tahsildar, 2nd Class Magistrate, Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Money Order Agent, Marriage Registrar, and Officer in charge of the Jail.
V. Kannan Nayr	.. Government Pleader.
R. Gayathri Pattar	. Pleader.
D. B. Veigas ...	... Do.
Shrinivasa Ayyangar ...	... Do.
Gangadri Shastrikal ...	... Do.
H. M. Walker ..	... Do.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. S. Salisbury ..	. Inspector of Police.
Farid Khan ...	Chief Head Constable, Town Station.
Ghonsabeg ...	... Head Constable.
Poken ...	... Do.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Alex S. Taylor	... Master Attendant, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Government Surveyor and Conservator of the Port of Cochin.
Charles Meyer ...	... } Government Pilots.
Rgesippe Pinto }

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

B. Frank ...	.. Superintendent of Customs.
Ramaswamyar ...	... Head Goomastah.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Major W. Doyle, F. R. C. S. I. ..Civil Surgeon.
J. Masalamony Pillay, 1st Class Hospital Asst...Civil Dispensary.
W. Baker 3rd Do. Do.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

W. Darling Offg. Supt. of Tels. ..Malabar Coast Division.
H. B. Rich Asst. Superintendent ...Cochin Sub-Division.
S. O. Robertson Tel. Master in charge . Cochin.
R. Rector Do. Do.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

E. H. Gregory . Inspector of Post Offices.
B. G. A. Boosch Ag: Inspector of Post Offices, Hd. Qrs., Calicut.
W. H. Ricks ...Post Master, Cochin.
D. M. Cosby .. Ag. Do. Do.
E. A. Orman . Head Clerk Do.
W. J. R. D'Silva .. 2nd Clerk Do.
T. C. Itoop ...3rd Clerk Do.
...Apprentice Do.

ECCLIASTICAL Church of England.

Chaplan.

The Lay Trustees in charge
of Church records.....
Alfred Forbes Sealy . Lay Trustee of Government Church.
Rev. A. T. Thoma in charge..Native Pastor of St. Andrew's Church.

Protestant Boys' School.

A. F. Sealy... ..Manager.
K. R. ThomanHead Master.

Protestant Girls' School

A. F. Sealy... ..Manager.
Miss F. D'AlbedyhlSuperintendent.
Miss Catherine PrinceHead Teacher.
Miss Rose PedroSecond Teacher.

Vicar Apostolic of Malabar.

Rev. Fr. Cherabim, O. C. D...Missionary Apostolic, Offic. in
the Town of Cochin.

Rev. Francis D'Costa }
Rev. Fr. M. Fernandez. } ...Assistants.

Rev. J. Fonseca D'Almeida ... Vicar of the Church at Vypean.

Bishopric of Cochin.

Revd. Seb^a da Peid. Fahro... Vicar of the Church at Amarapathy.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

James Wilkins.

A. S. Taylor.

BANK OF MADRAS

Donald Noble Agent.

E. H. Stonehewer Accountant.

Hilray D'Contho Sub-Accountant.

MERCANTILE FIRMS.

Resident Partners or Agents.

Aspinwall & Co. J. H. Aspinwall, Partner.

Volkart Brothers J. Steiner, Agent.

Peirce Leslie & Co. D. S. Gilkison, Partner.

[J. R. Oughterson, Agent.

Dassabhoy Merwanjee & Co...H. Panoha.

J. F. Perreira & Co. J. F. Perreira.

Andris D'Cruz & Son Andris D'Cruz.

O. C. Ganapathy Opendra Chetty Ganapathy.

A. Pochont A. Pochont.

Geo. Brunton... .. C. B. Sparrow.

P. Marcar P. M. Marcar.

James Darragh, John Rohde & Muljee Kessowjee.
Dunjee Ooka & Co.
Ephraim Cohen & Co.
Govinjee Gopaljee.
Hadjee Issa Sala Mahamad.
Hadjee Kassim Hadjee Abdoolatif.
Moosa Hadjee Hamad.
Mooljee Jetta & Co.
Samjee Padamjee.
Spitteler & Co.

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Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Swiss Lloyd Transport Insurance Company.
Volkart Brothers, Agents.

Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance.
Joint Stock Company in Berlin.
Volkart Brothers, Agents.

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company.
Volkart Brothers, Agents.

Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Standard Life Assurance Company.
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

Home & Colonial Marine Insurance Company—(Limited.)
Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

**Positive Government Security Life Assurance
Company (Limited.)**
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

Mercantile Marine Insurance Company of South Australia.
Aspinwall & Co. Agents.

Indian Life Assurance Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

Northern Assurance Company.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents

Merchants' Marine Insurance Company (Limited.)
Geo Brunton—Agent.

The Queen Fire Assurance Company.
Geo. Brunton—Agent.

**Oriental Government Security Life Insurance
Company (Limited.)**
Andris D'Cruz & Son.—Agents.

Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited.)
Andris D'Cruz & Son Agents.

Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited.)
Peirce Leshe & Co.—Agents.

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Cochin Mercantile Press Company (Limited.)
Registered Office No. 5, Parade Place.
Board of Directors.
John Frederick Ferreira.
G. S. Rungan.
E. F. Pereira.
Dewjee Bhimjee.
S. Peddoo Naidoo.
J. F. Ferreira, Honorary Secretary.

Bruntons' Patent Presses.

George Branton, M. I. C. F. ... W. Branton & C. B. Sparrow.

Cochin Civil Dispensary. ✓

Surgeon Major W. Doyle, F. R. C. S. I. ... Civil Surgeon in charge.
Municipal Comr. of Cochin ... In charge.
J. Massillamoney Pillay ... 1st Class Hospital Asst. ✓

Cochin Friend-in-need Society.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

J. H. Aspinwall.
A. F. Sealy.
C. B. Sparrow.
J. Govinda Menon.

J. R. Oughterson—Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Cochin Steam Mills (Limited.)

J. Rohde	} Directors
G. A. Jung	
G. Fernandez ...	
	... Secretary.

Cochin Library & Reading Room.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

J. H. Aspinwall...	... President.
C. B. Sparrow.	D. M. Cruickshank.
W. H. Bartlett.	T. C. D. Rosario.
A. F. Sealy.	W. E. Clarke.
	K. H. Stouchewer.
H. M. Walker—	Honorary Secretary.
M. A. Platel—	Honorary Treasurer.
A. D'Costa—	Librarian.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

ST. FRANCIS' CONFERENCE—COCHIN.

P. Vieyra ...	... President.
J. L. D'Silva ...	... Vice President.
G. Beale ...	... Secretary.
O. A. Perreira...	... Treasurer.

Department Public Works, Cochin.

J. GrimesAssistant Engineer, 2nd grade.
S. Asseervatham PillayTalook Overseer.
I. C. Rama IyerDraughtsman.

Municipal Commissioners for the town of Cochin and its Suburbs.

W. Logan,..Collector of Malabar and President.
J. H. AspinwallVice President.
Mark Antony Platel. | Hadjee Issa Sally Mahomed.
Benedict Frank | Eddavalathe Kunhi Ahmod.
George Brunton, M. L. C. E. | Alfred Forbes Sealy.
W. Doyle, M. D. | G. G. B. VanSomeren.
Frederick William Barclay. |

A. D'Costa, Manager.

Consul for Spain.

D. S. Gilkison.

Consular Agent for France.

Consul for Germany.

T. Steiner.

Newspapers.

"Western Star."

Published every Saturday evening.

Proprietors—Hall Melville Walker and C. Curion.

Editor—Hall Melville Walker.

Managing Proprietor—Hall Melville Walker.

"Cochin Argus."

Proprietors—Cochin Mercantile Press Company "Limited."

Published every Saturday.

Printer and Publisher—T. M. Vogt. Office No. 5, Parade Place.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, TRAVANCORE.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Coombum, 1010, (9th March, 1835).—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction.

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Panchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Panchayets.

REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah, and Moonsiff Courts, and by Panchayets.

REGULATION IV.—Extending jurisdiction of Zillah Judges.

REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court.

REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers.

Enacted on the 13th Toolam, 1023, (28th October, 1847).—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of the Police Officers in their absence.

Enacted on the 1st Chingun, 1025, (15th August, 1849).—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (i. e. of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts;) and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans.

Enacted on the 1st Mrcun, 1025, (12th March, 1850).—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission on the Files of the Law Courts, and for disposal of Suits in "Forma pauperis."

Enacted on the 6th Coombum, 1032, (16th February, 1856).—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.

- Enacted on the 2nd Eddavum, 1035 (13th May, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—*
Establishing Port Dues at Alleppey.
- Enacted on the 23rd Toolam, 1036, (6th Noerember, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—*
Reducing the rate of Port Duces payable at Alleppey.
- Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (15th August, 1861.)—REGULATION I.—*
Abolishing the three Scessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sudr Court and four Zillah or District Courts the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.
- Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (15th August, 1861.)—REGULATION II.—*
Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.
- Dated 29th Toolam, 1038, (13th November 1862.)—Rules of Practice*
passed by the Sudr Court under Sec. 26 of Reg. I of 1037 for the guidance of the Zillah Civil Judges and constituting them Judges of Small Causes.
- Enacted on the 27th Eddavum, 1039, (7th June, 1864.)—REGULATION I.—*
Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.
- Enacted on the 31st Carcadagum, 1039, (13th August, 1864.)—REGULATION II.—*
Securing Copy-right to the Authors of Books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.
- Enacted on the 6th Magarum, 1040, (17th January, 1865.)—REGULATION I.—*
Providing specially against Criminal Breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers.
- Enacted on the 27th Magarum, 1040, (7th February, 1865.)—A Regulation*
for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.
- Enacted on the 13th Chitray, 1040, (24th April, 1865.)—REGULATION II.—*
To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, with rules for the sale of the same.
- Enacted on the 12th Audy, 1040, (26th July, 1865.)—REGULATION III.—*
To provide for the Limitation of Suits.
- Enacted on the 19th Auvany, 1041, (2nd September, 1865.)—REGULATION I.—*
Amending the Regulation of 1036.
- Enacted on the 27th Chitray, 1041, (8th May, 1866.)—REGULATION II.—*
To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Mooniffs in Travancore.
- Enacted on the 28th Audy, 1041, (11th August, 1866.)—REGULATION III. of 1041.—*
To provide for the admission of Approvers.
- Enacted on the 29th Audy, 1042, (12th August, 1867.)—REGULATION I.—*
To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.
- Enacted on the 31st Audy, 1042, (14th August, 1867.)—REGULATION II.—*
To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.)
- Enacted on the 20th Puratasy, 1043, (5th October 1867.)—REGULATION I.—*
To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal cases.
- Enacted on the 4th Magarum, 1047, (16th January, 1872.)—REGULATION I. of 1047.—*
To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sudr Court of Travancore.

- Enacted on the 3rd Caroodagum 1047 (16th July, 1872.)—REGULATION II. of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore.*
- Enacted on the 4th Cunny 1049, (18th September, 1873.)—REGULATION I. of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye.*
- Enacted on the 29th Toolam 1050, (13th November, 1874.)—REGULATION I. of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.*
- Enacted on the 23rd Pangoony 1051, (3rd April 1876.)—REGULATION I. of 1051.—To provide against unauthorised lotteries.*
- Enacted on the 30th Mcenum 1052, (10th April, 1877.)—REGULATION I. of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.*
- Enacted on the 1st Madom 1052, (12th April, 1877.) REGULATION II. of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal breach of contract.*
- Enacted on the 18th Mithunom, 1052 (1st July, 1877.)—REGULATION III. of 1052.—To amend REGULATION I. of 1042, for the Registration of deeds.*

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vvnches Baula Rama Vurmah Knolasekhara Kireestapati Munnay Sultaz Maharaj Rajah Ramarajuh Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maha Rajah of Travancore, issued under date the 16th day of Eklavom 1050 corresponding with the 28th May 1875.

WHEREAS in communication with the Government of India, We have found it necessary to make special arrangements for the trial of European British subjects, committing offences in Our Territories :

1. We do hereby divest Our ordinary Criminal Courts of every grade of jurisdiction to try offences committed by European British subjects, and do further declare that such jurisdiction, shall from and after the date of this Proclamation be exercised exclusively by Special Magistrates, being European British subjects, whom We may from time to time appoint, such appointments being notified by the Dewan in Our Government Gazette.

2. Except where a separate territorial jurisdiction is assigned and notified in the Gazette, a European British subject charged with the commission of an offence shall be tried by the Special Magistrate whose station is nearest to the scene of the offence, unless by Our authority the case is transferred to another Special Magistrate.

3. We are further pleased to confer the following powers upon such Special Magistrates: namely, power to pass on conviction, any sentence not exceeding three months' imprisonment or fine up to one thousand British Rupees or both.

4. A Special Magistrate appointed under this Proclamation for the trial of European British Subjects shall not take cognizance of offences committed by other subjects unless he is also an ordinary Magistrate authorized by law to take cognizance of such cases.

5. In regard to committable cases, the enquiry and committal will proceed by virtue of appointments to be made and powers conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

6. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be understood to prevent Our ordinary Courts of whatever grade taking cognizance as hitherto of cases of contempt of Court by whomsoever committed.

7. The special arrangements herein made are not intended to relieve Our ordinary Police and Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates acting as Police Officers, from the functions they have hitherto exercised as such, in respect of European British subjects.

SIGN MANUAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Under the above Proclamation His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to issue a *Neet* or Commission to each of the Gentlemen named below appointing him a Special Magistrate for the trial of European British subjects committing offences in Travancore.

	<i>Station.</i>
Mr. H. Crawford.	Alleppey.
Dr. W. E. Ormsby M. A. Barrister-at-Law.....	Trevandrum.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,

DEWAN.

PROCLAMATION

BY

*His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama
Vurmah Koolasekhara Kireetapati Munnay Sultan Maharaj
Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung. Knight Grand
Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India,
Maha Rajah of Travancore, issued under date the 22nd day
of Thulam 1051 corresponding with the 6th November 1875.*

WHEREAS in communication with the Government of India, We have found it necessary to make arrangements for the hearing and disposal of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates appointed under Our Proclamation dated the ^{16th Edavom 1050.} ~~28th May 1875.~~ and for revising their Proceedings, We do hereby constitute and appoint the Christian Judge for the time being of Our Sadr Court, being a European British Subject, to be Special Appellate Judge to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates appointed under Our Proclamation above recited and to revise their Proceedings according to law, hereby conferring on him the necessary appellate Jurisdiction and the same punitive powers, as are conferred on Our Special Magistrates under the above Proclamation.

2. And whereas by Our said Proclamation, power was reserved to Our ordinary Courts of every grade to take cognizance of contempt of Court by whomsoever committed which power it is necessary to define, here, so far as European British Subjects are concerned, We hereby direct that Our ordinary Courts aforesaid shall be competent to take cognizance of such cases of contempt only as are cognizable by any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court in British India under Chapter XXXII of Act No. X of 1872 and subject to the provisions of that Act in respect of Procedure and punishment.

Cases of contempt of Court not falling within the above para and of which European British Subjects are accused shall be referred under the procedure indicated in the Act aforesaid to the proper Court having jurisdiction in the case.

SIGN MANUAL.

RULES FOR GRANTS-IN-AID.

1. With a view to promote elementary Vernacular Education as much as possible, His Highness' Government propose for the present to restrict Grants to Village Schools of the standard of Government Proverti (Village) Schools.

2. This standard consists of Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic and Geography.

I. * *Reading*—1st, 2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons. Vignanamunjaree, Principles of Morality, Truthful Evidence, Rules of Health, and Lessons on Money Matters.

II. *Writing*—On paper and cadjan (Palm leaf.)

III. *History*—History of Travancore.

IV. *Arithmetic*—The whole course as treated of in Parts I and II of Malayalum Arithmetic also Tamil Tables.

V. *Geography*—Geography of Travancore and General Geography.

3. No School will be entitled to a grant unless its average daily attendance is 25 pupils or more.

4. As far as the funds at the disposal of Government will allow, grants of Money will be issued to such schools as are already in existence or established hereafter to the amount of one half of the actual salaries of the teaching staff.

5. If the daily attendance is above 25 and below 40 the grant will not generally exceed Rs. 50 per annum. If the attendance is 40 or above, the grant will be raised to Rs. 75 with a view of meeting the cost of an additional teacher.

6. These figures have been assumed to represent respectively the moiety of teachers' salaries in Village Schools where one or two masters are employed.

7. The other moiety of teachers' salaries as well as every other expense connected with the schools must be met by the community or parties interested in them either from fees, subscriptions or other sources.

* Note—When these Text books are not used, equivalent ones will be allowed in their place.

8. Every aided School and all the attendance Rolls and other Registers kept therein must be open to the periodical inspection of Government Inspectors or other officers of the Educational Department.

9. If it appears from the report of such officers that the school has ceased to exist or has permanently fallen off in attendance or standard of education the grant will be withdrawn.

10. † Applications for Grants under these Rules should be addressed to the Director of Vernacular Education and should specify the precise locality of the School, the attendance, the lessons taught, the salaries of the teachers, the name of the Manager or Agent to whom the grants of money are to be made payable, whether the school has been already in existence or is newly established, whether it is open to all classes and any other particulars.

11. In respect of schools under the control of Missionary Societies, the applications should proceed from the head of the local Mission.

12. The first applications should be sent in so as to reach the Director by the end of Alpasi.

13. As the funds available will not permit of every application being complied with, the Dewan will in consultation with the Director allot the grants according to his discretion with reference to the Educational wants of the different parts of the State.

14. As soon as the allotments of the grants as above are settled, the same will be communicated to the various Agencies and arrangements will then be made for the disbursement of the grants from local Treasuries in two half yearly instalments.

15. A report once a year will have to be furnished to the Director of Vernacular Education by all recipients of Grants showing the general progress of the schools.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
DEWAN.

BRITISH POSTAL RULES AND RATES.

PREPAID POSTAGE RATES.

	Letters.		Registered newspapers and proof sheets.		Parcels.		PACKETS.	
			Open covers prepayment compulsory.				Open covers prepayment compulsory.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
By Letter Post.								
Not exceeding ½ Tola in weight ..	...	6	.	...	.	.	.	.
Exceeding ½ Tola and not exceeding 1 Tola in weight	1	.	.	..	.	.	.	.
Do. 1 Tola Do. 2 Tolas	2	.	.	..	...	..	..	..
For every additional Tola	1	.	.	..	.	.	.	.
Not exceeding 10 Tolas in weight	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
For every additional 10 Tolas..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
By Banghy Post.								
Not exceeding 40 Tolas in weight	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..
For every additional 40 Tolas..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 15th September 1876.

No. 2887.—Notice is hereby given that an arrangement has been concluded for the exchange of parcels between India and Ceylon.

On and after the 1st October 1876, parcels can be sent to places in Ceylon under the rates and conditions given for that Colony in the following revised set of rules, which from the above-mentioned date will supersede those issued under the Notification by this Department, No. 1465, dated 10th March 1876:—

Overland Parcel Post.

(1) — Parcels are received at any Post Office in India under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below for transmission to the following countries, viz. :—

COUNTRIES.	Rate of charge per lb or fraction thereof Pre-payment compulsory	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c. applicable to particular Countries.
United Kingdom	Annas 8	<p>The pre payment carries the parcel as far as London any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee.</p> <p>Parcels must not exceed £50 in value. Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will instead of being forwarded by the Overland Parcel Post be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the P & O S N Company for transmission independently of the Post Office and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations.</p> <p>(Note.—The Company's present charge is an ad valorem rate of 2 per cent which does not include Marine or other Insurance.)</p> <p>The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post all arrangements out of India are made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Company's Office 123, Leadenhall Street London E.C. The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to India are however published in the British Postal Guide and exhibited in every British Post Office. Persons in India ordering goods to be sent out by Parcel Post may refer the sender to the above mention of information about the transmission of parcels.</p>
Ceylon	8	<p>The pre payment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due the amount will be charged on delivery. Parcels must not contain any jewellery.</p>
Germany Austria Hungary	8	<p>The pre payment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due the amount will be charged on delivery. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.</p>
Denmark	8	<p>The pre payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier as well as for custom duty should any become due. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.</p>
Sweden Norway Switzerland	8	<p>The pre payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty should any become due. From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.</p>
France The Netherlands (Holland) Belgium	8	<p>The pre payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier as well as for custom duty should any become due. From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value and that the second or duplicate declaration should contain a statement of the weight (lbs and ozs or toles) of the contents and should if possible be written in the French language. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.</p>

(2) — Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended. Parcels containing valuables should be sealed.

N.B. — The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the Parcel Post. Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string, frothing in transit detaches this cover and damage and loss ensue. A covering of stout cloth or wax cloth, sewn at the edges, is recommended, but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

(3).—Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a declaration of its contents and value under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

For the parcels addressed to—

The United Kingdom...
Ceylon ...
Germany ...
Austria-Hungary ...
Denmark ...

Only one declaration as above described is required.

Sweden ...
Norway ...
Switzerland ...

A second or duplicate declaration is also required.

France ...
The Netherlands (Holland) ...
Belgium ...

A second or duplicate declaration is also required, and the sender is requested to enter in the declaration a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and to write the second or duplicate declaration, if possible, in the French language. Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this.

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels:—

Specimen form of declaration.

Address of Parcel.

THOMAS B. SMITH,
114, Piccadilly,
LONDON.

CONTENTS—

		Value.
		£. s. d.
1 Piece Puttoo Cloth	...	2 0 0
1 Rampore Chudder	...	2 10 0
Total ...		4 10 0

I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value.

(Sd.) A. B. ROBINSON.
Amritsar.

N. B.—Declarations for parcels intended for France, the Netherlands or Belgium, should, in addition to the above, contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents. This may conveniently be done by adding the words "weight—lbs.—ozs." underneath the total value, and the words "and weight" at the end of the sentence containing the declaration.

(4).—The parcel so addressed and the separate paper or papers above referred to should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover*. This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows—

Overland Parcel Post.

To

The Post Master, Bombay.

The outer cover must contain one parcel only: if more than one parcel be sent by the same sender, such parcel should be enclosed in a separate outer cover to the address of the Post Master of Bombay.

(5).—The parcel so made up must be *fully pre-paid by means of postage stamps at the rate of 8 annas per lb. (40 tolas) or fraction of a lb.*, care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover.

(6).—The parcel so made up must not exceed 50 lbs. (25 seers) in weight, or 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary Banghy Parcels the usual receipts being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcels for which receipts are claimed.

(7).—On arrival at Bombay, the Post Master will take off the outer covering, and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of inside address.

(8).—It is forbidden to send in these parcels opium or any liquid or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive kind.

(9).—In the case of parcels for or from Germany or Austria-Hungary and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of *sea risk* or of *vis major* or of the *own negligence of the sender* in respect of packing or otherwise excepted). Such compensation will in no case exceed 1½ Rs. for each lb. weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks or 1½ florins for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany or Austria-Hungary. Should the sender desire it, the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 16th June 1876.

Nb. 1070.—British India having been admitted to the General Postal Union, with effect from the 1st July 1876, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1866 to direct that, on and after the 1st July 1876, the following postage duties shall be chargeable on letters and other articles hereinafter specified, sent through the post from any place in British India to any of the countries mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed; and that the transmission through the post of the said other articles shall be subject to the following rules and conditions; and to make the following orders and directions:—

Postage-duties chargeable upon letters and other articles sent through the post from any part of British India to any country belonging to the General Postal Union.

	Each letter per 4 oz.	Printed papers, Legal and commercial Documents and Paterns.	
		Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each packet of printed papers &c. per 2 ozs.
	As.	As.	As.
Upon letters sent through the post from any place in British India—to the United Kingdom and countries belonging to the Union served through the United Kingdom.			
Via Brindisi. ...	6	2	2½
Via Southampton. ...	5	1	1½
To Aden, Malta and Gibraltar ..	4	1	1½
To any country belonging to the Union not coming under the foregoing heads..	5	1	1½

2. The higher rates thus prescribed for correspondence sent *via* Brindisi to the United Kingdom and countries served through it result from the conveyance of such mails by special train through Italy and France: and the lower rates of letter postage for Aden, Malta and Gibraltar are those hitherto in force, which it is not the object of the present arrangement to increase.

3. The annexed Schedule shows in detail the countries coming under the foregoing heads, as well as the routes and other particulars connected with the transmission of correspondence to them.

Printed Papers and Legal and Commercial Documents.

(N. B.—Attention is drawn to the limit of weight, viz., 2 lbs., for a packet of printed papers or legal and commercial documents. *See Schedule*)

4. Under the head of "Printed Papers" are included newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed and photographs. Under the head of "Legal and Commercial Documents" are included acts or deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, policies of insurance, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal, written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and in general all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual personal correspondence.

5. Articles posted as "Printed Papers" or as "Legal and Commercial Documents" must be placed under bands or simply folded, so as to admit of the contents being easily examined, and, excepting as follows, "Printed Papers" must contain no manuscript writing, figure or mark whatever:—

(a) Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections made with a pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. Manuscript may be annexed to such proofs.

(b.) Circulars, Notices, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also show the place of origin and the date.

(c.) A book may contain a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

(d.) Passages in the text to which it is desired to call attention may be marked with a simple stroke.

(e.) Prices may be added in manuscript or otherwise on printed or lithographed stock and share lists, prices current, and market reports.

(f.) No other manuscript additions may be made; nor are typographical additions allowed, if they tend to take from the packet its general character.

6. Articles posted as "Printed Papers" or "Legal and Commercial Documents" which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions, or are not fully pre-paid, will be treated as unpaid letters, with the sole exception of newspapers and printed papers such as circulars, notices, &c., which will, in such cases, not be forwarded.

Patterns of Merchandise.

(N. B.—Attention is drawn to the limit of weight, viz., 8 ounces, fixed for a packet of patterns. See Schedule.)

7. Patterns of merchandise are chargeable with the reduced postage under the following conditions :—

(a.) They must be placed in bags, or in boxes, or envelopes removeable so as to admit of an easy examination of their contents.

(b.) They must not have any saleable value, or bear any manuscript writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and price.

8. Patterns of merchandise may not be introduced into a letter, or into a packet of any other kind, unless they form an integral part of a particular work.

9. Patterns not packed in accordance with these conditions, or not fully prepaid, will be treated as unpaid letters, except those which are valuable. The latter will not be forwarded, nor any of which the conveyance would be attended with risk or danger.

Money, Jewels &c., and articles liable to customs duty.

10. No letter or packet containing gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any article liable to customs duty may be sent through the post under this Notification.

Correspondence received from countries belonging to the Union.

11. Although post cards are not among the classes of correspondence, for the transmission of which by post from India provision has been made, those received from other countries of the Union will be delivered in India as paid letters.

12. Letters received from any country of the Union as unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged, on delivery, at the rate which would be chargeable on a letter posted in India for that country by the same route, together with an additional rate of two and a half annas per half ounce. The value of any stamps (as marked by the country of origin) which may be affixed to an insufficiently paid letter will be deducted from the amount thus chargeable, fractions of an anna in the remainder being raised to one anna.

13. No additional postage will henceforth be charged for the re-direction of letters or other articles sent through the post from any foreign country, whether belonging to the General Postal Union or not to any place in British India.

**SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING
NOTIFICATION**

*Postage-duties chargeable on Letters and other Articles sent through
the Post from any place in British India to the undermentioned
Countries:—*

COUNTRIES &c.	REGULAR LETTERS		REGISTERED PA- CKETS, LEAVES & COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS, & PATTERNS	
	Per 100	Each packet 5 cms	Per 100	Per 5 cms
Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified it is always by <i>British Packet, s. s., P & O Co</i>				
Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent <i>via Bombay</i> or from <i>Aden</i> in the case of correspondence posted at <i>Aden</i>				
The name immediately following the word "through" in that of the country or office to which the mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office.				
	Per 100	Each packet 5 cms	Per 100	Per 5 cms
Aden	4	4	1	1½
Africa —Spanish possessions on Northern Coast of—See Spain				
Algeria —See France				
Austria (including Hungary)— <i>via Brindisi through Italy</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via Trieste</i>	5	4	1	1½
Azores —See Portugal				
Balearice Islands —See Spain.				
Belgium — <i>via Brindisi through Germany</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via Brindisi through Italy</i>	5	4	1	1½
Canary Islands —Same as for Spain, and also the following : <i>via Brindisi through the United King- dom</i>	6	4	2	2½
<i>via Southampton through the United Kingdom</i>	5	4	1	1½
Denmark — <i>via Brindisi through Germany</i>	5	4	1	1½
Egypt — Through British Offices at <i>Suez</i> or <i>Alexandria</i>	5	4	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only — By French packet through Agent on board.	5	4	1	1½
Faroe Islands — <i>via Brindisi through Germany</i>	5	4	1	1½

	As.	As.	As.	As.
Finland —Grand Duchy of—See Russia...				
France —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through French Office, <i>Modane</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via</i> Marseilles through French Office, <i>Alexandria</i>	5	4	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only—				
By French packet through <i>Agent on</i> <i>board</i>	5	4	1	1½
French Colonies, viz:				
<i>In America</i> —				
French Guiana, Guadeloupe and depen- dencies, Martinique, Miquelon and St. Pierre				
<i>In Asia and Oceania</i> —				
Marquises Islands, New Caledonia and dependencies, Saigon, Tahiti and the Archipelago under French protector- ate.				
<i>via</i> Calcutta or Madras, or from Aden by French packet through <i>Agent on</i> <i>board</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>La East Africa</i>				
Mayotte and Dependencies —				
<i>via</i> Bombay through <i>Aden</i> and thence by Zanzibar line	5	4	1	1½
Reunion and St. Marie in Mada- gascar —				
<i>via</i> Bombay and Aden and thence by French packet through <i>Agent on board</i> . <i>In West Africa</i> .	5	4	1	1½
Senegal and Dependencies —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through the <i>United King- dom</i>	6	4	2	2½
<i>via</i> Southampton through the <i>United Kingdom</i>	5	4	1	1½
Germany —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi	5	4	1	1½
Gibraltar	4	4	1	1½
Greece —				
Through British Post Office, <i>Alexandria</i> .	5	4	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only—				
By French packet through <i>Agent on</i> <i>board</i>	5	4	1	1½
Holland —See Netherlands				
Hungary —See Austria				
Sweden —				

	As.	As.	As.	As.
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Germany</i>	5	4	1	1½
Italy — <i>via</i> Brindisi	5	4	1	1½
Luxembourg —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Germany</i> ..	5	4	1	1½
Madeira —Same as for Portugal; and also the following:—				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through the <i>United Kingdom</i>	6	4	2	2½
<i>via</i> Southampton through the <i>United Kingdom</i>	5	4	1	1½
Malta	1	4	1	1½
Morocco —Postal Establishments of Spain on the Western coast of—See Spain ..				
Netherlands —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Germany</i> ..	5	4	1	1½
Norway —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Germany</i> ..	5	4	1	1½
Portugal —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through French Office, <i>Modane</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via</i> <i>Marseilles</i> through French Office, <i>Alexandria</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via</i> <i>Gibraltar</i>	5	4	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only—				
By French packet through <i>Agent on board</i>	5	4	1	1½
Roumania —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Italy</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via</i> <i>Trieste</i> through <i>Austria</i>	5	4	1	1½
Russia —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Germany</i> ...	5	4	1	1½
Servia —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Italy</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via</i> <i>Trieste</i> through <i>Austria</i>	5	4	1	1½
Spain —				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through French Office, <i>Modane</i>	5	4	1	1½

	As.	As.	As.	As.
<i>via</i> Marseilles through French Office, <i>Alexandria</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via</i> Gibraltar	5	4	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only—				
By French packet through <i>Agent en</i> <i>board</i>	5	4	1	1½
Sweden—				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Germany</i>	5	4	1	1½
Switzerland—				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>Italy</i>	5	4	1	1½
Turkey—				
Through British Post Office <i>Alexandria</i>	5	4	1	1½
United Kingdom—				
<i>via</i> Brindisi	6	4	2	2½
<i>via</i> Southampton	5	4	1	1½
United States of America—				
<i>via</i> Brindisi through <i>United Kingdom</i> ...	6	4	2	2½
<i>via</i> Southampton through <i>United King-</i> <i>dom</i>	5	4	1	1½
<i>via</i> Bombay and Hong-Kong	5	4	1	1½
<i>via</i> Calcutta and Hong-Kong by Indian packet (Opium Steamer)	5	4	1	1½

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIRCAR'S POSTAL OR UNJELL RULES.

WHEREAS it is the desire of the Sircar that better arrangements should be adopted in its Unjell Service in supersession of the system hitherto in force of charging Postage at the rate of one chuckram on every Letter or Petition forwarded by the Inhabitants, Merchants and other parties, the following rules are established.

1. Parties desirous to forward through the Sircar Unjell any Letters, Newspapers, Books or Banghy Parcels, &c., are, in conformity to the existing usage in the British Post Offices required, for the future, to prepay Postage at the rates specified in the subjoined Tables according to the weight of the Letters, and to the distance of the place to which they are addressed.

TABLE No. 1. <i>Rates of Postage on Letters.</i>				TABLE No. 2. <i>Rates of Postage on Newspapers.</i>			
Not exceeding in weight	Postage.			Not exceeding in weight	Postage.		
	Rs.	Ck.	Ca.		Rs.	Ck.	Ca.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Tolah	1	..	..	10 Tolah	1	..	..
1 do.	2	..	..	20 do.	2	..	..
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	3	..	..	30 do.	3	..	..
2 do.	1	..	..	40 do.	1	..	..
3 do.	1	2	..				
4 do.	2	..	..		
5 do.	2	2	..				
6 do.	3	..	..		
7 do.	3	2	..				
8 do.	4	..	..		
9 do.	4	2	..				
10 do.	5	..	..		
11 do.	5	2	..				
12 do.	6	..	..		

For every Tolah in weight above 12 Tolahs two additional chks. shall be charged.

For every 10 Tolahs in weight above 40 Tolahs one additional chk. shall be charged.

TABLE No. 3.
Rates of Postage on Books.

Not exceed- ing in weight	Postage.		
	Fans.	Chks.	Cash.
	10Tolabs...	2	2
20 do. ...	1	2	"
30 do. ...	1	2	"
40 do. ...	2	"	"
50 do. ...	2	"	"
100 do. ...	5	"	"
150 do. ...	7	2	"
200 do. ...	10	"	"

Above 200 Tolabs' weight Books will be charged at Banghy rates.

TABLE No. 4.
Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.

Net ex- ceeding in weight	For distances								
	Not exceed- ing 50 miles			Not exceed- ing 100 miles			Exceeding 100 miles		
	Fans	Chks	Cash	Fans	Chks.	Cash	Fans	Chks.	Cash
20 Tolabs ...	1	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	"
50 do. ...	2	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	"
100 do. ...	1	"	"	2	"	"	4	"	"
200 do. ...	2	"	"	4	"	"	8	"	"
300 do. ...	3	"	"	6	"	"	12	"	"
400 do. ...	4	"	"	8	"	"	16	"	"
500 do. ...	5	"	"	10	"	"	20	"	"
600 do. ...	6	"	"	12	"	"	24	"	"

Newspapers on which postage is paid for, according to the above rates, will be sent by the ordinary Unjell. But if several of them are packed up together and superscribed 'by Book Post' such parcels will be sent only by the periodical Banghy Post.

2. Paper only can be used for correspondence sent by the Unjell
3. A fee of one fanam will be charged for every mile on Letters sent by EXPRESS.
4. Banghy Parcels despatched by Unjell are to be covered with wax cloth, &c., and sealed with the sender's own seals or well secured in tin boxes.
5. All Newspapers, Books, &c., sent by the Unjell shall have a wrapper with both ends open, so that the contents of the packet may be known to the Unjell servants.
6. All necessary measures shall be adopted for the careful conveyance of Banghy Parcels, &c., forwarded by Unjell. But should any loss or damage be sustained, proper enquiries shall be instituted as to the cause of such loss or damage, and the parties by whom they were caused shall be made personally responsible for them.

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

NOTICE.

It being deemed desirable to adopt the system of registering Letters, Books, Newspapers and Parcels despatched through the Sircar's Unjell Post, with the view to ensure their greater safety in transit and delivery, the following Rules are established:—

1. Letters, &c. shall be sent registered from and to any place within the Travancore territory on prepayment of a fee of 7 Chs. besides the regulated postage.

2. Letters, &c. for registry shall be sent to the Unjell Department before 6 P. M. as in the case of ordinary letters &c.

3. A printed receipt for such registered letter, &c., shall be granted from the Unjell Department to the sender.

4. On delivery of a registered letter, &c., the carrier shall obtain from the addressee a receipt in duplicate—one of the two being recorded in the delivery station and the other returned by the next Mail to the station whence the letter, &c. had been despatched.

5. In case the addressee decline accepting a registered letter, &c. he shall on the carrier's requisition, enter a statement to that effect on the back of such letter, &c. for the information of the sender.

6. The Sircar shall not be responsible for the contents of registered letters, &c. though receipts are granted by the despatching Office for such letters, &c. All letters, &c. expected to contain any valuable enclosures or other articles shall be opened by the addressee in the presence of the letter carrier, in order to ascertain that the contents are correct and uninjured.

Trevandrum, 27th Dhanoo, 1041.
9th January 1866.

SINGAR TAPPAL STATIONS.

From	To	No. of Miles.
Thovalla .. ..	.. Vadasberry	6
Vadasberry .. ..	.. Poothapandy	5
Ditto .. ..	.. Kottaur	2½
Kottaur .. ..	.. Soochindrum	3
Soochindrum .. ..	.. Mahathanapoorum	7
Vadasberry .. ..	.. Palpanabapoorum	10
Palpanabapoorum .. ..	.. Erranceel	3
Ditto .. ..	.. Carringul	6
Ditto .. ..	.. Coolithoray	9½
Erranceel .. ..	.. Colachel	4½
Coolithoray .. ..	.. Tengapatnum	6
Ditto .. ..	.. Tirroovataur	4
Ditto .. ..	.. Parachalay	4
Ditto .. ..	.. Neyattunkarray	10
Neyattunkarray .. ..	.. Poovaur	6
Ditto .. ..	.. Nemam	7
Ditto .. ..	.. Trevandrum	11½
Trevandrum .. ..	.. Calacootum	10
Calacootum .. ..	.. Sherangheel	11½
Sherangheel .. ..	.. Vamanapoorum	11
Ditto .. ..	.. Vettiyoer	5
Ditto .. ..	.. Vurkalay	11
Vurkalay .. ..	.. Parroor	8
Parroor .. ..	.. Quilon	7
Quilon .. ..	.. Kottarakaray	15
Kottarakaray .. ..	.. Puthnapoorum	11
Puthnapoorum .. ..	.. Addoor	10
Addoor .. ..	.. Pullikel	11
Pullikal .. ..	.. Krishnapoorum	6
Puthnapoorum .. ..	.. Poonaloor	8
Kottarakaray .. ..	.. Coonathoor	6
Ditto .. ..	.. Poonaloor	12
Poonaloor .. ..	.. Valookenparai	17½
Ditto .. ..	.. Unjell	8
Valookenparai .. ..	.. Ariengavoo	5
Ariengavoo .. ..	.. Shencottah	9
Shencottah .. ..	.. Samboorvadakarai	7
Valookenparai .. ..	.. Coolathoorpulay	10
Coolathoorpulay .. ..	.. Madathooracanee	10
Madathooracanee .. ..	.. Puchai	10½
Puchai .. ..	.. Nedoovengaud	9½
Nedoovengaud .. ..	.. Arrianaud	7
Nedoovengaud .. ..	.. Penmoody	24
Ditto .. ..	.. Trevandrum	12
Arrianaud .. ..	.. Katakadai	7

Trevandrum Inspector's Range.

Shencottah Inspector's Range.

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>No. of Miles.</i>	
<i>Cottayam Inspector's Range.</i>	Quilon .. ..	.. Shavaray	8½
	Shavaray .. ..	.. Pudanairoolungaray	7
	Pudanairoolungaray .. ..	.. Krishnapborum	8
	Krishnapoorum .. ..	.. Aripaud	11
	Aripaud .. ..	.. Ambalapoolay	12
	Ambalapoolay .. ..	.. Alleppey	8
	Ditto .. ..	.. Poolincoonnoo	8
	Krishnapoorum .. ..	.. Mavellikaray	7½
	Mavellicaray .. ..	.. Tiroovella	11
	Tiroovella .. ..	.. Changanacherry	6
	Changanacherry .. ..	.. Cottayam	12
	Cottayam .. ..	.. Canjerrappully	24
	Canjerrappully .. ..	.. Peernade	23
	Mavellicaray .. ..	.. Chenganoor	6
	Chenganoor .. ..	.. Arramola	6
	Puthnumthittay .. ..	.. Conyoor	7
	Arramola .. ..	.. Puthnumthittay	8
	<i>Sherthallay Inspector's Range.</i>	Alleppey Kalavoor	7
		Kalavoor Shertallay	6½
Shertallay .. ..		.. Vycome	7
Shertallay .. ..		.. Areecootty	12
Vycome .. ..		.. Theckomparavoor	7
Theckomparavoor .. ..		.. Chatickavattum	10
Chatickavattum .. ..		.. Varapulay	7½
Varapulay .. ..		.. Paravoor	6
Paravoor .. ..		.. Tiruvaloor	6
Tiruvaloor .. ..		.. Parambavoor	12
Do. .. ..		.. Alwaye	5
Parambavoor .. ..		.. Moovathoopulay	12
Moovathoopulay .. ..		.. Kedungoor	32
Kedungoor .. ..		.. Pallah	8
Pallah Thodoopulay	15	
Kedungoor Yethoomanoor	5		
Yethoomanoor Vycome	16		
Ditto Cottayam	8		

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Branch or Peravaka Tappal Stations.

Names of the Public Offices in which the Branch Tappal Offices are held.	The principal Tappal Stations to which the Subordinate Offices belong.
Aramboly Chowkey	Thovalla.
Piravom	Vycome.
Comaragam	Cottayam.

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sircar Transit is a temporary Establishment, and is laid between Trevandrum and Shoranoor a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the Public.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The barrier of 4 miles at Nadayara near Trevandrum is also done by bullock carts. The rest of the journey is all by Cances.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Director of the Native Post (Unjell.)

VI. Rules concerning the Public are as follow :—

“Passengers.”

1. No Passenger is allowed to take his seat in any Boat *Table I. or Carriage used for the Transit, without having paid his fare.*
2. On payment of the fare Tickets are issued to Passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver up to them before leaving the Transit.
3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the Transit originally started
4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.
5. The Tickets cannot be transferred.
6. Tickets having been issued the fare will not be refunded on any account.
7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government, by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.
8. No smoking is allowed in the Boat, Carriage or Station.
9. Any Passenger found intoxicated committing a nuisance or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other Passengers, will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.
10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the Transit.
11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than ten Passengers are not booked in a single Boat or more than eight in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare; for every additional child, he shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fare, and get a separate Ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that Tickets have been obtained for such persons by misrepresentation such Tickets will be forfeited, and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 10 persons,* a
* 8 fares for single Passenger or a group of Passengers, not
+ Carriage consisting of more than 10 individuals can
engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line.
Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will,
however, be reserved.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trevandrum, before 9 A M,
At Shoranoor, Do. Do.

At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of
† Table IV. the Transit.†

18. Any Passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 Tolas, "free;" all baggage weighing more than 300 Tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes, will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any Passenger found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public Auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, Passengers should be at the
† Table IV. respective stations 30 minutes before the de-
parture of the Transit.†

Parcels.

23. Big and heavy Parcels as well as small ones, will be † Table III. received † and booked at all stations, provided the space, required for them in the Boat is available. A whole Boat, however, cannot be loaded with Parcels. It is compulsory, that the place of destination of Parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

† Table. 24. Charges for Parcels, † can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

25. Duplicate Receipt Notes will be given for all Parcels, which Notes the consigners are required to forward with advice to the consignees. These receipts should be given up by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the Parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges of which are due, will be delivered over to the owners, only on payment of all dues.

† Table III 27. The Government undertake to deliver the Parcels only at the stations. †

28. On payment of charges for carrying, Parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place, where the owners desire, when practicable

29. Parcels containing perishable articles, will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss damage or delay of Parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of Parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into, and compensated, as far as may be practicable at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of Parcels should invariably be in the Vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement, showing the general character of the contents.

34. To insure safe delivery, Parcels should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather, or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable Parcels will not be accepted for transmission; and it must be distinctly stated in the address, that the Parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package, which they reasonably suspect to contain goods, in contravention of the Rules.

37. Contraband goods found in any package will be confiscated to the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy

38. Dangerous Parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins, &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their Parcels, within 5 days after their arrival at the station; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the Parcels, on the owner's failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charges and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations, are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzoor Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance.	Rates from Trevandrum.		Rates from station to station.		Fare per passenger	Remark.
	To	Panamam. (Chackrams)	Distance from one place to another.	Miles.		
Miles.						
24	Cheroonirkadavoo*	1	Trevandrum.	24	" 1	Thus the total distance of the line is 195 miles, and the fare per Passenger for the whole line is Rupees 2. * There is no station at Cheroonirkadavoo.
28	Nadayarai.	2	Cheroonirkadavoo. *	24	" 1	
40	Quilon.	3	Nadayarai.	4	" 1	
81	Ambalapoola.	6	Quilon.	12	" 3	
90	Alleppey.	6	Ambalapoola.	41	" 3	
114	Vycome.	7	Alleppey.	9	" 1	
129	Cochin.	9	Vycome.	24	" 1	
154	Caroovoopadantha	10	Cochin.	15	" 1	
175	Trichoor.	12	Caroovoopadantha.	25	" 1	
195	Shoranoor.	14	Trichoor.	21	" 1	
			Shoranoor.	20	" 1	

TABLE II.

Rates of Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1000 Tolas.		1001 to 3000 Tolas.		3001 to 6000 Tolas.		6001 to 9000 Tolas.		9001 to 12000 Tolas.*	
	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.
1 to 50 Miles.....	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 " 100 " " ..	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 " 150 " " ..	1	2	3	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 " 200 " " ..	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	24	...	32	...	40	...

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the Rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1001 to 3000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

The time when Parcels can be received for booking or can be delivered to owners at the different stations.

Stations.	Hours.
Trevandrum	6 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to 7-30 P. M.
Nadayara	6 " " 8 " " any hour in the night.
Quilon	6 " " Noon " " 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Alleppey	6 " " 11 " " 2 " " 10 " "
Cettayam	6 " " 10 " " 3 " " 10 " "
Cochin	6 " " 10 " " 1 " " 8 " "
Caroooopadantha	6 " " Noon " " 3 " " 8 " "
Tricheor	6 " " 10 " " 3 " " 10 " "
Shoranoor	8 " " 9 " " Noon " 4 " "

Statement showing the different rates charged by the Carnatic Carrying Company, Tinnevely.

Description.	From Tinnevely to Trevandrum and vice versa.			From Oliganabarry to Tinnevely and Trevandrum and vice versa.			Remarks.	
	Usual.		Special.	Usual.		Special.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
To Europeans for a whole Transit.	20	"	"	10	"	"		
To Natives for a whole Transit } (Spring Bandy.) }	12	8	"	7	8	"		
Do. Do. for a whole Transit in } Theppukuty Bandy. }	10	"	"	6	"	"		
Do. Do. for a single passenger...	1	"	"	"	8	6	1	"
For a single passenger to the mil- } stations from Tinnevely and } Trevandrum. }	at the rate of 3 Pies per mile.
Parcels—for every 25lbs or 1 Maund	"	8	"	"	6	"	"	"

Table showing the rate chargeable on the Trevandrum and Thencasany Lines by the Indian Goods Carrying Company.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and vice versa.		From Tinnevelly and from Trevandrum to Oligancherry and vice versa.		From Tinnevelly and from Trevandrum to Oligancherry and vice versa.		From Tinnevelly and Trevandrum to Oligancherry and vice versa.		Remarks.
	Ordinary.		Ordinary.		Ordinary.		Ordinary.		
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	
Whole first Class Bandy for Europeans ...	20	4 0	25	4 0	10	4 0	12	8 0	
Whole second Class for Europeans ..	15	2 0	20	4 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	
Whole first class Bandy for Natives...	15	2 0	20	2 0	7	10 0	7	10 0	
Passengers each...	2	0 6	2	8 6	1	0 6	1	0 6	
For Parcels of 25 lbs equal to 1 Maund...	0	8 0	0	0 0	0	6 0	0	6 0	

At 5 pies each Passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oligancherry and Tinnevelly.
 At 6 Do. Do.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co. from Trevandrum to Tinnevely.

Particulars.	From Tinnevely to Trevandrum and from Trevandrum to Tinnevely.		From Tinnevely & Trevandrum to Oliganachary.		From Oliganachary to Trevandrum and Tinnevely.		REMARKS.
	Usual Bandy.	Extra Bandy.	Usual Bandy.	Extra Bandy.	From Oliganachary to Trevandrum.	From Trevandrum to Tinnevely.	
	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans ..	20 4	25 4	10 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	
2nd Do. do. do. ..	15 2	20 4	" "	" "	" "	" "	
1st Do. do. for Natives	15 2	20 2	7 10	10 2	7 10	7 10	
For each Native passenger	2 6	2 8 6	1 6	1 4 6	1 6	1 6	
Parcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund.	" 8	" "	" 6	" "	" 6	" 6	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganachary to Trevandrum. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	At 6 Pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganachary to Tinnevely..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At 5 Pies per mile.

Ballock Transit across the Wurunkulay Barrier.

The following is the Scale of Charges :—

For each trip from one end to the other, Travel- } B. A. P.
lers not exceeding 3 in number. } 1 0 0
Do. Do. Travellers being 4 in number. } 1 8 0

Directions for Vessels arriving at Alleppy.

1. The Commanders of Ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's Office a true and complete Manifest of all the goods and Merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the Manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any Ship or Vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass Register, and every other credential concerning their Ship or Vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's Office. If the Ship or Vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed, before the Ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered in the Manifest, shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances, should be made between 10 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour none will be given. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Custom House with an Export Manifest of all Cargo shipped on board their Vessels from this Port, specifying the names of the Vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names, and the names of the Port or Ports bound to.

4. Port Clearances will not be granted to Vessels until all demands on account of Boat-hire, &c. had been adjusted.

5. No shore Boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set unless in case of emergency, and by special permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing stone or shingle ballast over board in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

7. Any further information or assistance will be gladly afforded on application.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
MASTER ATTENDANT ALLEPPY.

**Directions for Ships bound from the Southward,
the Bay of Bengal, or Coremandel Coast
to Alleppey in the S. W. Monsoon.**

SHIPS bound to Alleppey, from any of the above mentioned places in the S. W. Monsoon, should follow the directions given by Horsburgh, for "Ships bound from the Bay of Bengal, to Bombay, or other places to the Westward, during the S. W. Monsoon."

Having crossed the Equator well to the westward of the Maladive Islands (88° E) a ship should steer North until in the Latitude of 9° $30'$. She should then run due East for Alleppey, making an allowance for a 3 knot southerly current after passing the parallel of Kalpenny Island.

Alleppey Flagstaff is in Latitude 9° $29'$ $48''$ N. and Longitude 76° $18'$ $45''$ E. by Lieut Selly of the Indian Navy measured from Bombay.—the Trigonometrical survey places it in Longitude 76° $23'$ E. The anchorage in the roads during the S. W. Monsoon is with the Light House from N. E. to E. N. E. in five or 6 fathoms, water. In the fair season from October to May, vessels may anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms with the Light House bearing Li. by N.—the soundings are very regular.

Ships from Colombo or Tuticorin bound for Alleppey in the S. W. Monsoon should on leaving Colombo roads, be in good sailing trim, and have good sails bent and be prepared to encounter bad weather.

From Colombo roads, a W. N. Westerly course should be steered close hauled for the Coast of Tinnevely. Should the wind have sufficient southing in it, advantage should be taken of it to round Cape Comorin well to the Southward. After rounding which, it often happens that a ship will carry the southerly wind all the way up the Coast, at all events, a ship which sails moderately well by the wind, after having rounded Cape Comorin will always be able to make the passage to Alleppey or Cochin in 8 or 10 days, there being often a favourable current along the Coast to the Northward, with very often a slant of Wind from the South, and a ship having good sails bent and taking every advantage of the shifts of wind will be able to make a much better passage and with less wear and tear than by the Southern route.

A large ship coming from the Northward ought not to come under 7 fathoms if drawing much water, until the Flagstaff or Light House bears to the Eastward of S. E., as there

are some shoal patches with only 4 fathoms on, in shore of these soundings. In like manner, vessels coming from the Southward should attend carefully to the lead when in with the land, and not come under 13 fathoms off Quilon, which is the depth close to this dangerous reef; to the Northward of Quilon reef, the Coast may be approached to 7 fathoms.

Alleppey may be known from the offing by its Light House erected close to the Flagstaff, the light from which was first exhibited on the night of the 28th March 1862. The light is of the holophotal description, and is kept burning every night, from the departure of day light to the return of the same in the morning. It is revolving, producing a bright flash once in every minute and is visible in ordinary weather 20 miles.

Ships may procure water from a well at the beach, and good vegetables and fruits can also be obtained generally in abundance. Fish is plentiful, and of the best description and variety, and other supplies equally abundant.

In the N. E. Monsoon or fair season from November to April the weather is favourable for proceeding to or from Colombo. The N. E. Monsoon sets in about the end of October or beginning of November, generally with thunder, lightning and heavy rain from the land for a few evenings —by the end of November the weather is fine, with regular land and sea breezes all along the Malabar Coast. The land wind off Quilon blows with considerable force usually setting in about 10 P. M. continuing during the night and up to 10 or 11 A. M when it dies away, and is followed by the sea breeze, from W. to N. W. veering to North until the evening.

KUNNYACOOMAREE OF CAPE COMORIN by the great Trigonometrical survey is in Lat. $8^{\circ} 4' N.$ Long. $77^{\circ} 36' 45'' E.$ Lieuts. Hethersay, Powel and Selly, late Indian Navy and Mr. Franklin R. N., place it 4 miles further Westward viz. : $77^{\circ} 32' 30'' E.$ It is high water at the Cape on full and change 0 30 P. M. The Cape is low, to the S. E. of the Point and within a mile of it, is a high Rock with two others adjoining on which the sea breaks. Near the Point to the Westward is a Pagoda and a little to the Westward of it is the Residency Bungalow. About 4 miles N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the Cape stands a high Conical Hill, which is the first land seen in coming from the Southward, and is the most Southern of the Ghant Mountains. The Coast is safe to approach to 10 fathoms. There is generally a high surf breaking along the Beach but in coasting along, it is better not to

come under 22 fathoms which is the depth about 3 miles off shore particularly during the night and when in the vicinity of the Crocodile Rock.

West a little northerly from Cape Comorin distance 16 miles, lies the Crocodile Rock upon which the sea does not always break being covered at high water—it has 16 and 17 fathoms close to.

CUDDEAPUTNUM POINT bears from the Rock N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. distance $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Adunda Islet on the same bearing, distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and Kotah Islet N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. a little over $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. There is a safe passage between the Crocodile Rock and these Islets, by keeping rather closer to the Crocodile. There is also a passage between these Islets and Cuddeaputnum Point, but a good look out should be kept from the mast head in passing through either, as the Crocodile and the dangers in the inner passage cannot be seen from the Deck at high water. The Crocodile is in Lat. $8^{\circ} 5' 30''$ N. Long. $77^{\circ} 16' 20''$ E. Cuddeaputnum Point is steep and like the neighbouring shore has a red appearance.

COLACHEL or COLACHEIL TORAY five miles N. W. from Cuddeaputnum Point is the rising Port of Colachel; there is a Church and a Flagstaff on the beach, Lat. $8^{\circ} 10' 45''$ N. Long. $77^{\circ} 13' 30''$ E. The anchorage in the roads is in from 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, four small Islets near the beach afford shelter to the Cargo Boats shipping Coffee or other produce, a ship therefore, calling here to load, should anchor to leeward, so as to give the Boats the greatest facility for reaching the ship with their Cargo dry. A Buoy marks a rock on which one of the Steamers swung shortly after coming to an anchor, to load Coffee in 1873, but it is inside the foul ground line as laid down in Capt. Selby's chart of this Coast and it is the latest survey 1850 and 51. It is possible that Steamers could find a safe anchorage inside of the rocks above water off this Port. This could be easily ascertained by having the ground carefully swept in order to ascertain whether there is foul ground inside of them, and in the passage North of them, also if a safe entrance is to be found to the southward of them. If the examination is favourable and there is sufficient room for a Steamer to swing round when inside, the advantage to Government and all concerned will be complete. The gap between the two rocks could at little cost be filled up with Beaton if necessary

If there should not be room to swing, the ground being otherwise free of rocks, it would only be a question of moorings head and stern. Ships' Boats should never attempt to land on any part of the Coast from Cape Comorin up to Quilon, as there is at all times a heavy surf on the Beach.

TENGAPCTNUM—About 5 miles N. W. by W. from Colachel is the town of Tengapatnum Lat. $8^{\circ} 13' 30''$ Long. $77^{\circ} 10' E$. Off the mouth of the river (south of it) is the Island of Inniyelpan-par or Eniam having a Church and other buildings on it—there are 5 other Islets with rocks above and under water near to it. The river is navigable for boats in the rainy season from June to October for some distance inland, a considerable trade, principally in saltfish, is carried on from this place and other villages along the Coast with Ceylon.

COVALUM or **RUTTERA POINT** in the charts, is higher than the adjoining low land, from which it runs up terminating in a high Bluff. There is a small Bungalow on the top of it which may be seen in passing. The Coast between Tengapatnum and this is bold to approach having 18 to 20 fathoms 2 miles off shore.

TREVANDRUM or **TEEROOVANANTAPOORUM**. The seat of the Government and Capital of the Kingdom of Travancore is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles East from Shunggoomooogum on the sea Beach. The Fort cannot be seen from the sea, but a Flagstaff stands about the centre of it opposite the palace,* another further to N. E. is at the British Residency; on a Hill to the North of the Fort stands the Observatory and can be distinctly made out in passing by its three Domes. Very few public Observatories in Europe have been so well found in Instruments and all by the most celebrated makers. It is in Lat. $8^{\circ} 30' 35'' N$. and Long. $77^{\circ} E$. The country around is extremely beautiful and variegated. East from Trevandrum about 7 miles is a remarkable round Conical Hill called Namum, or Bringal Hill in the charts, and forms a good mark for this part of the Coast being easily distinguished from the other Hills laying like it, between the Ghauts and the Coast. The Ghauts here are very high rising over 6,000 feet.

ANIENGO or **UNCHEE TYNKEL**. The Fort is in Lat. $8^{\circ} 39' 40'' N$. and Long. $76^{\circ} 45' 15'' E$.—once a place of considerable importance and the earliest settlement of the late

* Since destroyed by lightning.

Hon'ble East India Company on the Malabar Coast. Orme the Historian was born here, and here resided Elizabeth Draper to whom Sterne addressed his letters to Eliza. The first British Resident to the Court of Travancore John Toller died and was buried here in 1777. The Fort was deserted some time prior to the commencement of the present century, the lower mast of the old Flagstaff still stands on the North Western angle of the Fort. The town is to the North of it, and a large Roman Catholic Church with some ancient monuments principally Dutch, but the place has a forsaken appearance. It is not easily distinguished from the offing, being hid by Coconut trees. There is generally a heavy surf rolling in on the shore, and the place offers no inducement for a ship to anchor, fresh water not being procurable, and the anchorage inside of 10 fathoms foul and rocky.

WURKULLA. Immediately to the North of the Anjengo River rises the Wirkulla Cliff to about 200 feet, extending along the Coast to the Northward 6 miles. From thence an inland navigable water communication extends by means of canals, the large estuaries at Quilon, Alleppey and Cochin, up to Chowghaut, a distance of over 130 miles, and at a trifling cost could be made so to the Madras Railway Station at Tiroor 18 miles distant; as during the S. W. Monsoon cargo boats go to that point on the Madras Railway. The Wirkulla Cliffs are now being tunnelled through, and will, when completed connect this water communication with Trevandrum from whence there is a canal to Wirkulla, being for the most part a natural Backwater and separated from the sea by a sand bank varying from a few yards to 5 miles in breadth, and upon which all the sea Port Towns of the Coast are situated. The estuaries too, carry considerable depths throughout, and in many parts reach far inland, into which all the watershed of the country is received, and the rivers being more or less navigable for considerable distances inland. Travancore has thus rare natural facilities to the development of her wealth and commerce which few other countries possess, and no system of Railways could attain to.

QUILON. The Flagstaff in Lat. $8^{\circ} 53' 30''$ N. Long. $76^{\circ} 36'$ E. by Lieut Taylor I. N., a place of considerable importance in the time of the Portuguese and Dutch, and also during the Honorable East India Co's Government of India. A considerable Military force was kept up here until 1832, when the station was reduced to one Regiment. It exported

a considerable quantity of cloth and indigo, but this branch of industry, and the general trade of the place has much fallen off. The point near the Flagstaff runs out a little in the sea, and is higher than the Coast North and South of it. Three quarters of a mile S. E. of the point is a reef with 4 fathoms close to. The anchorage is with the Flagstaff N. to N. by E. in 8 or 10 fathoms, small vessels anchor further in the S. E. of the Flagstaff and reef in 5 fathoms.

Great caution is necessary in approaching this part of the coast, as an extensive reef and detached rocks stretch from the South of the point 3 miles to seaward and 7 miles North to Iveker or Ibic River. A ship therefore in passing or working along the coast should keep the lead going, and not come under 12 fathoms, as that is the depth close to this dangerous reef. With a fair wind and not bound to any part of the coast 22 to 23 fathoms would be prudent soundings to preserve from Cape Comorin to the North of the Quilon reef as these soundings will carry a ship well clear of the Crocodile Rock. A light house is being built on Cadea Patnum Point to mark the vicinity of the Crocodile danger, but "the Lead, Latitude and Look out" should never be relaxed, particularly in the vicinity of dangers and when standing in for the land.

The ship Lady Hodgkinson from England bound to Bombay with Troops, and a valuable cargo, on the fore noon of the 22nd of December 1858 (the finest month in the year) while standing along shore to the Northward with the land wind and smooth water, ran on the *inside* of the Quilon Reef and became a total wreck. It was said a leadsmen was in the chains, if so, the lead must have been over hove, as the ship was not more than 800 yards from the shore and for sometime in little more than her own draft of water.

The coast from Ivika River North to Alleppey is fringed with cocoanut trees and is safe to approach to 7 and 8 fathoms 3 or 4 miles off shore.

PORCAUD, Porcat and in the old charts Porca is in Lat. $9^{\circ} 21' 25''$ N. Long. $76^{\circ} 23'$ E.—was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Portuguese and afterwards of the Dutch. The factory was washed away by the sea in 1742, a canal running within a few yards of the Beach connects this place with the Backwater. Off this place, is the present Southern limit of the remarkable smooth water for which Alleppey has been so long celebrated. Indications of shift-

ing its locality continue, as the smooth water spot about 3 miles to the North of Alleppey appears to be increasing. The change will not, however, be so sudden as not to admit of ample notice being transmitted to Navigators and all interested in the trade of the coast.

CHETTICAUD, a village $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles North from Alleppey Lat. $9^{\circ} 32' 33''$ North Long. $76^{\circ} 23' 10''$ East, is at the Southern limit of an extent of smooth water which has been observed forming for the past five Monsoons, presenting the same general features as that now at Porcaud. To the Northward and Westward of the village, the sea breaks in 5 to 6 fathoms in shore of which it is calm with a soft bottom. From a remote period, Alleppey has been known to Navigators as a natural harbour of refuge, and the following account of it is extracted from Penkerton's East Indies. "Capt. Cope says 'Mud Bay is a place that, I believe, few can parallel in the world. It lies on the shore of St. Andrea, about half a league out in the sea, and is open to the wide ocean, and has neither Island nor Bank, to break off the force of the billows, which come rolling with great violence in all other parts of the Coast, in the South West Monsoon, but on the bank of mud, lose themselves in a moment, and ships lie on it as secure as in the best harbour without motion or disturbance.'"

The centre of this smooth water anchorage, is now 6 miles to the South of the Light House, and the following directions are published for the guidance of Mariners seeking shelter in that safe anchorage.

The remarkable smooth water anchorage is now in Latitude $9^{\circ} 23' N$; a Red Buoy in 5 fathoms off the Town of Ambalapalay marks the anchorage. The Alleppey Light House bears from the Buoy North $\frac{1}{2}$ East by compass, distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, off shore about two and a half miles, and will be continued to mark this smooth water anchorage during the S.W. Monsoon, or from the beginning of May until the end of October in each year—when it will be taken up for cleaning and painting ready to be placed in position in the following May.

Ships running for the anchorage should, after sighting the Buoy, keep along in 7 fathoms until it bears well to the Eastward, when they can run in and anchor to leeward either to the westward or in shore of it, in 5 or 3 fathoms of water, taking care to give the moorings of the Buoy a clear berth.

During heavy gales in the S. W. Monsoon the sea breaks in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms West of the Buoy; inside of this, it is

at once calm. The bottom is soft mud and the soundings very even and regular. A quarter of a mile inside the Buoy there is four gradually shoaling to three, two and one fathoms 60 yards from the Beach.

In coming to an anchor the officer in charge should see that the anchor is clear and the chain stopped up clear of the stock, and to let go only after the ship has gathered good stern way. If the ship has put in distress, or is to remain any time, the whole cable should be given.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the Coast in April, May and June, also in October and November; a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the Coast or in Cochin road to seek shelter at Naraka! or on the mud Bank, 6½ miles south of Alleppey. The S. W. Monsoon sets in at Alleppey generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the Monsoons have not been so regular and less rain has fallen than usual probably from the large tracts of forests felled and immense grass fires.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alleppey occurs at 9-40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4-40 P. M.

The general direction of the Wind during the S. W. Monsoon at Alleppey is from W. N. W. to N. W.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

Master Attendant Alleppey.



BOAT RULES.

*For the Port of Colachel, provisionally sanctioned by
His Highness the Maha Rajah.*

1. The Customs' Officer shall be the Master Attendant and shall have control over the Boats and crews working at the Port.
2. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo will on application be supplied by the Master Attendant.
3. The number of boats shall not be less than 20 to be held in readiness at the Port. They shall be in sound and seaworthy condition.
4. The boats shall be numbered in large white figures in English and Vernacular and registered in the Master Attendant's Office according to form (A.) annexed.
5. The owners of boats so numbered and registered shall have licenses granted them by the Master Attendant in form (B.) annexed.
6. No boats will be permitted to ply in the Port unless previously numbered and registered.
7. All boat hire for shipping and landing cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule.
8. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Register.
9. Half hire to be added for boats that have to be employed after 6 p. m. and on Sundays.
10. Should the cargo be damaged through carelessness on the part of the boat owners or the men employed by them the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit.
11. For goods damaged by rain, boat owners will not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins.
12. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.
13. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which license has been granted or otherwise conform to the above rules without reasonable cause, shall be liable on conviction before the local Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rs. For a repetition of the offence, the offender shall be liable to a higher penalty not exceeding 20 Rs. and forfeiture of license.

14. If any boatman serving in licensed boats by wilful neglect or desertion of duty cause any impediment to the service of such boats he shall be liable on conviction before the local Magistrate to such punishment as may be called for by each case within the power vested on him by the existing Regulation.

15. In case any person uses without having previously taken out a license any boat for shipping or landing goods and passengers at the Port, he shall be liable on conviction before the Magistrate to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. and the boat so used shall be confiscated.

16. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the license will be withdrawn and the number on the boat obliterated.

17. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Office of the Master Attendant within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rs.

18. Each registered boat holder shall sign a declaration at the time of the issue of the license that he has comprehended and has consented to conform to the above rules.

19. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

20. The above rules are not to be considered as interfering with Ships' boats or Pleasure boats taking off and landing passengers and their baggage or ships' stores all of which however must be embarked within the limits of the port.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,

DEWAN.

Huzoor Cutcherry,
Trevandrum, 30th Oct., 1873. }

Form A.

Register No.	Name of the owner.	Name of the Crew.	Capacity of the boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of license.

FORM B.

I hereby permit _____ to use the Boat hereunder specified at the Port of Colachel under the rules dated 30th October 1873, sanctioned by the Government.

I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in the Register.	Dimensions.		Capacity.	Name of License holder.	No. of Crew.	Names of Do.
	Length.	Thick-ness.				

SCHEDULE.

Boat hire for taking Cargo.

To Barges, Ships and Steamers.

		Ch.	C.	
I	Coffee in boxes weighing between 2 and 3 Cwt.	3	8	per box.
II	Do. in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 Cwt.	1	"	" bag.
To Native Vessels.				
III	Tamarind.....	1	"	" bundle.
IV	Fish.....	4	10	" 4 bundles.
V	Jaggery.....	4	"	" 3 Do.
VI	Cocoanuts with husk.....	28	"	" 1,000.
VII	Do. without husk.....	16	"	" 1,000.
VIII	Coir.....	10	"	" Candy.
IX	Timber.....	10	"	" Do.
X	Ballast.....	4	"	" Ton.
The above rates in regard to Native Vessels to be increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ for ship &c.....				
XI	Landing general Cargo from ship &c.....	10	8	" 14 Cwt.
XII	Do. do. do. from Native Vessels.....	8	"	" Do.
XIII	Landing general Cargo in return boats $\frac{1}{4}$ of the above rate.....	2	"	" per head.
XIV	Passengers.....	2	"	" per head.
XV	Boat hire for a full day.....	56	"	"

BOAT RULES.

*For the Port of Allepoy, Sanctioned by His Highness
the Mahu Rajah.*

1. An Officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all Boats and crews plying in the Port.
2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.
3. For the purposes of carrying out these Rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.
4. Similarly the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.
5. Where breaches of these Rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.
6. From and after the 20th Instant, 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 License in the manner hereinafter mentioned.
7. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.
8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.
9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application, inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is sea-worthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.
10. A fee of 2 Rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.
11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.
12. 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 in black English figures on one side and in Malayalam figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number, or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.
13. If any person who is not a boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number he shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to

imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 90 days; and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed Schedule (C) which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boat, man or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale.

Boats carrying one to two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees, or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower. And any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of Boats and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master Attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment, or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence or if in any case life may

have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. 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.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the Boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boat men shall be decided by the Boat Master or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's Office within one week of such transfer, in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, in default to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or Ships' stores, all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

34. All Boat owners shall have their Boats inspected and Registered as required by the above Rules within the 20th Instant.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,

DEWAN.

Heazoor Cutcherry, }
6th October 1874. }

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of Alleppy.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No of Crew.	Capacity of the Boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit _____ to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of Alleppy under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the Rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. 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.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Alleppey, Master Attendant's Office, }

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} *Signature of Master Attendant.*

C.

Schedule of Boat Hire for the Port of Alleppey.

No.	Articles.	Boat-hire.		
		Rs.	Ch.	Pa.
1	Cocoanuts per 1,000 with Husk.....	1	8	"
2	Do. Do. without Do.	"	15	"
3	Copra.....	"	"	"
4	Ginger.....	} per Candy.....	8	"
5	Turneric.....			
6	Wheat and other grains.....			
7	Iron, Copper, China, Cash and other Metals.....	Do.....	8	"
8	Cotton.....	Do.....	14	"
9	Coir.....	Do.....	10	"
10	Rope.....	Do.....	10	"
11	Europe Twist.....	per Bale.....	4	"
12	Long Cloth.....	Do.....	5	"
13	Silk cases each.....	Do.....	2	"
14	China paper.....	per box.....	3	"
15	Umbrellas.....	Do.....	4	"
16	Crackers.....	Do.....	4	"
17	China plates, basins &c.....	Do.....	2	"
18	Do. Jars.....	per 100.....	1	7
19	Do. preserves.....	per cases.....	"	2
20	Tea.....	per chest.....	"	4
21	8, 15 Caty Boxes.....	Do.....	"	1 8
22	Spice.....	Do.....	"	14
23	Paddy.....	per 100 Parahs.....	"	8
24	Firewood.....	per 1500 Billets.....	"	14
25	Water.....	per Hhds.....	"	6
26	Do.....	per Leagner.....	1	"
27	Do. in bulk.....	per Boat.....	1	"
28	Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing.....	Do.....	1	2
29	Shipping Planks.....	per Corge.....	1	"
30	Do. Do. Double.....	Do.....	2	"
31	Do. Timber Logs.....	per Candy.....	"	4

Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays or beyond the hours specified in rule 16 during ordinary days.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of Hire for Boats.

Single Boat with 6 Oars in fair weather to Pattamar 10 Chs.—Ships 20 Chs.
 Ditto, 4 do. do. do. 8 Chs.—do. 14 Chs.
 Ditto, 3 do. do. do. 7 Chs.—do. 12 Chs.
 Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul four rates.
 A Boat detained over 1½ Hour, double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates—and so on.
 Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double Boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,

Deewan.

FORM D.*Register of Able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.*

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

SIGNATURE OF MASTER ARJENDANI.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 of the Boat Rules for the Port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875, that in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,*Donvan*

Huzoor Ootcherry,
28th June 1876.
16th Augy 1881.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOM CHOWKEYS.

<i>Supt's. Ranges.</i>	<i>Chowkey.</i>
Arambooly	Arambooly. Poonacoolum. Alavakara. Unyegramum.
Colachel	Manacody. Colachel. Puttanum. Poar. Villinjum.
Tangacherry (or Quilon)	Poonthoray. Anjengo. Paravoor. Tangacherry. Kayencolum
Alleppey	Alleppey. Katoor.
Areecooty	Manakodum. Areecooty. Velloothooly. Kundansad. Chathansad. Varanpulay. Monumbom or Palliport. Bagawathekota. Ramaswerunkota. Eddapully.
Ariekavoo	Achenkovil Kolathoorpula. Ariekavoo.

Besides these, there are two Chowkeys, viz: at Vellyamuttam and Perooventhanum, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills.

RULES REGARDING HIRE OF MARACAN AND BOWERS.

WHEREAS the rates at which Bowers and Maracan are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter :

As.P.

Every Bower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile. 6 Cash=0 2	
Do. do. of empty do. for do... 8 Cash=0 1	
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat per day.....2½ Fan.=5 7	
If Bowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be } 1 Fan.=2 2	paid Batta at the rate every day of

The persons for whom Bowers, &c., are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The Bowers, &c., must be paid before they are expected to move the boat.

(Signed) T. MADAVA BOW.

DEWAN.

According to the foregoing Rules, the rates of hire will be as follow :

	Distance	Hire of a Rover for going with loaded Cabin Boat		Do for going & coming with loaded Cabin Boat		Do for going with loaded & coming with empty Cabin Boat		Do for going with load & returning with out load	
		Mile		Mile		Mile		Mile	
		Single Hire	Double Hire	Single Hire	Double Hire	Single Hire	Double Hire	Single Hire	Double Hire
From TREVANDRUM to									
Anjengo ...	19	7	2	14	4	10	11	9	11
Coktotum ...	22	8	1	16	8	12	6	10	5
Shernee Kadavoo	24	9	.	18	..	13	8	11	4
From NADAYARA to									
Quilon ...	12	4	8	9	..	6	12	5	10
.. QUILON to									
Chowray...	7	2	10	5	4	3	15	3	4
Ponmanay ...	9	3	6	6	12	5	1	4	3
Karunagapully ..	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	..
Kayencolum ..	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5
Araepand ..	30	11	4	22	8	16	14	14	1
Mavehkaray ..	25	9	6	18	12	14	1	11	11
Thurconapalay ..	26	10	8	21	..	15	12	13	2
Karumady	37	13	14	27	12	20	13	17	5
Ambalapalay ...	38	14	1	28	8	21	6	17	13
Alleppey...	49	18	6	36	12	27	9	22	15
Araeaud ...	53	19	14	39	12	29	13	24	13
Cottayam ...	64	21	..	48	..	36	..	30	..
Shoratalay ...	66	24	12	49	8	37	2	30	15
Vycome ...	74	27	12	55	8	41	10	34	11
Araecooty ...	80	30	..	60	..	45	..	37	8
Cochin ...	88	33	..	66	..	49	8	41	4
Alwaye ...	108	40	8	81	..	60	12	50	10
Paroor ...	108	40	8	81	..	60	12	50	10
Carupadana ...	130	48	12	97	8	73	2	60	13
Pathanapurum..	33	12	6	21	12	18	9	15	7
From ALLEPPEY to									
Cottayam ...	15	5	10	11	1	8	7	7	..
.. Do. to									
Chunganachery...	12	4	8	9	..	6	12	5	10
From Chunganachery									
to Sharetalay ...	26	9	..	18	..	13	8	11	4
..Cottayam to Cochin	31	11	10	23	4	17	7	14	8
.. Mavehkaray to									
Alleppey ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5

From Coktotum to Nadaya via the Varkala Hill 6 Miles
 .. Sherneecadavoo across the Hill to Nadaya 4 Do

.. Nadayara to Paravoor 4 Do
 .. Varkala to Do 7 Do

RULES REGARDING HIRE OF PALANKEEN BEARERS, CARTS AND COOLIES.

1.—The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom (Indian league of 4 miles,) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and 1 Cavady Cooly shall be 2 rupees for each cauthom.

2.—Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or 1 rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3.—The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and 1 Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrums per cauthom.

4.—If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and 3 cash for the first day, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5.—A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of, shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mule, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to travel back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6.—The hire for a Cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for a cauthom.

7.—The hire for a Baggage Cooly shall be 8 cash per mule, or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8.—All applications for bearers, coolies, carts, and boats for parties travelling from Trevandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trevandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts, and baggage boats at Trevandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sherangheel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies, and with the Superintendent of Police at Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers and coolies.

9.—All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trevandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to, by the Superintendent of Police at Quilon, in a similar mode.

10.—Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, and coolies &c., from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent and Superintendent of Police at that Station.

11.—Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12.—No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of the d&k laid will be paid on demand.

13.—A Memo. of the charges will be furnished to the travellers either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the Police Officer who supplies the bearers, &c.

N. B.—As bearers, &c. are not readily procurable at all stations it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

RULES REGARDING GRANT OF LAND FOR CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.

MEMORANDUM.

1st. A tax of three-fourths of a Queen's Rupee will be payable to the Sircar annually on every acre of land granted excepting such area within the limits of the grant as may be unfit for cultivation and shall have been so designated in the grant. The Sircar tax shall remain unaltered till the year 1067 M. E., after which time the Sircar will have power to make any modification which circumstances may render desirable; but it is stipulated that no increase of the assessment of these lands will be made except in concurrence with and in proportion to a revision of the assessment of the Kingdom generally.

2nd. The Grantee can appropriate to his own use within the limits of the grant all timber, except the following :

Teak,	Ebony,
Cole Teak,	Caroonthaly,
Blackwood,	Sandal-wood,

Should he carry any timber without the limits of his grant, it will be subject to the payment of Koothicanum or Customs Duty or both as the case may be, in the same way as timber ordinarily felled. In the case of the excepted timber, the grantee is required to pay seigniorage, according to the undermentioned Scale :

Teak.....	Rs. 10 per Candy
Cole Teak.....	„ 4 do.
Blackwood	„ 10 do.
Ebony	„ 5 do.
Caroonthaly	„ 8 do.
Sandal-wood	„ 25 do.

The grantee is bound to deliver to the Sircar all Ivory, Cardamoms, and other Royalties produced in the land, and all captured Elephants, and he will be paid the regulated price for the articles of produce and the regulated reward for the Elephants.

3rd. All established rights of way shall be respected by the purchaser or holder of the land, and such ways shall be at least 21 feet wide. It is to be considered that there is a natural right of way through the land when such is necessary, in order to render the neighbouring land available; but should a road be made where none before existed, the grantee shall receive compensation for any improvements thereby destroyed.

4th. No exclusive rights of water beyond what is necessary for the use of the plantation shall be considered to be conveyed by the grant.

5th. Should the Sircar have occasion to take up any such portion of the land in question as may be improved by the purchaser for the purpose of constructing roads, channels or other public works, compensation shall be paid at a fair valuation.

6th. While the Sircar will enforce the regular payment of tax due to it on the grant at the period specified in the Deed of Grant, it shall not in the case of lands paying the assessment from the first lay down conditions obliging the grantee to cultivate or clear any specific portion of the grant within a specified time. But should the applicant so desire, land for planting Coffee will be granted free of assessment for 5 years, on condition that quarter of the land shall be cleared and planted within the first 3 years, failing which the whole assessment shall be levied in the fourth year.

7th. The grantees shall always use their best exertions to prevent the produce of their estates being exported except on payment of the regulated duty at the Custom Houses, and to prevent smugglers of articles of Sircar Monopoly and criminals in general obtaining any kind of protection on the estates.

8th. The lands applied for shall be granted in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property, but every case of transfer shall be made known to the Sircar, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax if a portion of the holding is transferred.

9th. The discovery of useful mines and treasures within the limits of the grants shall be communicated to the Sircar and grantees shall in respect to such mines and treasures abide by the decision of the Sircar.

10th. The produce of lands held under these rules will be liable to duty on export in common with other produce exported from the Kingdom, but no special duty will be imposed on such produce. The present export duty on Coffee is five per cent. on the Tariff valuation, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ Chucckrums per maund of 25 lbs. English.

11th. The Cultivation of the lands shall not interfere in any way with the production of Cardamoms, whether the culture of that spice be conducted on the part of the Sircar or by private individuals, and no lands will be granted which the Sircar has special reasons to reserve.

T. MADAVA ROW,

DEWAN.

Trevandrum, 8th March 1862.

**NOTIFICATION REGARDING PROPOSED AUCTION
SALE OF LAND FOR CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.**

WHEREAS it has been found that in consequence of several parties applying for the same tracts of waste land, inconveniences are incident to the existing system of granting land, it has been resolved by the Government of Travancore that, from the 16th December, 1864, [3rd Margaly, 1040] waste lands suited for the cultivation of Coffee shall, until further notice, be sold by public Auction to the highest bidder, under rules which will be shortly published, at an upset price of one British Rupee per acre, but in all other respects under the same conditions as those described in the Memo. dated 8th March 1862.

T. MADAVA ROW,

DEWAN.

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY.
TRAVANDEUM, 15th Dec., 1864. }

REGULATION II OF $\frac{1040}{1864-65}$

A REGULATION to provide for the Adjudication of claims to Waste Lands passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on 24th April 1865.

Whereas it is expedient to make special provisions for the speedy adjudication of claims which may be preferred to waste lands proposed to be sold or otherwise dealt with on account of the Sircar, and of objections taken to the sale or other disposition of such lands, it is enacted as follows:—

1. When any claim shall be preferred to any waste land proposed to be sold or otherwise dealt with on account of the Sircar or when any objections shall be taken to the sale or other disposition of such land, the Dewan shall, if the claim or objection be preferred within the period mentioned in the advertisement to be issued for the sale or other disposition of such land, which period shall not be less than three months, proceed to make an enquiry into the claim or objection.

2. The Dewan shall call upon the claimant or objector to produce any evidence or documents upon which he may rely in proof of his claim or objection; and after considering the

same and making any further enquiry that may appear, proper, shall dispose of the case by an order for the admission or rejection of the claim or objection, and if the land is proposed to be sold, for the sale of the same, subject to any condition or preservation, which to the Dewan shall appear to be proper. If the land is ordered to be sold subject to any condition or reservation, such condition or reservation shall be notified to intending purchasers at the time of sale.

3. Pending an enquiry into any claim or objection under the last preceding Section, the Dewan shall postpone the sale or other disposition of the land, and if he shall order that such claim or objection be rejected, he shall further postpone the sale or other disposition of the land to allow the claimant or objector to contest the order of rejection in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. If the Dewan shall consider the claim or objection to be established and that the sale or other disposition of the land should not take place, he shall stop the sale or other disposition of the land.

5. If the Dewan shall order that the claim or objection be rejected, or that the land be sold subject to any condition or reservation, or that it be otherwise dealt with he shall cause a copy of such order to be delivered to the claimant or objector, and if such claimant or objector shall not, within one week from the delivery of such copy or within such further time as the Dewan, for any special reason to be recorded, shall see fit to grant, give notice in writing to the Dewan, that he intends to contest such order, the order shall be final. If the claimant or objector shall, within the time allowed, give such notice, he shall either be ordered to institute a suit in the ordinary Civil Courts to establish his claim or objection within thirty days from the giving of such order or be directed within a fixed date to appear before any special commission that may be constituted and authorized by His Highness the Maha Rajah for the trial of such cases; failing which, the order of rejection of the Dewan shall be final. Any commission constituted, as aforesaid, shall have the powers of a Civil Court in conducting the examination into the cases it is authorized to try, and their decision shall not be set aside or altered by any procedure of the Civil Courts.

6. No claim to any land or to compensation or damages in respect of any land sold or otherwise dealt with, on account of the Sircar as waste land, shall be received after the

expiration of one year from the date on which such land shall have been delivered by the Sircar to the purchaser or otherwise dealt with. If within one year after any lands have been delivered by the Sircar to the purchaser or otherwise dealt with any claimant or objector shall prefer a claim to the land so delivered or otherwise dealt with, or an objection to such sale or to compensation or damages in respect thereof, in the Civil Court, and shall show good and sufficient reason for not having preferred his claim or objection to the Dewan within the period limited under Section I of this Regulation, such Court shall file the claim or objection, and dispose of it in the same way as suits of other kinds. The report of the officer employed to give delivery or to take possession on the part of the Sircar of the land sold or otherwise dealt with shall be conclusive evidence as to the date on which such delivery was made or possession was taken.

7. In any case in which the land has been sold, if the Court shall be of opinion that the claim of the claimant is established, the Court shall not award the claimant possession of the land in dispute, but shall order him to receive from the Sircar Treasury by way of compensation a sum equal to the price at which the land was sold in addition to the cost of suit.

8. An award under the provisions of the last preceding Section shall be in full satisfaction of the claim of the claimant or objector and shall bar any future claim on his part in respect to the land in suit resting on the same cause of action or on a cause of action which existed prior to the date of the sale or other disposition of the land on account of the Sircar.

9. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to prevent the Sircar from awarding to any claimant of waste land sold on account of the Sircar on proof to the satisfaction of the Sircar of the claim of such claimant (notwithstanding that he may not have preferred his claim either to the Dewan or to the Court within the period prescribed by this Regulation) such amount of compensation for the said land within the limit as to amount mentioned in Section VII of this Regulation, if the land have been sold not subject to any condition or reservation as to the Sircar may seem proper.

SIGN MANUAL.

RULES FOR THE SALE OF WASTE LAND ON THE TRAVANCORE HILLS.

1. Waste lands, in which no rights of private proprietorship, or exclusive occupancy exist, and which may not be reserved, as hereinafter provided, may, until future notice, be sold under the following Rules:—

2. Applications for lands shall be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, directly in the case of natives, and through the British Resident, in the case of Europeans, and shall comprise the following particulars:

(a) The estimated area of the lot applied for.

(b) The situation of the lot and its boundaries, as accurately as can be stated.

3. No lot shall exceed five hundred acres. But any person may apply for several contiguous lots, each not exceeding the above limits.

4. Every lot shall be compact, and shall include no more than one tract of land capable of being surrounded by a ring fence, and when the lot touches a public road, navigable river, canal, or backwater, the length of the road or water frontage shall not exceed one-half of the depth of the lot.

5. No lot shall be sold until the area has been estimated by the Sircar authorities. Before the title deed is granted, the lot shall be surveyed.

6. If on receipt of an application under Rule 2 the Dewan has reason to believe, that the lot applied for is saleable under these Rules, he shall call upon the applicant to give such security not exceeding the estimated cost of the demarcation and survey, by deposit of cash, or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary and sufficient, to provide for the contingency referred to in Rule 2, unless the land has been already surveyed and demarcated. A deposit paid as above required will be refunded at the sale under Rule 13.

7. If the applicant fails to furnish security under Rule 6, within (6) six weeks from the date of demand, his application shall be null and void.

8. On receipt of the security required under Rule 6, the Dewan shall, as soon as possible, cause the area of the land applied for to be estimated by the Sircar authorities. He shall then advertise the lot for sale on a given day to be fixed so as to admit of the notice required in Rule 9, being given.

9. The advertisement shall be in English and in Malayalam, and shall specify the locality, extent, and boundaries of

the lot, the annual assessment, and the place, time and conditions of sale. It shall be posted for three months at least on the land itself as well as in the neighbouring villages, in the offices of the Dewan, the Dewan Peishcar and the Tahsildar of the Talook, and in the nearest Police Office. The Dewan shall, at his discretion, fix the time and place of sale and may alter both if necessary, provided that not less than 14 days' notice be publicly given of every such alteration, and that no land be sold until it has been advertised, as aforesaid, for three full months at least. A notification of the intended sale shall also be inserted in the *Travancore Gazette*.

10. The Dewan shall send a written notice of the place, and time of sale, as also any alteration under the provisions of Rule 9, to the applicant: but no sale shall be disturbed in consequence of the non-receipt of such notice or delayed in consequence of the non-appearance of the applicant.

11. An applicant withdrawing his application prior to the sale of the lot, will be entitled to the refund of so much only of his deposit, where deposit has been paid by him under Rule 6, as may not have been expended. Where no deposit has been paid, he will still be liable to make good any expense which the Sircar may have incurred, in consequence of his application and its withdrawal.

12. On the withdrawal of an application it shall be discretionary with the Dewan to proceed with the sale of the lot or not as he considers best for the public interest.

13. The upset price shall in all cases be one Rupee an acre to include all survey expenses. If the original applicant (who may have paid the deposit) be the purchaser, he shall receive credit for his deposit in payment; otherwise the amount of deposit shall be paid to him from the sale proceeds.

14. If before the time of sale no claim of private proprietorship or of exclusive occupancy or of any other right incompatible with the sale of the lot under these Rules be preferred, the lot shall be advertised and be put up to Auction and sold to the highest bidder above the upset price subject to an annual assessment of three-fourths of a Queen's Rupee on every acre of land granted; the assessment being payable, either from the first year after the date of completion of sale, where the grantee does not bind himself to cultivate or clear any specific portion of the grant within a specific time; or from the sixth year after the date where the grantee binds himself to clear and plant a quarter of the land within the first three years, failing which, the whole of the assessment shall be levied in the fourth year, or

in other words, the assessment will be levied from the date of completion of sale in arrears.

15. The successful bidder shall immediately on the sale being declared, pay down 10 per cent. of the price and the residue of the purchase money shall be paid in full within 30 days.

16. The sale shall be conducted under, and subject to the following conditions :

(1.) The highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot; and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and re-sold.

(2.) If the purchaser shall pay to the Sircar the residue of his purchase money, he shall thereupon be placed in possession of the lot, pending survey.

(3.) All persons desirous of becoming purchasers are to satisfy themselves as to the identity, correct description, the estimated area, &c., of the lot, previous to the sale: as by having the lot knocked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have waived all objections to the lot embracing any tract unfit for cultivation, to any mistakes that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the lot, as well as to any other error whatever in the particulars of the property.

(4.) If the purchase shall not be completed by the 30th day from the day of sale, the purchaser shall pay to the Sircar interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the remainder of his purchase money, from the day of sale until the purchase shall be completed, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of sale reserved by the 5th condition, if the purchase money be not paid within one year.

(5.) If the purchaser shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions or any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited and retained by the Sircar, and the Sircar shall be at liberty to re-sell the lot either by public auction or private contract, without the necessity of previously tendering a conveyance to the purchaser; and the deficiency, if any, arising from such re-sale together with all expenses attending it, shall be made good by the purchaser at the present sale, who shall so neglect or refuse, as and for liquidated damages.

17. Claims of private proprietorship or of exclusive occupancy, or of any right affecting the sale of the land under the Rules, shall be disposed of under the provisions of Regulation II of the year 1040.

18. Reserves of grazing and forest land, of land for the growth of firewood, for building sites, for the growth of

timber, &c., or required for other special purpose, are not to be sold under these Rules without the express sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

19. As soon as the actual area of the lot purchased has been ascertained by survey, a grant shall be made to the purchaser (provided he shall have paid his purchase money in full) in the form hereto annexed and marked A. Should the actual area as ascertained by survey be more than one-tenth less than the area as estimated before the sale, the purchaser shall be refunded a proportionate part of his purchase money in respect of such deficiency beyond one-tenth. Should the actual area be more than one-tenth in excess of the area as estimated, such excess beyond one-tenth shall revert to the Sircar, and the purchaser shall forthwith yield up possession thereof.

20. Arrears of annual assessment on the lands sold shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of ordinary land Revenue.

21. Lands sold under these Rules shall continue subject to all general taxes and local rates payable by Law or Custom.

22. Lands sold under these Rules shall be held in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property: but every case of transfer shall be made known to the Sircar; who shall have the right of apportioning the tax, if a portion of the holding is transferred.

23. The existing and customary rights of the Sircar, of other proprietors and of the public, in existing roads and paths and in streams running through or bounding lands sold under these Rules, are reserved, and in no way affected by the sale of such lands.

24. Nothing contained in these Rules shall be held to debar the Sircar from granting waste land on Puttah, Cowle, or otherwise at discretion as heretofore.

SIGN MANUAL.

FORM A.

Know all Men by these Presents, that _____
Dewan of Travancore, in behalf of the Travancore Sircar,
has hereby this day, being the day of _____ in the
Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and _____ granted
under the Rules for the Sale of Waste Land passed by His
Highness the Maha Rajah, under date _____ to A.
B. of _____ his Heirs, Executors, Administrators
and Assigns for Coffee cultivation in consideration of the pur-
chase money or sum of Rs. _____ duly paid by the

said A. B., the tract of land measuring British
 Statute Acres, situated on Hills, in the District
 of bounded as mentioned in the Schedule here-
 under written and delineated in the Map of survey hereto
 annexed, to be holden by the grantee, subject to the follow-
 ing conditions:—

1. A tax of three-fourths of a Queen's Rupee will be pay-
 able to the Sircar annually on every acre of land sold. The
 tax shall remain unaltered till the year $\frac{1007 \text{ H } 7}{1880 \text{ of } A \text{ D}}$ after
 which time, the Sircar will have the power to make any mo-
 dification which circumstances may render desirable, but it
 is stipulated that no increase of the assessment of these lands
 will be made except in concurrence with and in proportion
 to a general revision of the assessment of the lands of the
 Travancore State. If, however, the export duty is eventually
 given up, the assessment on Coffee lands will be raised in
 due proportion.

2. The aforesaid annual tax is payable in one sum to the
 Tahsildar of the District of on or before
 the 30th day of June of each year without formal demand
 from the Tahsildar.

3. Arrears of assessment or tax shall be treated in the
 same manner as arrears of ordinary land revenue, and be
 subject to the same mode of realization.

4. The grantee shall maintain permanent boundary marks
 around his grant, and keep them in good repair, on failure
 of which, after due notice, it shall be competent to the Sircar
 to cause such marks, as it may deem necessary to be put up,
 and to levy the cost of the same with all expenses attendant
 thereon in the manner prescribed in the foregoing Section.

5. The grantee can appropriate to his own use within
 the limits of the grant all timber, except the following, and
 such as may hereafter be reserved:

Teak,	Ebony,
Cole Teak,	Caroonthaly,
Blackwood,	Sandalwood.

Should he carry any timber without the limits of his grant,
 it will be subject to the payment of Koothikanom or Customs
 Duty, or both, as the case may be, in the same way as tim-
 ber ordinarily felled. In the case of the excepted timber,
 the grantee is required to pay seigniorage according to the
 undermentioned Scale:

Teak. ....Rs. 10 per Candy	Ebony.....Rs. 5 per Candy.
Cole Teak ,, 4 ,, "	Caroonthaly,, 8 ,, "
Blackwood,, 10 ,, "	Sandalwood,, 25 ,, "

The grantee is bound to deliver to the Sircar all Ivory, Cardamoms, and other Royalties produced in the land, and all captured Elephants, and he will be paid the regulated price for the articles of produce, and the regulated reward for the Elephants.

6. All established rights of way shall be respected by the grantee, and such ways shall be at least 21 feet wide. It is to be considered that there is a natural right of way through the land when such is necessary in order to render the neighbouring land available.

7. No exclusive right of water beyond what is necessary for the use of the plantation shall be considered to be conveyed by the grant.

8. Should the Sircar have occasion to take up any portion of the land sold for the purpose of constructing roads, channels, or other public works, due compensation shall be paid.

9. As the assessment is payable from the date of completion of sale, the Sircar does not lay down conditions obliging the grantee to cultivate or clear any specific portion of the grant within a specified time, or the land will be free of assessment for five years on condition that a quarter of this land shall be cleared and planted within the first three years, failing which, the whole of the assessment shall be levied in the fourth year, or, in other words, the assessment will be levied from the date of completion of sale in arrears.

10. The grantee shall, as a most important condition of the grant, always use his best exertions to prevent the produce of his grant being exported, except on payment of the regulated duty at the Custom Houses, and to prevent smuggling of articles of Sircar monopoly, and criminals in general obtaining any kind of protection on the Estates.

11. Every case of transfer of the grant by the grantee shall be immediately made known to the Sircar, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax, if a portion of the holding is transferred.

12. The discovery of useful mines and treasures within the limits of the grant shall be communicated to the Sircar, and the grantee shall in respect to such mines and treasures, abide by the decision of the Sircar.

13. The produce of lands held under the grant will be liable to duty on export in common with other produce exported from the Kingdom; but special duty will be imposed on such produce.

14. The cultivation of the lands shall not interfere in any way with the production of Cardamoms, whether the culture

of that spice be conducted on the part of the Sircar, or by private individuals.

15. The liability of the lands herein specified to municipal, general or local taxes, is not affected by this grant.

The Schedule to which the above Deed refers..

No. of grant.	Talook Proverty and Village.	Name (if any) & boundaries.	Area in acres.

FORM OF ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE No.

Sale of waste land.

1. Notice is hereby given that the lands hereunder specified, will be put up to Auction at (under the Rules for the sale of waste lands, dated) and sold subject to annual payment of the assessment specified below, to the highest bidder, above the upset price of one Rupee per acre, at o'clock, on the day of 18

2. All parties having claims on the said land, incompatible with the sale as herein notified are hereby required to prefer their claims on or before the day aforesaid to the undersigned.

Schedule of Lands to be Sold.

Talook.	Proverty.	Village.	No. of Lot.	Names (if any) and boundaries.	Extent.	Upset price.	Annual assessment.

The sale will be subject to the following conditions :

1. The highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot; and if any dispute arise between two

or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and re-sold.

2. If the purchaser shall pay to the Sircar the residue of his purchase money, he shall thereupon be placed in possession of the lot, pending survey.

3. All persons desirous of becoming purchasers are to satisfy themselves as to the identity, correct description, the estimated area, &c., of the lot, previous to the sale: as by having the lot knocked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have waived all objections to the lot embracing any tract unfit for cultivation, to any mistakes that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the lot, as well as to any other error whatever in the particulars of the property.

4. If the purchase shall not be completed by the 30th day from the day of sale, the purchaser shall pay to the Sircar interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the remainder of his purchase money, from the day of sale until the purchase shall be completed, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of sale reserved by the 5th condition, if the purchase money be not paid within one year

5. If the purchaser shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions or any of them, his deposit money shall be forfeited and retained by the Sircar, and the Sircar shall be at liberty to re-sell the lot either by public auction or private contract, without the necessity of previously tendering a conveyance to the purchaser; and the deficiency, if any, arising from such re-sale together with all the expenses attending it, shall be made good by the purchaser at the present sale who shall so neglect or refuse, as and for liquidated damages.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that from and after this date, the Sircar will not entertain any application for Forest land on the Ashamboos range of Hills, the drainage of which flows into the Parayalar, which is the Eastern tributary of the Coolithoray river.

T. MADAVA BOW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, }
Trevandrum, Dec., 1869. }

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah has resolved as a general rule, to refrain from granting for Coffee or other cultivation, forest land, the drainage of which flows into the British territories of Tinnevely and Madura.

Applications for such lands will not therefore be entertained and any person who fells forest so situated will be liable to criminal prosecution.

It is to be understood also that if a grant is obtained from His Highness' Government on a representation from the applicant that the tract applied for is not of the kind reserved by this notification and it be afterwards found that the representation was not correct, the grant will be regarded null and void and the grantee will be held responsible for the consequence of the misrepresentation.

T. MADAVA BOW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, }
Trevandrum, }
14th July, 1871. }

Rules for the grant of grass land to Proprietors of Coffee Estates sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the ^{17th Aug 1867} _{21st July 1867}

Grants of grass land in connection with Coffee Estates for the purposes named below, shall, until further notice, be made to Proprietors of Estates on the Poernado range of Hills holding under the terms of the Memorandum of 8th March 1862 or the Rules of April 1867 or which may hereafter be granted or sold subject to those or revised Rules, provided land of the description unencumbered by other rights, and which the Government do not wish to reserve, is available either immediately adjoining the Estate or within a mile of it.

(a) For homestead, i. e. site for dwelling-house, compound, cooly-lines, out-houses, &c

(b) For farmstead, i. e. for cattle-pen and other buildings.

II. Under the head (a) the grant will be in the proportion of 4 per cent of the area of the Estate as ascertained by survey, but not exceeding 20 acres for any one Estate, whatever its area.

III. Under the head (b) the grant will be at the rate of 10 acres for every 100 acres of the Estate, the maximum being 50 acres for any one Estate.

IV. The lands under the heads (a) and (b) will be granted as separate blocks or as one block at the discretion of the Dewan according to the circumstances of the case.

V. If the same party owns more than one Estate adjoining each other but held under separate title deeds, the grants of grass land shall be made separately to each Estate.

VI. Where there are two or more applicants for the same tract of grass land, it shall be discretionary with the Dewan to make the most equitable arrangement according to the circumstances of each case, either by granting the whole to any one of them or apportioning it between two or more of them according to their wants or with a view of securing to each the most eligible natural boundaries or other circumstances.

VII. The grants under the Rules will be made quite irrespective of the priority of applications and it is to be understood that no rights in the land accrue till the title-deed is issued.

VIII. Applications for grass land under these rules shall be addressed through the Resident by Europeans, and directly to the Dewan by others and shall comprise the following particulars.

(1.) The estimated area of the land applied for.

(2.) The situation of the land and its boundaries as accurately as can be stated.

(3.) The Estate in connection with which the grass land is applied for, its name, the number and date of the title-deed or No. of the lot and No. and date of the notice in which it was advertised. A rough sketch of the existing Estate and of the area applied for with roads and streams adjoining, if any, should accompany the application.

IX. Every lot shall be compact, and shall include no more than one block of land under each of the heads (a) and (b) capable of being surrounded by a ring-fence, and when the lot touches a public road or navigable river, the length of the road-frontage or water-frontage shall be such as will not exclude others from the same advantage.

X. No lot shall be granted until it has been surveyed and mapped by a Government surveyor.

XI. Every application shall be accompanied by a deposit of one British Rupee per acre of land applied for. The deposit will be taken to account when the grant is made.

XII. When called upon by the surveyor, the applicant shall be bound to cut at his own expense the boundary of his application, and any revised boundary which the surveyor may find necessary to satisfy the Rules, failing which, without sufficient cause, the deposit of one Rupee per acre shall be forfeited and the application become null and void. Notice given by the surveyor to the Agent or Manager on the Estate shall be treated as notice to the Proprietor of the Estate, and the boundary cut by such Agent or Manager shall be binding upon the Proprietor or Applicant.

XIII. The deposit is also liable to be forfeited, if the applicant should withdraw his application at any time after the survey is made.

XIV. As soon as may be convenient after the survey is made and the map prepared, the Dewan shall, if he sees no objection to the grant, advertise the land in at least three issues of the Travancore Government Gazette. The advertisement shall be in English and Malayalam and shall specify the situation, extent and boundaries of the lot, the annual assessment and any other particulars the Dewan may deem necessary.

XV. A copy of the Notice shall be sent to the applicant, or his Agent, or the Manager on the Coffee Estate. It shall be posted also in the Dewan's Cutcherry, the Survey Office, and the Outcherries of the Dewan Peishcar and Tahsildar of the District in which the land is situated. No land shall be

granted till three months elapse from date of advertisement.

XVI. It shall be competent for the Dewan to countermand or cancel an advertisement once issued, should he see reason to do so.

XVII. The price of grass land granted under these Rules shall be British Rupees two per acre which shall be paid within three months from date of notice that the land will be granted, failing which, the deposit shall be forfeited and the application liable to be treated as null and void. If, however, there be patches of forest land within the limits of the grass land applied for, and such forest cannot conveniently be detached from the block of grass land and does not in the aggregate exceed one seventh of the surveyed area of the block, such forest shall be granted under these Rules on payment at the rate of 20 Rs. per acre. But land which is known as grass land with open forest shall not be granted under these Rules.

XVIII. If the Applicant obtains the land applied for in full or part, he shall receive credit for his deposit in payment. If he does not obtain the land and the deposit is not forfeited under these rules, he shall be entitled to its refund.

XIX. A title deed shall be issued in the form hereto annexed and marked A. as soon as may be convenient after the expiry of the period of the advertisement and payment is received in full of the value of the land.

XX. The assessment on grass land granted under these Rules shall be at the rate of four annas per acre reckoning from the date of title deed, except in the case of lands already permitted to be occupied, in which cases, the tax shall reckon from date of permission given for such occupation.

XXI. If, however, the land is brought under cultivation, the Government reserves to itself the right of raising the tax, and of imposing such higher tax either with reference to the trees grown or upon the area of the land according to the nature of the cultivation, but the revised assessment shall not be higher than the tax imposed for the time being upon Coffee Estates, if Coffee or Tea be grown thereon, and in regard to other cultivation, not higher than the rate of assessment leviable from time to time upon similar cultivation upon the best land in other parts of the country.

XXII. If produce new to the country be grown thereon, such as Vanilla, Cotton &c. the tax imposed will be such as may be equitable under the circumstances.

XXIII. In regard to the time from which any higher tax imposed under this Rule will come into effect, the rule or custom which regulates assessment on such cultivation in

other parts of the country will be applicable; and in respect of Tea or Coffee, five years from the time of planting and upon the actual area planted.

XXIV. The grantee is bound to give to the Government notice at the time at which tax upon such cultivation becomes leviable, stating the nature and extent of the cultivation; failing to do which, such tax shall be payable in arrears from the time it becomes due whenever the Government ascertains the particulars.

XXV. All arrears of assessment shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of ordinary land Revenue.

XXVI. Lands granted under these Rules shall continue subject to all general taxes and local rates payable by Law or Custom existing or which may hereafter come into force.

XXVII. Lands granted under these Rules shall be held in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property, but every case of transfer shall be made known to the Sircar, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax if a portion of the holding is transferred. If, however, the grass land is alienated apart from the Coffee Estate to which it was granted, the holder of the Coffee Estate shall not be entitled to any fresh grant of grass land.

XXVIII. The existing and customary rights of the Sircar, of other Proprietors and the public, in existing roads and paths and in streams running through or bounding lands granted under these Rules, are reserved, and in no way affected by the grant of such lands.

XXIX. Claims of private proprietorship or of exclusive occupancy, or of any right affecting the grant of the land under the Rules shall be disposed of under the Provisions of Regulation II of the year 1040.

XXX. These rules shall not affect any grass land for which title deeds may have been previously issued and which will be governed by the terms and conditions subject to which the grant was made.

XXXI. Subsidiary Rules and Rules which may be necessary to clear doubts may from time to time be issued by the Dewan under the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah and such Rules shall be binding upon all holders of grass land under these Rules. The above Rules are merely framed to guide Applicants and Government Officers.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,

DEWAN.

TITLE DEED NUMBER

Know all Men by these presents, that in behalf of the Travancore Sircar, has hereby this day being the _____ of _____ in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy _____ granted under the Rules for the grant of grass lands to Coffee Estates passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 17th Augy 1862.

31st July 1877.

Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, in consideration of the purchase money or sum of British Rupees _____ paid to the Travancore Sircar, the tract of land measuring _____ bounded as mentioned in the schedule hereunder written, and delineated in the map hereto annexed, to be holden by the Grantee subject to the following conditions.

First. A tax of one fourth of a British Rupee will be payable to the Sircar annually on every acre of land granted. The tax shall remain unaltered till the year M. E. One Thousand and Sixty Seven.

A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Ninety One. after which time, the Sircar will have the power to make any modification which circumstances may render desirable, but it is stipulated that no increase of the assessment of these lands will be made, except in concurrence with and in proportion to a general revision of the assessment of the lands of the Travancore State.

Second. If, however, the land is brought under cultivation, the Government reserves to itself the right of raising the tax, and of imposing such higher tax either with reference to the trees grown or upon the area of the land according to the nature of the cultivation, but the revised assessment shall not be higher than the tax imposed for the time being upon Coffee Estates, if Coffee or Tea be grown thereon, and in regard to other cultivation, not higher than the rate of assessment leviable from time to time upon similar cultivation upon the best land in other parts of the country.

Third. If produce new to the country be grown thereon, such as Vanilla, Cotton &c. the tax imposed will be such as may be equitable under the circumstances.

Fourth. In regard to the time from which any higher tax imposed under this Rule will come into effect, the rule or custom which regulates assessment on such cultivation in other parts of the country, will be applicable; and in respect of Tea or Coffee, five years from the time of planting and upon the actual area planted.

Fifth. The Grantee is bound to give to the Government notice at the time at which tax upon such cultivation

becomes leviable, stating the nature and extent of the cultivation, failing to do which, such tax shall be payable in arrears from the time it became due whenever the Government ascertains the particulars.

Sixth. The aforesaid annual tax is payable, in one sum, to the Tahsildar of the district of _____ on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year without formal demand from the Tahsildar.

Seventh. Arrears of assessment or tax shall be treated in the same manner as arrears of ordinary land Revenue and be subject to the same mode of realization.

Eighth. The Grantee shall put up and maintain in good repair permanent boundary marks round _____ grant in such manner and at such distances as the Revenue Surveyor or other competent Sircar Officer shall prescribe, on failure of which, after due notice, it shall be competent to the Sircar to cause such marks, as it may deem necessary, to be put up and to levy the cost of the same with all expenses attendant thereon in the manner prescribed in the foregoing section.

Ninth. The Grantee can fell and appropriate to _____ own use within the limits of the grant, all timber, except the following, and such as may hereafter be reserved, namely, Teak, Cole Teak, Blackwood, Ebony, Karoonthaly, Sandalwood. Should _____ carry any timber without the limits of the grant, it will be subject to the payment of Kooteekanom or Customs Duty, or both, as the case may be, in the same way as timber ordinarily felled. But he is not permitted to fell any of the excepted timber, till he pays seigniorage according to the undermentioned scale and obtains a permit: Teak, Rupees ten per candy; Ebony, Rupees five per candy; Cole Teak, Rupees four per candy; Blackwood, Rupees ten per candy; Karoonthaly, Rupees eight per candy; Sandalwood, Rupees twenty-five per candy. The grantee bound to deliver to the Sircar all Ivory, Cardamoms and other Royalties produced in the land, and all captured Elephants, and _____ will be paid the regulated price for the articles of produce, and the regulated reward for the Elephants.

Tenth. All established rights of way shall be respected by the Grantee and such ways shall be at least twenty-one feet wide. It is to be considered that there is a natural right of way through the land when such is necessary in order to render the neighbouring land available.

Eleventh. No exclusive right of water beyond what is necessary for the use of the land shall be considered to be conveyed by the grant.

Twelfth. Should the Sircar have occasion to take up any

portion of the land granted, for the purpose of constructing roads, channels, or other public works, due compensation shall be paid.

Thirteenth. The Grantee shall, as a most important condition of the grant, always use best exertions to prevent the produce of the grant being exported, except on payment of the regulated duty at Custom Houses, and to prevent smuggling of articles of Sircar monopoly, and Criminals in general obtaining any kind of protection on the Estate.

Fourteenth. The land granted shall be held in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property, but every case of transfer of the grant by the Grantee shall be immediately made known to the Sircar, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax, if a portion of the holding is transferred.

Fifteenth. The discovery of useful mines and treasures within the limits of the grant, shall be communicated to the Sircar, and the Grantee shall, in respect to such mines and treasures, abide by the decision of the Sircar.

Sixteenth. The produce of lands held under the grant will be liable to duty on export in common with other produce exported from the Kingdom; but no special duty will be imposed on such produce.

Seventeenth. The cultivation of the lands shall not interfere in any way with the production of Cardamoms, whether the culture of that spice be conducted on the part of the Sircar by private individuals.

Eighteenth. The liability of the lands herein specified to municipal, general, or local taxes, is not affected by this grant.

Nineteenth. The Grantee shall be bound to preserve the forest growing on the banks of streams running through the tract, the underwood only being permitted to be cleared, similarly he shall also be bound to preserve the trees about the crest of the hill.

Signed, sealed and delivered at Trevandrum on the date and in the year above mentioned in the presence of

Witnesses.

DEWAN.

Schedule annexed to Title Deed Number.

No. of Grant.	Situation of Grant.	Name and Boundaries.	Area in Acres.	Name & No. of Coffee Estates in connection with which the grant is made.

PROCLAMATION

By

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurnah Koolasekhara Kiroetapati Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maha Rajah of Travancore, issued under date the 28th day of Madom 1050 corresponding with the 9th day of May 1875.

Whereas We desire to give every encouragement to the Cultivation of Coffee in Our territories, and it has been represented to Us that in consequence of the duty with which the coffee exported from Travancore is charged, it is unable to compete in the market on equal terms with the produce of other places, We are hereby pleased to abolish from the ^{1st Addamom 1049,} ^{12th May 1875} the duty of 5 per cent. hitherto levied on the export of this staple, reserving to Ourselves the right to re-adjust the land tax on Coffee Estates with reference to the relief thus afforded.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

By

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurnah Koolasekhara Kiroetapati Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maha Rajah of Travancore, issued under date the 31st Madom 1052 corresponding with the 12th May 1877.

Whereas in all grants of land made for the cultivation of Coffee it is stipulated that the produce of those lands is subject to the payment of Customs duty on export in common with other produce exported from the Kingdom, or the duty being abolished, that the assessment on the land is liable to be raised in due proportion, the right to re-adjust which assessment We also reserved to Ourselves in Our Proclamation dated the ^{28th Madom 1050,} ^{9th May 1875} abolishing the export duty; and whereas it has been represented to Us that on the choice being given to the Planters' Association they prefer the re-imposition of a reduced export duty to increasing the land

tax to two Rupees an acre ; We are hereby pleased to direct that from and after the ^{20th Eddavom 1852.} 1st June 1877. a duty be levied on all Coffee exported from the Kingdom at the rate of two and a half per cent. on Tariff valuation. subject to all the rules which were applicable when the five per cent. duty on the article was in force in respect of conversion from weight to measure and other details.

Note.
Present Tariff Valuation.
 Peeled Coffee Rs 20 per cwt
 Parchment Coffee Rs 16-1 a do.
 Cherry Coffee Rs. 10-12 as do.

SIGN MANUAL,

— a —

NOTICE.

It being desirable for the purpose of levying duty to substitute measure for weight in determining the quantity of Parchment Coffee exported from Travancore, it is hereby notified for public information that a Bushel of Parchment Coffee having been found to be equivalent to 23½ lbs. of Clean Coffee, Parchment Coffee will from and after the ^{15th Aposam, 1864} 22nd October, 1865 be measured by the standard Bushel struck measure, and the duty on the same levied as per Tariff rate for Clean Coffee, a Bushel of Parchment Coffee being taken to be equal to 23½ lbs. of Clean Coffee.

This does not affect the existing system of levying duty on Cherry and Clean Coffee.

T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, }
 Trevandrum, }
 22nd October 1868. }

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 13 of the rules for the sale of Waste lands on the Travancore Hills, dated the 24th April 1865, that from and after this date the upset price on every lot put up for sale will be British Rupees (10) ten per acre.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
Dewan Peishcar in charge.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, }
 Trevandrum, }
 2nd June 1874. }

N^o 4873
R. 1811

Huzoor Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th November 1874.

NOTICE.

1. It is hereby notified that pending the survey of lands already sold and a thorough exploration of the forests with a view to mark off tracts desired to be reserved, there will be no sale of lands for the Cultivation of Coffee during the year 1875.

2. A notice of Forests so reserved will be published in the Gazette as early as may be found practicable.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,

Dewan.

RULES.

Regarding the assumption of lands for public purposes passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Whenever it appears to the Sircar that any land is required to be taken at the public expense for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of the Dewan, such declaration including as accurate a description, as possible, of the land required to be so taken.

2. This declaration, together with a notice calling on all persons interested in the said land to appear at a time and place therein named and to prefer their claim to compensation, shall be duly published, copies being affixed to conspicuous places on or in the vicinity of the land intended to be taken up. The time allowed for interested persons to claim compensation shall not be less than 15 days after the date of publication of Notice.

3. At the time and place named in the said notice, the Tahsildar of the district or any other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall summarily ascertain the amount of compensation due in conjunction with a number of assessors not exceeding 6. The Judgment of such officer shall be open to an appeal to the Dewan, but not to any Civil Court.

4. When the Tahsildar or other specially appointed officer has ascertained the amount of compensation to the best of his Judgment, he shall make a memorandum of the same, and date and attest it publicly. He may thereupon take immediate possession of the land which shall thenceforth be the absolute and exclusive property of the Sircar.

5. As soon as possible after taking possession of the land the compensation shall be paid by the Sircar. If such compensation be not paid within two months after taking possession of the land and the delay is not attributable to the payee, the Sircar shall allow interest on the amount due at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, such interest being calculated from the date of taking possession.

6. After the declaration in Rule 2 is published, the Engineer, Tahsildar, or other officer under his orders, may authorize any person, with his servants and workmen to enter upon the land for the purpose of making a survey thereof; and in the case of a road, canal, or tram-way, to set out the intended line thereof, and to mark such line by cutting a trench or placing land-marks; and where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any jungle or tops of trees in the direction of the intended line, provided that no person shall enter into any house or building or upon the curtilage of any house or any enclosed garden, unless with the written consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' written notice of intention to do so.

7. These rules shall extend to authorize the temporary occupation of any land, for taking earth or other materials therefrom, for making and repairing roads, canals, &c. or for depositing thereon superfluous earth or other materials or erecting temporary buildings or work shops thereon or for such other purposes.

8. For the temporary occupation of such land, and for any permanent damage done by such occupation and use of the land, compensation shall be made to and among all persons having an interest therein.

9. The word "land" in these rules shall extend to tenements and hereditaments of any tenure, and all houses, buildings, trees, appurtenances thereupon as well as land.

T. MADAVA ROW,

Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, }
Trevandrum, }
25th November, 1866. }

Rules for the Conservancy and Sanitation of the Town of Trevandrum, Sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th Aipasi 1053 corresponding with the 26th October 1877.

1. The limits of the Town in which these Rules shall have force will be clearly, defined at first and from time to time afterwards, when it may be found necessary to enlarge or contract it.

2. *Sources of water-supply and public bathing places.* All rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells, springs which are generally resorted to for bathing or drawing water from, shall, from such date as may be proclaimed, be considered as placed under the control and inspection of the Government Conservancy officer and his staff whose duty will be in respect of these to prevent their pollution by washing therein or in such portion thereof as may have been forbidden, soiled clothes or rags other than those worn by people at the time of bathing, cooking vessels or cattle of any kind, or soaking therein timber, husk or other materials, tending to destroy the purity of the water or throwing or mixing therein any dirt or substances having the same injurious effect on the water.

Sources of water supply shall be specified and marked out to meet the requirements of washing clothes and animals. Appendix **A**.

3. The public thoroughfares within the Town including all main and minor roads, all streets and lanes which are not private property shall be similarly considered as placed under the control and inspection of the Government Conservancy officer whose duty it will be to enforce cleanliness and to prevent and remove all obstructions or inconveniences to traffic and passengers using them in the way of encroachments on the roadway by the erection of temporary sheds, pandals, &c., without due permission had or by allowing carts or other vehicles to remain or by picketing cattle thereon unnecessarily.

4. The Conservancy officer shall cause a sufficient number of moveable or fixed dust boxes or other receptacles to be placed in convenient situations in streets and crowded places and shall require the occupiers of houses to cause all dust and rubbish to be deposited daily therein whence it shall be removed and carried away in the scavenging carts belonging to the Conservancy establishment to places that shall be selected by the Conservancy officer from time to time with the permission of the Government.

5. Permission for the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes where such can be allowed without inconvenience to the public will be granted on application to the Government Conservancy officer. Appendix **B**.

6. Markets and Bazaars including open spaces where fairs are or may be held, shall also be under the control, inspection and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, whose duty in respect of these shall be, first, to enforce perfect cleanliness and order; secondly, to prevent vegetables or meat unfit for human consumption being exposed for sale.

7. Public latrines (when built or enclosed) and such other places as may be assigned for the purpose shall also be under the exclusive control of the Conservancy officer.

8. *Private privies and backyards.* He shall in this connection have also power to inspect privies and backyards of private dwellings and enforce cleanliness in them. Appendix C.

9. Cart stands, cattle pens and stables owned by private parties shall similarly be under the control and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer who shall have power to enforce cleanliness and order and to remove therefrom cattle suffering from infectious diseases. But when the Government is the owner, the Conservancy officer shall have access to the places and suggest to the officer in charge the enforcement of sanitary rules. If they are not acted upon he shall report the same to the Government.

10. No burial or burning ground whether public or private shall be made or formed on or after the date on which these rules come into force without the permission of the Government. The existing burning and burial grounds shall be open to the inspection and control of the Conservancy officer and subject to the Conservancy rules. But in regard to cemeteries attached to churches and mosques, the Conservancy officer shall when he deems it necessary to inspect them, have access to them with the permission of the priest or minister in charge and suggest the sanitary improvements prescribed by the rules. Should access be refused or the suggestion not acted upon, the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local magistrate.

11. All occupations of a dangerous kind such as the making of gunpowder, firework, and premises whereon they or chunam kilns or smiths' forges are set up, shall be under the control of the Government Conservancy officer.

12. *Stray Cattle.* It will also be the duty of the Conservancy officer to keep the thoroughfares and streets clear of stray cattle, by causing them to be removed to and detained in pounds (which will be established for the purpose) till released on payment of the prescribed fines by the owners or sold as unclaimed property.

13. *Miscellaneous.* It shall also be the duty of the Conservancy officer,

(a) To prevent indecent exposure of the person in the vicinity of thoroughfares for purpose of calls of nature.

(b) To prevent persons who may be afflicted with blindness or loathsome disease squatting on the sides of thoroughfares for purposes of begging.

(c) To prevent carriages being driven during darkness without light.

(d) To prevent cattle being left tethered in the vicinity of roads so as to cause danger to passing conveyances.

(e) To prevent carts and carriages being driven by persons too young or too old or otherwise incompetent.

(f) To enforce the speedy removal of carcasses from roads or from private premises.

(g) To prevent glanderod horses or any animals suffering from any loathsome or infectious diseases or any substance of offensive smell such as putrid fish being taken into a market, fair or other place of public resort or through any public thoroughfare.

14. Any violation of the said rules will, on the same being proved, be punished by the magistracy with fines not exceeding Rupees 10 or in default of fine with simple imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

15. The Conservancy officer may prosecute, directly or through his subordinates before any competent magistrate, any persons violating the foregoing rules within 3 months next after the commission of such offences.

SECTION 2 APPENDIX A.

(1.) Cooking vessels may be cleaned at some distance from the sources of water.

(2.) Washermen and others who may stand in need of washing soiled clothes and rags are allowed the privilege of doing so in the Karamanay river 300 yards below the site of the old bridge and in the Killyaur river some 200 yards below Killipaulom bridge. The forbidden parts will be marked by posts.

(3.) The following sources of water are assigned for washing animals as well as soiled clothes, rags &c.

The river ghauts specified in para 2 as well as the sources of water enumerated below,

Kollencolum. കൊല്ലങ്കോളം

Valoothakautkolum. വലൂത്തകാട്ടുകോളം

Anthuvarampukolum at Challay. ആന്തുവരമ്പുകോളം ചല്ലയ്ക്ക

and 3 out of the group of reservoirs in the Brick fields.

SECTION 5 APPENDIX B.

For the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, written application should be made to the Conservancy officer who shall inspect the sites applied for and stake out such parts as are absolutely required for sheds being built leaving a sufficient space for free passage of traffic and passengers and shall give his permission in writing.

SECTION 8 APPENDIX C.

Private privies and back yards may be inspected at any time between sunrise and sunset and after 6 hours' notice to their owners, and if opposition is offered, the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local magistracy.

The above rules will come into force on the 20th Kartigay current.

N. NANOO PILLAY,

Deewan.

Divisions of the Town of Trevandrum for purposes of Conservancy.

The limits of the Town where the Rules for Conservancy and sanitation are intended to operate will at present be coterminous with the limits of local jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and the interior of the Fort. The burial ground on the beach is also included in the jurisdiction.

The Town shall for the purpose of Conservancy arrangements, be divided into 5 divisions, namely, the Fort Division, the Chally Division, the Tycaud Division, the Pettah Division, and the Sreevarahom Division.

BOUNDARIES.

Fort Division—Bounded on all sides by the Fort.

Chally Division—Bounded on the North by the Public road running along the canal called "Cochaur" on the South and East by the Southern and Eastern limits of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the road leading to Tiroovellom.

Tycaud Division—Bounded on the North by the Observatory road, on the South by the road running along the Cochaur, on the East by the Eastern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Magistrate and on the West by Main road.

Pettah Division—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the South by the road branching off along the outside of the Northern and Western Fort walls and turning from the Western Fort Gate to Shangoomogom, on the East by the Main road, and on the West by the Parvathy Poothen Canal and Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate.

Sreevarahom Division—Bounded on the North by the road branching off along the outside of the Southern and Western Forts and turning to Shangoomogom, on the South by the Southern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the East by the Public Road leading to Tiroovellom and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate including the burial ground recently established on the sea coast.

NOTIFICATION PROHIBITING THE SHOOTING OF ELEPHANTS.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild Elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification, will be summarily punished by the magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 Rupees or with the imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

3. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting Elephants; and those who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties specified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in, or near jungles infested by wild Elephants; and such subjects will be authorized by the permits to kill Elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild Elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police Officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild Elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police Officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of Elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzoor Cutcherry, }
Trevandrum, }
18th October, 1869. }

**NOTICE TO EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS
RESORTING TO TRAVANCORE.**

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

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

**THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND DISTRICTS OR
TALUQS COMPRISED THEREIN.**

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Palpanabaparam or Southern...	Palpanabaparam.	Thovaulah Agastheesuram Erraneel Kulculam Velavancode	Poothapaundy. Shosheendrum. Erraneel. Palpanabaparam. Coolethoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray Trevandrum Neddoovengaad Sherangheel	Neyattankaray. Trevandrum. Neddoovengaad. Sherangheel.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon Kunattoor Karunagapully Kartigapully Mavellikaray Chenganoor Tiruvella Ambalapuley Kotaurakaray Pathnavaram Shencottah	Quilon. Kunattoor. Pudnaircolunkaray Arrepaud. Mavellikaray. Chenganoor. Tiruvella. Ambalapuley. Kotaurakaray. Pathnavaram. Shencottah.
Shertalloy or Northern	Shertalloy.	Shertalloy Vyekam Yetmanoor Cottayam Changanacherry Meenachel Mooanttopulay Thodoovulley Kunattoonaad Anlangaad Paravoor	Shertalloy. Vyekam. Yetmanoor. Theroonakaray. Changanacherry. Palah. Mooanttopulay. Karicode. Perroombavoor. Tiruvaloor. Ounnencolankara.

JURISDICTIONS OF THE ZILLAH AND MOONSIFF COURTS.

District or Zillah Courts.	Moonsiff Courts and boards made to each Zillah.	Kalyies, Adigarams, Proverthies or Mannams in each District comprising Jurisdiction of the Zillah and Moonsiff Courts.
Pulpanas baspoorum...	Widdasabary Pulpanas baspoorum Nigerool, Additional Thuvambally Trevandrum	Agastheeswarum, Thair, Shugheendrum, Kollatur & Parak's pedagah Kolyi in the Agastheeswarum District. All the Adigarams in the Kulothum and Erampet Districts. All the Kalyies in the Thovambally District; & Pindupattir, Velarag Kalyi in the Agastheeswarum District. All the Adigarams in the Yilavannode District; & Neyyattankary, Vellapil, Pambabally, Kannathoothol Kolyil, Coosthoor, & Peronkol Vellah in the Neyyattankary District.
Treyvan-drum...	Do. Additional	Nelaburri, Oolloor, Coosthoor, Pallipparam, Kalayoothom, and Thimmookol in the Trevandrum District.
Qullon	Perayengode Qullon Do. Additional	Vanjior, Paloochangary, Pattom, & Vattioorkavoo in the Trevandrum District; and Nainom Kollookol, & Marookki in the Neyyattankary District.
Qullon	Do. Additional	All the Proverthies in the Qullon District; & Tharyvuhkary, & Shevazary in the Kannanagally District. Kuvannagery, Koolasabakaryparam, Jathoopally, Krishnapuram, Thalsavah, and Punnomah in the Kannanagally District; Parthiban middekkil, Parthalam thakkiam, Thummasaram, Pallikal, and Thekkaran in the Kuvannakary, Puthampuram, and Kannathoor Districts.
Qullon	Kochunakary Shemoduffan Throovellah Arvepud	All the Mannams in the Kuvannakary, Puthampuram, and Kannathoor Districts.
Qullon	Do. Additional	All the Proverthies in the Throovellah and Chempazoor Districts.
Alleppey...	Alleppey, Additional Do. Additional Ambalappary Vyan Do. Additional Yennanoor Do. Additional Koonthuppany Pannoor	Karthenapally, Aurthil, Keerthand, Chalmud, Pallupud, Moothoolom, Kalakares, Kannarayam and Thirookumpally in the Karthigapally District and Mavellikary, Kannamangalam, Noor-nand and Anlaw in the Mavellikary District.
Alleppey...	Alleppey, Additional Do. Additional Ambalappary Vyan Do. Additional Yennanoor Do. Additional Koonthuppany Pannoor	Alleppey, Kumbaz, Neddooandy, Pallankomero, and Kayyon in the Ambalappary District; and Arnd, Maruthikollu, Thuderoodeokom, Sheerthaly, and Vaynar in the Sheerthaly District.
Alleppey...	Alleppey, Additional Do. Additional Ambalappary Vyan Do. Additional Yennanoor Do. Additional Koonthuppany Pannoor	All the Proverthies in the Changanachery District; & Ambalappally, Chemburookalam, Thalsavady Kollumooko, Thagall, Poruvand, & Kuvomandy in the Ambalappally District.
Alleppey...	Alleppey, Additional Do. Additional Ambalappary Vyan Do. Additional Yennanoor Do. Additional Koonthuppany Pannoor	All the Proverthies in the Vyan District; & Arroor, & Thoooroo in the Sheerthaly District.
Alleppey...	Alleppey, Additional Do. Additional Ambalappary Vyan Do. Additional Yennanoor Do. Additional Koonthuppany Pannoor	All the Proverthies in the Yennanoor, Meenachal, & Corttuyam Districts.
Alleppey...	Alleppey, Additional Do. Additional Ambalappary Vyan Do. Additional Yennanoor Do. Additional Koonthuppany Pannoor	All the Proverthies in the Koonthuppany, Thoodoorally, & Kannathooand Districts.
Alleppey...	Alleppey, Additional Do. Additional Ambalappary Vyan Do. Additional Yennanoor Do. Additional Koonthuppany Pannoor	All the Proverthies in the Anlaingud & Pannoor Districts.

Routes of Main Roads and Backwaters, with distances and Traveller's Bungalows in Travancore.

A star (*) denotes Traveller's Bungalow.

Stages	Distance.	Remarks.
<i>From Trevandrum to Tinnevely via Arambooly pass.</i>		
Trevandrum*	0	
Neyattengherry*	11	
Coolythoray*	11	
Oodagherry*	10	
Nagercoil*	8½	
Arambooly*	8	
Panagoody*	5½	British.
Tinnevely* (Railway station)	38	Do.
<i>From Nagercoil to Colachel Port.</i>		
Nagercoil*	0	
Colachel* (Port)	14	
<i>From Trevandrum to Cochin and Shoranore.</i>		
Trevandrum*	0	
Anjengo	18	
Wurkullay	5	
Naddayara* (Road)	3½	
Quilon*	12	
Airanthengoo*	18	
Carmandy*	20	
Alleppey* (Port)	11	
Cochin* (Port)	39	British.
Trichoor*	46	Cochin Govt.
Shoranore (Road) (Railway station)	20	British.
<i>Trevandrum to Cottayam by road.</i>		
Trevandrum*	0	
Bayanapuram	20	
Nellamail	9	
Poolicode	9½	
Cottaracurray*	8	
Yandy	6	
Uddoor*	7	
Pundalum	7	
Chenganore	9	
Chungansocherry*	12	
Cottayam*	10	

Backwater communication from Trevandrum to Trichoor excepting the 8½ miles across the Wurkullay Barrier.

Stages.	Distance.	Remarks.
<i>From Trevandrum to Shencottah.</i>		
Trevandrum*	0	
Nedoovengaud*	12	
Pallode	10	
Muddathoraycawny	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Colathoorpully*	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Arienkavoo*	14	
Pooyarrah*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
<i>Alleppey to Peermade, Goodalore and Cumbum.</i>		
Alleppey*	0	
Cottayam*	16	Backwater.
Warroor*	17	
Moondakayam*	15	Foot of ghaut.
Peermade	13	Head of ghaut.
Pezriar ferry	14	
Goodalore ghaut head	10	
Goodalore	7	British.
Cumbum	6	Do.
<i>From Quilon to Shencottah.</i>		
Quilon*	0	
Koondara	10	
Cotaracurray*	6	
Poonalore*	12	
Camp Gorge	15	
Arienkavoo*	6	
Pooyarrah*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
<i>From Kaye-colam backwater to Poonalore on road from Trevandrum to Shencottah.</i>		
Kayecolam	0	
Pullicul*	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Uddoor*	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Puthapuram*	10	
Poonalore*	7	

**PENSION RULES ESTABLISHED UNDER SIGN MANUAL
BY H. H. THE MANA RAJAH.**

*Under date the 15th August, 1864.
1st Ohingom, 1040.*

1. All Public servants drawing monthly salaries of 80 Rupees and upwards, and named in the annexed List marked A, shall be entitled to pension under these Rules.

2. The applicant for pension must have served the Sircar for a period not less than 15 years, on a monthly salary of 10 Rupees and upwards.

3. If the applicant's service fall short of 30 years, he cannot have a pension, unless incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity. Competent medical testimony to such incapacity shall always accompany an application for pension in such circumstances. But when service is more than 30 years, such testimony shall not be required.

4. Public servants of standing between 15 and 20 years, who are entitled to pension under these rules, shall be granted pensions equal to one-fourth of their monthly salaries calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for pension. If the service has been for more than 20 but less than 30 years, and the public servant is entitled to pension under these rules, the amount shall be one-third of the monthly salary calculated in the manner above stated. Similarly, if the public servant has served 30 years or upwards, and his case satisfies the rules, the amount of his pension shall be one-half of his monthly salary calculated as above.

5. In no case, however, is the amount of pension to exceed 500 Rupees a month.

6. Pensions granted under these rules are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

7. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred. The pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted or to their authorised Vakeels.

8. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

9. Service as substitute does not count towards pension when the substitute holds no substantive appointment.

10. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in one of the grades specified in the annexed List marked B.

11. Periods of service before the age of 18, shall not count towards pension.

A.

Dewan.
Dewan Peishcar.
Vallia Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Dewan's Secretary.
Police, Marambat, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Foundsary Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do. Mel Elthoo Pillay,
Do. Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoc Kariacar.
Chellom Kariacar.
Sheristadar of the Petition Department, Palace.
Tutor to the Young Princes.
Stable Kariacar.
Judge of the Sudr Court.
Registrar to Do.
Judge of the Zillah Court.
Moonsiff.
Tahsildar.
Superintendents of Police, Quilon and Trevandrum.
Sheristadar of the Commercial Department.
Huzoor Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzoor Treasurer.
Manager, Huzoor Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzoor Head Boyasom.
Do. Deputy do.
Jemabundy Head do.
Unjel Superintendent.
Manager, Sudr Court's English Office.
Supervisor of Salt Bankshalls.
Chowkey Superintendent.
Extra Police Officer.
Jail Superintendent.
Pillamars, Royasoms, Goomastas, Cashkeepers, Translators,
Writers, Samprethies and Visharippooos drawing monthly salaries
of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzoor Catcherry, Sudr Court,
Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List A.
Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomasta-
kenmars and Clerks in the Huzoor Catcherry and Sudr Court;
and every Office in the other Departments, to which is attached
a monthly salary of 10 Rupees or upwards excepting such grade
as that of Peon.

PART III.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
			Rs. A.	
1	APPAREL, INCLUDING HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY, BUT EXCLUDING BOOTS, SHOES AND HOSIERY ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
2	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES— Fire-arms, and parts thereof...			
	Gunpowder, common ..	lb.	0 5	} 10 per cent.
	" sporting ..	"	1 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
3	BRUSHES, ALL SORTS ..	"	"	} 5 per cent.
4	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS— Asphalt ..	"	"	
	Cements, all sorts ..	"	"	
	Earthen-ware piping ..	"	"	
5	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE ..	"	"	
6	CANDLES— Paraffine	lb.	0 5	} 5 per cent.
	Spermaceti	"	0 8	
	Wax	"	1 0	
	All other sorts, including composition ..	"	0 5	
7	CANES, RATANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATAN, AND BASKET-WORK— Canes, Malacca	Doz.	1 0	} 5 per cent.
	Ratans	Cwt.	7 0	
	All other sorts, except common bamboos, which are free	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
8	CARRIAGES AND COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, EXCEPT RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND TRUCKS..	"	"	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PRE.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
9	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—		Rs. A.	
	Acid sulphuric	lb.	0 2	
	Alkali, country, (sajjikhar)	Cwt.	2 0	
	Alum	"	4 0	
	Arsenic	"	25 0	
	" China mansil	"	16 0	
	Brimstone, flour	"	7 0	
	" roll	"	6 0	
	" rough	"	4 8	
	Copperas, green	"	3 0	
	Sal ammoniac	"	25 0	
	All other sorts	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
10	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE INCLUDING LAQUERED-WARE BUT EXCLUDING EARTHEN-WARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN...	..	"	
11	CLOCKS, WATCHES AND OTHER TIME-KEEPERS ... ..	..	"
12	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR—			5 per cent.
	Matting			
	Yarn of all kinds	Cwt.	9 0	
	Other articles made of coir except cables and rope..		<i>Ad valorem</i>	
13	CORAL, REAL .. ..	..	"
14	CORDAGE AND ROPE MADE OF ANY VEGETABLE FIBRE EXCEPT COTTON AND JUTE—			
	Coir cables, tarred	Cwt.	10 0	
	Coir rope	"	10 0	
	Cordage, hemp, European	"	20 0	
	" Manilla	"	25 0	
	Twine, European, Sail	lb.	0 8	
	All other sorts ... ..	..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
15	CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—			
	Bottle-corks	Gross	1 8	
	Vial-corks	"	0 8	
	All other sorts .. ..	..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
16	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—		Rs. A.	
	Cotton hosiery	<i>Ad valorem</i>	}
	Cotton, Raw, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon ... ..	...	25" 0
	Cotton rope	Cwt.	50 0	
	Country canvas	"		
	Piece Goods— Grey—			} 5 per cent.
	Jaconets, exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter-inch...	lb.	0 12	
	Jaconets, other sorts	"	0 10½	
	Mulls	"	1 1	
	Prints	"	0 10½	
	Shirtings and longcloths...	"	0 9	
	T. cloths 18 reed and upwards, and madapolams	"	0 9½	
	T. cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills	"	0 8	
	Other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>
	Sewing thread— Gos and Country... ..	Cwt.	30 0	
	On reels or cards containing 100 yards each, and <i>pro rata</i> above and below*	Gross	3 0	
	White and coloured	lb.	1 0	
	Twist—			} 3½ per cent.
	Mule—No. 15 & lower Nos.	lb.	0 5	
	Nos. 16 to 24	"	0 7	
	" 25 to 32	"	0 8	
	" 33 to 42	"	0 9½	
	" 43 to 52	"	0 11	
	" 53 to 60	"	0 12½	
	" 61 to 70	"	0 14	
	" 71 to 80	"	0 15	

* Duty to be charged either on the mark or on the actual length.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
			Rs A.	
	And so on, one anna to be added to the valuation per lb. for every count of ten, or part of a count of ten, above 80.			
	Water—No. 20 & lower Nos.	lb.	0 8	} 3½ per cent.
	Nos. 21 to 30	"	0 9½	
	" 31 to 40	"	0 11½	
	" 41 to 50	"	0 13	
	Above 50	"	1 0	
	Twist, Orange, Red, and other colours except Turkey Red*	"	0 18	
	Twist, Turkey Red, all kinds*	"	1 6	
	Cotton goods, all other sorts	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM—			
	Aloes, black	Cwt.	11 0	} 5 per cent.
	" socotra	"	25 0	
	Assafoetida (lung)	"	55 0	
	" coarse (hingra)	"	10 0	
	Camphor, Bhemssini (baras)	lb.	80 0	
	" refined, cake	Cwt.	65 0	
	" crude, in powder	"	40 0	
	Cassia lignea	"	38 0	
	Salep	"	80 0	
	Senna leaves	"	5 0	
	All other sorts, except quinine which is free	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
18	DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—			
	Aniline dyes—Magenta & Roseine	oz.	0 4	
	Cochineal	lb.	1 4	
	Gallnuts, country, Myrabolan	Cwt.	4 0	
	Gallnuts Persian	"	25 0	
	Madder or manjith	"	12 0	

* Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the coloured yarn: when this is not ascertainable, the actual wharf weight or invoice weight, to be taken.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
	Orchilla weed	lb.	Rs. A. 5 0	}
	Sapan wood and root	"	5 0	
	All other sorts	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
19	EARTHEN-WARE (EXCEPT EARTHEN-WARE PIPING,) CHINA, CHINA CLAY AND PORCELAIN.	...	"	
20	FIREWORKS—			
	China	Box of 12½ lbs	30 0	}
	All other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>
21	FLAX AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX—			
	Canvas, European sail, not exceeding 40 yards	Bolt.	15 0	}
	Piece goods .. ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>
	All other sorts, including linen thread ... ..	...	"
22	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—			
	Almonds without shell	Cwt.	30 0	} 5 per cent.
	" in the shell	"	11 0	
	Cajou kernels	"	10 0	
	Cocoanuts	Thousand	30 0	
	" kernel (khopra)	Cwt.	8 8	
	Currants, European	"	35 0	
	" Persian	"	12 0	
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	4 8	
	" wet in bags	"	3 8	
	" " in pots	"	7 0	
	Figs, European	"	42 0	
	" Persian, dried	"	6 8	
	Garlic	"	5 0	
	Pistachio nuts	"	20 0	
	Prunes, Bussorah... ..	"	16 0	
	Raisins, black, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Kishmish	"	16 0	
	" Munakka, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea.	"	7 0	
	" Malaga and bloom.	lb.	0 10	
	" other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>
	Walnuts	Cwt.	5 8	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTI.
	All other sorts, except Bedmushk, Bajarbattu nuts, and fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free	..	Rs. A. <i>Ad valorem</i>	
23	GLASS, GLASS-WARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FAKE CORALS—			
	Bangles, Glass, China, gilt. 100 pairs		6 0	
	" " " not gilt ...	"	3 0	
	Beads, China ...	Cwt.	30 0	
	Coral, false ...		<i>Ad valorem</i>	
	Glass, China, of all colours. 133½ lbs.		32 0	
	" Crown colored ...	per box	25 0	
	" " of sizes ...	"	7 0	
	Pearls, false—			
	Bajria ...	Lakh	5 0	
	Boria ...	Thousand	1 4	
	Jouria ...	Lakh	8 0	
	Nathia ...	Thousand	0 6	
	Tachea ...	"	1 0	
	Wattana ...	Lakh	10 0	
	All other sorts of beads, false pearls and glass except bottles used to bottle beer, wine, spirit, or aerated waters which are free	..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
24	GUMS, GUM RESINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUM OR GUM RESIN—			
	Copal ...	Cwt.	65 0	
	Cutch and Gambier ...	"	10 0	
	Gum Ammoniac ...	"	12 0	
	" Arabic ...	"	15 0	
	" Bdellium, (common gum) ...	"	5 0	
	" Benjamin ...	"	40 0	
	" Bysabal (coarse myrrh) ...	"	12 0	
	" Olibanum or frankincense ...	"	12 0	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF	RATE OF DUTY.
			VALUATION.	
			Rs. A.	
	Kino	Cwt.	10 0	}
	Myrrh	"	30 0	
	" Persian (false)	"	8 0	
	Resin	"	5 0	
	All other sorts	"	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
25	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, INCLUDING IRONMONGERY AND PLATED-WARE, BUT EXCLUDING MACHINERY AND THE COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, WHICH ARE FREE, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WHICH ALSO ARE FREE			"
26	HEMP AND ARTICLES MADE OF HEMP— Piece goods All other sorts except rope.			"
27	HIDES AND SKINS, EXCEPT RAW OR SALTED HIDES OR SKINS, WHICH ARE FREE— Hides— Border Buffalo Cow Skins— Calf Chamois Goat Lamb Roan Sheep All other sorts	Each Score " Doz. " Score " Doz. Score " Score	30 0 80 0 60 0 45 0 6 0 16 0 6 0 30 0 11 0	5 per cent.
28	INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS— Musical Drawing, Measuring, Optical, Photographic (including materials for photography), Surveying, and Surgical (including surgical appliances)			"

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
29	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—		Rs. A.	
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders ..	Cwt.	125 0	
	Elephants' tusks each ex- ceeding 20 lbs. in weight,	"	450 0	
	Elephants' tusks not less than 10 lbs. and not ex- ceeding 20 lbs. each ..	"	325 0	
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lbs. ...	"	175 0	
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. ..	"	175 0	
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs. ...	"	60 0	
	Articles made of ivory ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
30	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING			
	PLATE—			
	Silver-ware, Plain	Tola	1 2	
	" Embossed or chased,	"	1 8	
	All other sorts, except pre- cious stones and pearls, which are free ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
31	LEATHER AND ARTICLES MADE			
	OF LEATHER, INCLUDING			
	BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND			
	SADDLERY, BUT EXCLUDING			
	BELTING FOR DRIVING MACHI-			
	NERY, WHICH IS FREE ...	...	"
32	LIQUORS—			
	Ale, beer and porter ..			
	Cider, and other fermented liquors ...	<i>Imp. 6 shor or six quart bottles</i>	...	One anna.
	Liqueurs ..	"	..	Rs. 4.
	Spirit, for use exclusively in arts or manufactures or in chemistry, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
			Rs. A.	
	Spirit, other sorts ...	{ Imp. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof }	...	Rs. 4, and the duty to be in- creased in pro- portion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof.
	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines ...	{ Imp. Gallon or six quart bottles. }	...	Rs. 2-8.
	Claret, and Still Burgundy.	"	...	Rs. 1.
	All other sorts of still wines.	"	...	Rs. 1-8.
83	MALCHES, LUCIFER, AND ALL OTHER SORTS ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
84	MATS— Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts ...	Hundred	70 0	
	All other sorts except coir matting ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
85	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS— Brass— Beads, Ghungri, China ...	Thousand	0 14	
	Old ...	Cwt.	35 0	
	Sheets, rolls, very thin ...	"	90 0	
	Wire ...	lb.	0 8	
	All other sorts ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
	Copper— Australian cake ...	Cwt.	50 0	5 per cent.
	Bolt ...	"	50 0	
	Brazier's ...	"	52 0	
	China cash... ..	"	30 0	
	Japan ...	"	48 0	
	Nails and composition nails	"	48 0	
	Old ...	"	48 0	
	Pigs and slabs, foreign ...	"	46 0	
	Sheet, sheathing and plate.	"	52 0	
	Tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks ...	"	48 0	
	Other sorts, unmanufactur- ed ...	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
	China white copper-ware.	lb.	1 2	
	Foil or dakpana ...	100 leaves	3 0	
	Wire ...	lb.	0 10	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
	All other sorts	Rs. A. <i>Ad valorem</i>	} 5 per cent.
	Gold Leaf, European ... 100 leaves		3 0	
	" Mock 20 books		5 0	
	Iron—			
	Anchors and cables	<i>Ad valorem</i>	} 1 per cent.
	Angle and T. iron... ..	...	"
	Beams, pillars, girders, bridgework, and other descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes		"	
	Flat, square and bolt, including Scotch	Ton	100 0	
	Galvanised	Cwt.	11 0	
	Do. Sheets and ridging..	"	135 0	
	Hoop, plate and sheet ..	Ton	135 0	
	Nails, 10sc, clasp, and flat-headed, rivets and washers	Cwt.	12 8	
	Nails other sorts, including galvanised		<i>Ad valorem</i>	
	Nail rod	Ton	120 0	
	Old	Cwt.	2 0	
	Pig	Ton	55 0	
	Pipes and tubes		<i>Ad valorem</i>	
	Rice bowls	Set of ten	4 0	
	"	" 6	2 0	
	Rod, round, British, not exceeding half-inch diameter	Ton	130 0	
	" exceeding half-inch diameter	"	100 0	
	Swedish, flat and square ..	"	160 0	
	Tinned plates	Cwt.	15 0	
	All other sorts including wire, but excluding railway materials, and kentledge, which last-named article is free ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>
	Lametta double reels ...	Score	4 8	} 5 per cent.
	" single "	"	2 4	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
			Rs. A.	
	Lead—			
	Ore, Galena	Cwt.	13 0	
	Pig	"	11 0	
	Pipes ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
	Sheets, tea	Cwt.	20 0	
	" other sorts... ..	"	12 0	
	Orsidne and brass leaves, foreign, European...	lb.	1 2	
	" " " China	"	0 14	
	Patent or Yellow Metals, Sheathing, sheets, and bolts...	Cwt.	42 0	
	Do. do. old	"	37 0	
	Quicksilver	lb.	2 8	
	Shot, bird... ..	Cwt.	16 0	
	Steel excluding railway materials—			
	Blistered	"	9 0	
	British and foreign other than Swedish	"	9 0	
	Cast	"	25 0	
	Spring	"	10 0	
	Swedish	"	10 0	5 per cent.
	Tin, Block... ..	"	50 0	
	" other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
	Zinc or Spelter—			
	Nails	Cwt.	14 0	
	Plate and other shapes, soft	"	15 0	
	" " " hard	"	11 0	
	Sheet or zinc sheathing...	"	17 0	
	All other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
36	MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS &c., EXCEPT UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS IMPORTED BY A PUBLIC SERVANT FOR HIS PERSONAL USE, WHICH ARE FREE ... ..	...	"
37	NAVAL STORES NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED, EXCEPT OAKUM, WHICH IS FREE ... ..	...	"

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.	
38	OILS—		Rs. A.		
	Cassia	lb.	3 0	} 5 per cent.	
	Cocanut... ..	Cwt.	15 0		
	Grass	lb.	1 12		
	Jinjili or til	Cwt.	15 0		
	Kerosine, paraffine, petroleum, rock and shale oils of all descriptions ..	Imp. Gallon	0 12		
	Linseed, European	"	2 0		
	Naph. ha	Cwt.	30 0		
	Otto of sorts	oz.	10 0		
	Sandalwood	lb.	8 0		
	Turpentine	Imp. Gallon	1 10		
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish	Cwt.	15 0		
	Wood	"	15 0		
	All other sorts, except cocuin and slush fat, which are free... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
39	OIL AND FLOOR CLOTH	"		
40	OPIMUM—				
	N. B. Ought to have paid duty to the British Indian Government and can be imported only by the Government contractor..	lb.	13 2	} 10 per cent.	
41	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS—				
	Ochre other than European, all colours ..	Cwt.	1 8	} 5 per cent.	
	Paints of sorts	"	12 0		
	" Composition	"	25 0		
	" Patent driers	"	14 0		
	Prulian blue, China	lb.	0 8		
	" " European... ..	"	1 8		
	Red lead... ..	Cwt.	14 0		
	Turpentine	Imp. Gallon	1 10		
	Verdigris	Cwt.	75 0		
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 50 lbs	150 0		

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
	White lead	Cwt.	Rs. A. 12 0	}
	All other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>
42	PAPER—			} 5 per cent.
	Wall paper . . . . .	...	"
43	PERFUMERY—			} Rs. 4
	Atary, Persian	Cwt.	15 0	
	Perfumed spirit in wood, or in bottles containing more than half a pint ...	Imp. Gallon	...	
	Rose-flowers, dried	Cwt.	13 0	
	Rose-water	Imp. Gallon	1 12	
	All other sorts, including perfumed spirit in bottles containing not more than half a pint . . .	..	<i>Ad valorem</i>
44	PIECE GOODS, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED	"	
45	PIPES AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS USED IN THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO	"	
46	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			} 5 per cent.
	Bitumen ... ..	..	..
	Dammer	Cwt.	5 0	
	Pitch American and European	"	6 0	
	" Coal	"	2 8	
	Tar, American and Euro- pean	"	6 0	
	" Coal	"	2 8	
	" Mineral ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>
47	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—			
	Bacon in canisters, jowls and cheeks	lb.	0 9	
	Beef and pork	Barrel of 13 Cwt. Barrel of 1 "	30 0 0 0	
	Cheese	lb.	0 10	
	China preserves	Box or 6 Jars	8 0	
	Flour	Barrel or Sack of 200 lbs.	15 0	
	Ghee	Cwt.	36 0	
	Groceries not otherwise described ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PFB.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
	Pork hams	lb.	Rs. A. 0 10	5 per cent. 12 annas.*
	Salted fish*	Cwt.	...	
	Tongues salted	Keg of six	10 0	} 5 per cent.
	Vinegar, European in wood	Imo Gallon	1 8	
	" Persian	"	0 12	
	" Country	"	0 6	
	All other sorts, except béche-de-mer, fishmaws shark-fins, singly and sozille, which are free ...	...	Ad valorem
48	RAILWAY MATERIALS—			
	Of iron	"	} 1 per cent.
	Steel rails and other articles made of steel intended for the permanent-way of railways .	...	"
	All other sorts, including carriages and trucks	"	5 per cent.
49	SALT—			
	N B. Ordinary Salt cannot be imported except on account of the Govt.			
	Indippoo ..	Indian Munds or 2,500 Toles		Rs. 1 A. 13
50	SEEDS—			
	Castor	Cwt.	4 8	} 5 per cent.
	Cummin	"	18 0	
	" black	"	4 8	
	Linseed	"	5 8	
	Methi	"	4 0	
	Mustard, rape, or sarson..	"	4 8	
	Quince seed or bihi-dana..	"	30 0	
	Sozirá	"	20 0	
	All other sorts, except seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution which are free ..	...	Ad valorem
51	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			

* Duty to be levied only on salted fish imported into the Bombay Presidency except fish, and into such other parts of British India as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time direct.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
			RS. A.	
	Chunks—			
	Large shells, for cameos	Hundred	10 0	
	White, live	"	6 0	
	" dead	"	8 0	
	Cowras—			
	From Mozambique and Zanzibar	"	8 0	
	From other places	"	0 8	
	Cowries—			
	Bazar, common	Cwt.	2 8	
	Maldive	"	10 0	
	Sankhli	"	15 0	
	Yellow, superior quality... ..	"	5 0	
	Mother-of-pearl	"	30 0	
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	6 0	
	" nakh	"	1 0	
	All other sorts, including nakhla .. ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
52	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	lb.	5 0	5 per cent.
	Piece goods ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
	Raw Silk—			
	Chaharam and Cochin			
	China	lb.	4 0	
	Mathow	"	1 12	
	Other kinds of China	"	7 0	
	Panjam and Kachra	"	1 4	
	Persian	"	5 0	
	Siam	"	2 8	
	Sewing thread, china	"	8 0	
	All other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
53	SOAP... ..	...	"
54	SPICES—			
	Aniseed star	Cwt.	35 0	
	Betelnuts—			
	Goa	"	12 0	
	In the husk	Thousand	2 0	
	White, Srivarddhan	Cwt.	18 0	
	All other sorts	"	5 0	
	Chillies dried	"	8 0	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PER.	TARIFF VALUATION.	RATE OF DUTY.
			Rs. A.	
	Cloves	Cwt.	40 0	}
	" in seeds, Narlavang	"	16 0	
	Mace	lb.	1 2	
	Nutmegs... ..	"	1 0	
	" in shell... ..	"	0 8	
	Pepper, black and long ..	Cwt.	25 0	
	" white	"	82 0	
	All other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
55	STATIONERY (EXCEPT PAPER, WHICH IS FREE) ... ..	...	"	5 per cent.
56	SUGAR—			
	China, Candy	Cwt.	20 0	}
	Loaf	"	23 0	
	Soft	"	13 8	
	All other sorts of saccharine produce ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
57	TEA—			
	Black	lb.	0 12	}
	Green	"	1 4	
58	TOBACCO—			
	Snuff	per bottle of 1/4 lb.	2 2	}
	Cigars	lb.	3 8	
	Goodak	"	0 8	
	Unmanufactured	"	"	
59	TOILET REQUISITES, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	As hitherto.
60	TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES ... ..	...	"
61	UMBRELLAS—			
	China paper kettisals	Box of 110	30 0	}
	Cotton, steel-ribbed	Each	0 13	
	" cane-ribbed	"	0 12	
	" oiled, other than European	"	0 10	
	All other sorts ... ..	...	<i>Ad valorem</i>	
62	WOOLLEN GOODS—			
	Braid	"	"	
	Hosiery	"	"	
	Piece goods	"	"	
	All other sorts	"	"	

TRAVANCORE EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	QUANTITY WEIGHT OR NUMBER.	VALUE.		RATE OF DUTY.
			RS.	AS.	
1	ALL PRODUCE OF THE COCOA- NUT TREE—				
	Copra Cwt.	1	8	8	}
	Cocoanuts No.	1000	30	"	
	Do. oil (see oils)			"	
	Coir Cwt.	1	9	"	
	Cables tarred and untar- red ... Do.	1	19	"	
	Coir Fibre Do.	1	7	1	
	Cocoanut leaves No.	1000	7	1	
	Jaggry and Candy ... Cwt.	1	3	8	
	Arrack bottles	12	3	"	
	Cocoanut shells No.	1000	"	"	
	Toddy, Treacle, Plant, and Husks		<i>Ad valorem</i>		
2	ALL PRODUCE OF THE ARECA- NUT TREE—				
	Areca nuts without Husk Candy	1	12	"	}
	Do. do. in husk .. Do	1	67	"	
3	ALL PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE—				
	Jaggry and Candy ... Cwt.	1	3	8	}
	Arrack bottles	12	3	"	
	Cadjans No.	1000	1	"	
	Toddy for distilling, sweet Toddy, leaves, Fibre baskets, leaf baskets, and stalk Fibre		<i>Ad valorem</i>		
4	ALL KINDS OF GRAINS AND OIL SEED—				
	Paddy Cwt.	1	2	"	}
	Rice Do.	1	3	4	
	Green Gram Do.	1	4	"	
	Black Gram Do.	1	3	12	
	Country beans or Paroo- payaroo Do.	1	3	"	}
	Horse Gram Do.	1	2	4	
	Gingelly seed Do.	1	6	"	}
	Channah, Tinah, Raggy, Varagoo and Varagary.		<i>Ad valorem</i>		

TRAVANCORE EXPORT TARIFF.—(Continued.)

No.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	QUANTITY WEIGHT OR NUMBER.	VALUE.		RATE OF DUTY.
			Rs.	As.	
	Laurel nuts	Cwt. 1	7	"	}
	Castor seed	Do. 1	4	8	
5	OILS—				} 5 per cent.
	Gingelly	Do. 1	15	"	
	Cocanut... ..	Do. 1	15	"	
	Laurel	Do. 1	8	"	
	Castor	Do. 1	16	"	
	Lemon grass	lbs. 1	1	12	1 per cent.
	Marga-a		Ad valorem.		
6	GHEE—				
	Ghee	Cwt. 1	36	"	
	Lard (Hogs')	Do. 1	25	"	
	Fat (beef)	Do. 1	20	"	
	Fish oil	Do. 1	15	"	
7	HIDES—				
	Country Buffalo Hides				
	tanned..	Sectr 1	80	"	
	Cow Do.	Do. 1	60	"	
	Goat skins	Do. 1	16	"	
	Sheep skins	Do. 1	11	"	
	Deer skins	Do. 1	8	"	
	Kid skins	Do. 1	6	"	
	Hides untanned—				
	Country Buffalo	Do. 1	40	"	} 5 per cent.
	Cow	Do. 1	30	"	
	Goat skins	Do. 1	8	"	
	Sheep skins	Do. 1	5	8	
	Deer skins	Do. 1	4	"	
	Kid skins	Do. 1	3	"	
	All other Hides or skins		Ad valorem.		
8	HORNS—				
	Horns Buffalo	Cwt. 1	11	"	
	Do. Cow	Do. 1	6	"	
	Horns Stag and Deer	Do. 1	12	"	
	Elephant tusks above 20				
	lbs. weight... ..	Do. 1	450	"	
	Do. Do. 10 lbs & not } above 20 lbs weight. }		325	"	
	Do. under 10 lbs Do. .	Do. 1	175	"	
	Do. Grinders	Do. 1	125	"	
	Bison Horns		Ad valorem.		

CENSUS STATISTICS.

A.

Areas, Houses and Population.

No.	Names of Talooks.	Area in square miles.	Total number of Houses.	Total Population.
1	Thovalay	121	8,585	29,635
2	Agastheswaram	97	21,706	81,613
3	Thaniel	142	21,233	1,06,732
4	Culcoolum	142	33,377	62,146
5	Vilvaneicut	147	11,237	69,553
6	Neyyattinkaray	21	22,595	1,06,128
7	Trevandrum (South)	99	10,298	49,927
8	Do. (North)	30	10,213	50,486
9	Nedoomangad	310	10,941	47,668
10	Sheringil	113	18,970	87,992
11	Kottarakaray	231	11,687	53,137
12	Puthampuram	400	8,461	36,816
13	Silvaccotta	65	8,115	28,756
14	Quilon	154	21,369	1,06,091
15	Cunnathoor	185	12,861	59,917
16	Karunagapully	89	23,117	95,470
17	Kuttigapully	70	18,074	80,263
18	Mavanikarav	1,164	24,989	1,09,191
19	Chengannoor		16,188	77,998
20	Tiruvella	123	20,291	97,220
21	Ambalipulay	121	17,791	89,022
22	Sharvuday	123	28,968	1,14,931
23	Vycome	88	16,482	72,151
24	Yettoomanoor	146	15,659	76,890
25	Oottayam	147	12,114	60,867
26	Olunganacherry	260	14,162	69,420
27	Meeanchel	312	11,255	53,140
28	Moovattupulay	316	18,721	91,674
29	Todupulay	612	4,816	23,353
30	Cunnathunad	221	21,365	97,615
31	Alengand	208	12,790	64,903
32	Paravoor	47	11,838	60,156
	Cardamom Hills	"	511	2,488
	Total.	6,730	5,07,423	23,11,379

B.

Population classified according to Religion.

Number	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	HINDUS.	MAHO-MEDANS.	CHRISTIANS.			Other Religions.	TOTAL.
				European.	Russian.	Native.		
1	Thovalay	26,061	1,245	0	14	2,305		29,635
2	Agusteewaram ...	61,060	3,800	8	22	16,717		81,613
3	Eraniel	69,191	4,491	12	1	32,734		1,06,732
4	Culcoolum	43,031	2,134	5		16,971		62,146
5	Vilavancode ...	48,372	2,367	2		18,812		69,553
6	Neyattunkaray	81,931	5,200		2	15,981		1,06,128
7	Trevandrum South	40,02	5,807	18	37	4,037		49,927
8	Do. North	42,671	5,337	65	214	4,200		50,486
9	Nedoomangad	43,590	2,058	7	16	1,097		47,668
10	Sheraingi	74,500	11,693	10	21	1,760		87,922
11	Kottarakaray	43,136	4,061	1	..	5,939		53,137
12	Puthanapuram	31,113	2,282	9	4	3,378		36,816
13	Shencotta ...	26,650	1,429			677		28,756
14	Quilon	81,847	10,593	10	99	13,642		1,06,091
15	Cunnattoor	51,597	2,266			6,084		59,947
16	Karungapully	78,020	10,090		12	7,336		95,470
17	Kartigapully	68,280	5,456			6,518		80,263
18	Mavalikaray	90,397	4,393	1	8	14,392		1,09,191
19	Chengenuoor	58,341	2,497	...	..	17,153		75,998
20	Tiruvella	64,908	1,580			31,332		97,820
21	Ambalapalay	61,69	9,420	10	424	17,473		89,022
22	Sharetalay ..	85,200	3,638	6	12	26,072	3	1,14,931
23	Vycome	59,705	3,048	...	..	9,398		72,151
24	Yettoomanoor	51,111	528	...	..	25,251		76,890
25	Cottayam	41,335	627	9	..	18,896		60,867
26	Chenganacherry	44,360	3,308	6	6	21,740		69,420
27	Meenachel	28,663	1,282	6	484	22,705		53,140
28	Moovattupalay	52,150	5,377	..	..	34,147		91,674
29	Todupalay	15,274	2,389		1	5,689		23,353
30	Cunnattunad	58,683	13,538	18	6	24,697	73	97,013
31	Alengaud ..	36,026	6,152	33	..	22,692		64,903
32	Paravoor	40,011	2,905	16	..	17,149	75	60,156
	Cardamom Hills	...	...	..	..	..	..	2,488
	Total.....	17,00,317	1,30,905	261	1,383	4,66,874	151	23,11,379

C.

Statistics for each Proverty or Sub-division of a Talook.

Names of Talooks.	Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.					Total.
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religionists.		
Thovalay.	Mailpidacah ..	1,831	1,762	923	698	6,378	
	Ananthapuram ..	573	1,818	5	109	1,932	
	Alakiyapandipuram ...	1,359	4,209	3	366	4,578	
	Thovalay ...	2,263	7,104	280	409	7,793	
	Thalakkoody ...	1,610	5,375	21	187	5,583	
	Naduvooipidacah ...	949	2,794	13	564	3,371	
Agusteewaram.	Parakkapidacah ...	4,223	10,585	673	4,522	15,780	
	Padappattoopidacah ..	3,003	10,127	99	1,031	11,257	
	Cottarpidacah ..	5,014	14,293	2,733	3,017	20,043	
	Agusteewarampidacah	5,571	14,408	290	6,880	21,578	
	Shoohindrampidacah ..	2,035	6,374	1	267	6,642	
	Thairpidacah ..	1,870	5,279	4	1,030	6,313	
Eraniel.	Eraniel ...	4,398	12,917	14	3,717	16,648	
	Cadiyapattauram ..	2,474	6,730	329	3,797	10,886	
	Nendakura ...	5,542	15,401	1,410	4,807	21,118	
	Coolachel ..	3,742	10,077	1,360	7,580	19,017	
	Midalam ..	2,299	6,564	107	4,843	11,518	
	Tiruvancode ...	1,343	4,774	1,017	1,662	7,453	
	Nattalam ...	1,293	4,284	"	1,724	6,008	
	Killiyoor ..	2,592	8,743	254	5,117	14,114	
Culcoolum.	Culcoolum ...	3,141	10,056	1,631	1,728	18,415	
	Brahmapuram ..	650	1,786	13	607	2,406	
	Cothanalloor ...	1,434	3,441	91	2,212	5,744	
	Meikkod ...	843	1,575	51	2,015	3,641	
	Ponmanah ..	1,584	5,165	110	1,513	6,788	
	Thiruvettar ...	2,370	10,059	"	2,474	12,533	
	Attoor ...	1,470	4,369	119	2,915	7,403	
Kappierah ...	1,885	6,545	119	3,512	10,216		
Vilavancode.	Vilavancode ..	1,867	7,123	322	1,699	9,150	
	Aroomanah ...	1,276	4,053	"	1,829	5,882	
	Pacode ...	2,091	6,157	"	3,446	9,693	
	Kaliyil ...	1,123	3,177	174	885	4,286	
	Aroodaisiapattoo	2,523	9,479	8	2,939	12,426	
	Yaloodaisiapattoo	2,277	5,992	681	4,757	11,480	
	Coornathoor ...	1,916	7,811	159	2,236	10,206	
	Panzkoolam ...	1,164	4,580	1,017	1,023	6,620	

Names of Talooks.		Number of Houses.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religions.	Total.
Neyyattunkaray.	Neyyattunkaray ...	4,575	17,147	1,802	3,516	"	22,465
	Neimam ...	2,235	10,466	432	64	"	10,962
	Kottoocul ...	4,519	16,195	2,082	3,014	"	21,291
	Marukil ...	1,388	5,611	121	297	"	6,029
	Vilappoo ...	1,183	4,704	126	128	"	4,938
	Paraichalay ...	1,298	5,679	202	756	"	6,637
	Coonnathoocul ...	1,476	4,679	125	1,724	"	6,528
	Perumcadavila ...	2,572	9,959	154	1,706	"	11,819
	Kollayil ...	2,141	5,771	78	3,505	"	9,354
Kollathoor ...	1,158	4,728	84	1,273	"	6,085	
Trovandrum Beach.	Nellaman ...	3,677	14,960	2,906	1,613	"	19,479
	Pattam ...	1,221	4,972	157	374	"	5,503
	Oolloor ...	1,546	6,581	192	22	"	6,795
	Coolathoor ...	1,466	4,777	315	1,633	"	6,725
	Pallippuram ...	1,489	4,641	2,235	450	"	7,326
Fort of Trovandrum ..	899	4,097	2	"	"	4,099	
Troyanvaram Torch.	Vanjiyoor ...	4,313	19,334	1,238	2,409	"	22,981
	Palkoolangara ...	1,941	7,558	331	1,624	"	9,513
	Vattiyoor kavoo ...	1,741	7,872	191	147	"	8,210
	Kalakkootiam ...	994	3,877	574	"	"	4,451
	Thonnakkal ...	1,224	4,029	1,003	299	"	53,331
Nedoomangad.	Nedoomangad ...	1,969	7,752	341	8	"	8,101
	Vanbayikkoonnam ...	1,697	6,772	811	"	"	7,583
	Karakoolam ...	926	4,045	227	"	"	4,272
	Oolamalackel ...	1,666	6,832	379	27	"	7,338
	Arianand ...	1,311	5,022	236	682	"	5,890
	Perumkulam ...	925	3,359	282	305	"	3,946
	Koolathummel ...	739	2,901	123	142	"	3,166
Vamanapuram ...	1,708	6,907	559	6	"	7,472	
Sheraingil.	Sheraingil ...	2,082	8,042	1,306	864	"	10,212
	Koonthelloor ...	950	3,639	767	10	"	4,416
	Cadakkavoor ...	1,555	6,588	911	10	"	7,600
	Manampoor ...	1,837	6,881	1,016	481	"	8,378
	Warkalay ...	3,922	14,277	3,657	304	"	18,238
	Navayikkoolam ...	1,262	5,074	1,092	"	"	6,166
	Madavoor ...	1,415	5,927	878	"	"	6,805
	Nagaroor ...	1,446	6,135	427	"	"	6,562
	Attocngal ...	2,271	8,912	645	31	"	9,588
	Edakkode ...	791	3,248	241	"	"	3,489
Kilmanoor ...	1,489	5,783	755	"	"	6,588	

Names of Talooks.	Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.				Total.
		Hindus	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religionists.	
Kottarakaray.	Kottarakaray ..	2,212	7,817	595	1,608	10,200
	Chadayamangalam ..	1,346	5,007	882	11	5,900
	Anjel ..	1,976	7,086	898	473	8,452
	Eloocoon ..	2,102	8,621	217	1,023	10,461
	Veliyam ..	1,385	5,584	166	1,154	6,904
	Koommil ..	876	3,587	707	1	4,293
	Oommannoor ..	1,790	5,434	601	1,070	7,105
Puthanapuram.	Puthanapuram ..	1,037	3,047	906	117	4,070
	Vilakkoody ..	1,455	5,023	793	858	6,174
	Mylom... ..	1,091	4,370	31	571	4,972
	Vertakkvala ..	1,489	5,357	164	1,168	6,689
	Thalavoor ..	777	2,916	2	594	3,512
	Koolakkada ..	1,377	5,799	4	330	6,138
	Pattalidaisham ..	1,235	4,631	382	253	5,266
Shencotta.	Shencotta ..	2,513	8,370	672	"	9,042
	Kurkkoody ..	265	1,081	"	"	1,081
	Shivanalloor ..	1,131	3,640	411	199	4,250
	Poolyarah ..	979	3,044	215	284	3,543
	Elathoor ..	682	2,315	4	24	2,343
	Ayikkoody ..	819	2,743	10	101	2,854
	Klangad ..	327	1,890	15	"	1,905
Shamboorvadakara ..	1,229	3,567	102	69	3,738	
Quilon.	Quilon ..	4,448	15,072	3,228	4,304	22,604
	Kilikolloor ..	2,162	8,623	1,430	839	10,892
	Athichanalloor ..	1,360	5,742	844	701	7,287
	Paravoor ..	3,468	16,315	759	739	17,813
	Eravipuram ..	4,437	15,384	3,133	2,566	21,083
	Kilakkakallada ..	1,210	4,096	7	1,446	6,149
	Padinjarakallada ..	926	3,895	106	673	4,676
Perunad ..	3,358	12,170	1,084	2,388	15,637	
Cunnattoor.	Cunnattoor ..	2,030	8,092	214	779	9,085
	Poruvally ..	1,589	6,485	1,019	506	8,010
	Chocoranad ..	1,950	8,684	423	317	9,424
	Enathimangalam ..	1,424	5,323	331	695	6,349
	Vallikkode ..	2,076	7,896	7	1,669	9,572
	Adoor ..	1,669	6,263	141	1,177	7,581
	Pallikkal ..	1,241	5,144	124	425	5,698
	Kodumma ..	832	3,710	7	516	4,288

Names of Talooks	Names of Properties.	Number of Houses.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religions.	Total.
Kannusagully.	Karusagapully ..	2,859	7,461	1,580	647	"	9,688
	Coolashacrapuram ...	2,835	7,583	1,171	105	"	8,859
	Krishnapuram ..	3,308	10,732	1,562	912	"	13,206
	Poothripally ..	3,884	13,045	1,182	963	"	15,160
	Thalavah (താലവ) ..	3,325	11,682	998	390	"	13,070
	Thavalakkars ...	2,735	9,958	1,379	1,421	"	12,758
	Chavarah ...	3,091	11,075	691	2,187	"	13,953
	Panmanah ...	2,115	6,520	1,533	723	"	8,776
Kartigapully.	Kartigapully ...	1,911	6,871	314	948	"	8,128
	Arippaad ...	1,379	5,596	278	501	"	6,870
	Pathiyoor ...	2,536	8,340	1,735	977	"	11,052
	Keerikkad ...	2,286	8,749	984	182	"	9,865
	Chayppad ...	1,474	5,556	119	701	"	6,376
	Pallippad ...	1,741	6,296	40	1,214	"	7,550
	Moothocoolam ...	2,148	8,900	487	214	"	9,601
	Kilakkakara ..	1,371	5,325	227	1,182	"	6,684
Mavalikaray.	Coomarapuram ..	1,969	7,874	372	644	"	8,890
	Thrikkoonnappulah ..	1,364	4,782	955	10	"	5,747
	Mavahkaray ...	2,808	10,585	107	2,407	"	13,099
	Kannamungalam ...	1,954	7,421	12	1,108	"	8,541
	Thekkakara ...	3,831	14,459	412	1,410	"	16,281
	ThakkalamThekkakara.	3,361	11,942	875	2,016	"	15,433
	Do. Vadakkakara.	2,762	9,827	181	2,783	"	12,741
	Pallikka! ...	3,756	11,876	1,102	1,899	"	14,871
Chengemnoor.	Thamarakulam ...	2,429	9,148	846	289	"	10,288
	Nooranand ...	2,023	7,990	505	444	"	8,989
	Alah ...	2,015	7,149	403	1,451	"	9,008
	Chengemnoor ...	1,941	6,861	10	1,652	"	8,523
	Mannar ...	1,967	7,147	427	1,067	"	8,641
Thrivella.	Vadakkakara ...	4,272	15,263	65	5,182	"	20,490
	Ranny ...	1,858	4,814	185	1,395	"	6,394
	Koompalah ...	2,987	8,997	1,804	3,053	"	13,854
	Chemmithalah ...	2,086	7,206	6	1,762	"	8,974
	Omalloor ...	1,927	6,060	"	3,062	"	9,123
	Tiruvella ...	2,423	8,233	106	2,935	"	11,274
Thrivella.	Nedoampuram ...	2,086	6,114	82	3,394	"	8,540
	Kaviyoor ...	3,054	11,668	83	3,291	"	15,048
	Kadappah ...	2,511	7,167	188	4,461	"	11,806
	Krammollah ...	3,465	11,397	69	5,057	"	16,523
	Ayiroor ...	3,626	11,523	618	5,376	"	18,017
	Kalloppara ...	3,129	8,699	484	6,328	"	15,618

Names of Talooks.	Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.					Total.
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religionsists.		
Ambalapulay.	Ambalapulay ...	1,507	5,843	923	329	"	7,095
	Alleppey ...	6,231	17,817	7,509	5,130	"	30,456
	Kynagarry ...	657	2,773	51	496	"	3,320
	Kavalam ...	1,115	3,994	"	1,021	"	5,015
	Poolinkunnam ...	1,226	4,379	47	1,975	"	6,401
	Nedumudy ...	697	3,845	"	1,256	"	5,101
	Champakkoolam ...	1,059	4,149	16	1,724	"	5,889
	Thalavady ...	1,622	5,324	"	2,590	"	7,914
	Kolimookkoo ...	942	2,729	6	2,326	"	5,061
	Thakaly ...	817	3,747	124	427	"	4,298
Prakkad ...	1,203	4,719	667	416	"	5,802	
Karamady ...	518	2,376	77	217	"	2,670	
Shareetala.	Shareetala ...	5,507	14,855	477	6,293	2	21,627
	Vayalaroo ...	4,541	14,631	413	3,724	1	18,769
	Aroor ...	3,065	10,004	661	2,212	"	12,877
	Thuravoor ...	4,184	12,925	660	3,550	"	17,165
	Mararikoolam ...	4,149	9,376	44	6,235	"	15,655
	Arriad ...	3,916	11,422	1,243	2,877	"	15,542
Thanneermookkum ..	3,606	11,987	140	1,169	"	13,296	
Vycome.	Vadayaroo ...	1,867	6,920	370	1,422	"	8,912
	Koolashgaramangalam	1,777	7,136	176	633	"	7,945
	Pallippuram ...	2,269	7,683	62	1,279	"	9,024
	Panavally ...	3,311	11,043	1,945	370	"	13,558
	Manakkoonnam ...	3,308	12,397	219	3,092	"	14,708
	Vycome ...	2,897	11,279	63	1,841	"	13,138
Moolakkoolam ..	1,053	3,247	13	1,761	"	5,021	
Yettoomanoor.	Yettoomanoor..	3,458	9,722	63	7,937	"	17,722
	Manjoor ...	1,981	6,168	"	3,876	"	10,044
	Coomaracam ...	1,584	4,888	264	2,547	"	7,699
	Vetchoor ...	2,694	10,139	180	1,905	"	12,924
	Kyppila ...	1,956	6,884	"	3,181	"	10,065
	Aymanam ...	1,920	7,681	2	2,039	"	9,722
	Kadithiruthes...	2,046	5,629	19	3,766	"	9,414
Cottayam.	Cottayam ...	2,951	9,723	557	4,126	"	14,406
	Nattacam ...	1,446	5,097	9	2,326	"	7,482
	Pampady ...	1,235	3,945	"	2,062	"	6,007
	Vijayapuram ...	2,904	9,606	6	4,703	"	14,315
	Akalakkoonnam ..	1,703	7,067	55	1,496	"	8,688
	Kidangoor ...	2,195	5,877	"	4,192	"	10,069

Names of Talooks.	Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.	Religions.				Total.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religions.	
Chengannacherry	Chengannacherry ..	2,522	7,234	917	3,864	12,015	
	Manjadikkara ...	2,343	7,048	663	3,958	11,669	
	Poothoopully ...	3,081	8,479	90	5,969	14,538	
	Neelamparoor ...	696	3,123	"	675	3,798	
	Moottar ...	1,115	3,458	7	1,858	5,323	
	Kanjirapully ...	3,639	11,864	1,631	4,477	17,973	
	Veliyanad ...	766	3,154	"	951	4,105	
Meenachel.	Meenachel ...	1,693	4,039	"	3,848	7,867	
	Llalam... ..	1,541	3,692	9	3,825	7,526	
	Bharananganam ...	1,206	2,401	"	3,193	5,594	
	Condoor ...	2,527	7,487	1,273	3,830	12,590	
	Ramapuram ...	2,118	5,846	"	4,078	9,924	
	Pooliyanoor ..	2,170	5,198	"	4,421	9,619	
Moovattupulay.	Moovattupulay ...	2,194	5,630	639	4,848	11,112	
	Cothamangalam ...	1,514	3,841	504	3,151	7,496	
	Koothattoocoolam ...	3,206	8,573	"	6,392	14,965	
	Eramalloor ...	3,470	10,004	2,935	4,785	17,724	
	Yannalloor ...	1,607	4,565	1,297	2,379	8,241	
	Elakkad ...	3,019	8,922	"	5,478	14,400	
	Ramangalam ...	1,953	5,971	"	3,640	9,611	
Piravam ...	1,758	4,644	2	3,479	8,125		
Todupulay.	Todupulay ...	846	2,371	642	925	3,938	
	Karrikkode ...	870	3,602	789	216	4,607	
	Karoomannoor ...	930	3,254	536	867	4,657	
	Manakkad ...	814	2,481	54	1,005	3,540	
	Koomaramangalam ...	1,386	3,566	368	2,677	6,611	
Cunnattunad.	Cunnattunad ...	2,125	5,880	1,658	3,882	10,920	
	Thrikkakara ...	1,564	4,613	2,198	529	7,340	
	Aloovay ...	1,787	4,682	3,432	1,182	9,369	
	Perumpavoor ...	2,315	6,680	2,090	3,121	12,091	
	Charanalloor ...	1,997	6,500	181	3,500	10,131	
	Ashamannoor ...	2,110	7,093	304	3,435	10,822	
	Malavannoor ...	1,368	4,705	90	2,330	7,125	
	Aikkaranad ...	3,786	4,917	130	3,041	8,068	
	Valakkoolam ...	737	2,273	1,525	5	3,808	
	Edappally Theekoom						
	Bhagam...	2,564	8,038	941	3,186	12,165	
De, Vadakkum							
Bhagam...	1,012	3,102	1,089	1,010	5,151		

Names of Talooks.		Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religionists.	Total.
Alengaud.	{	Alengaud	2,720	7,993	2,867	2,880	"	13,740
		Airoor	1,587	4,977	1,647	840	"	7,464
		Chengamanad	1,594	4,739	1,045	2,595	"	8,379
		Poothenvalikkara	1,089	3,466	50	2,538	"	6,054
		Poothenchira	768	1,932	223	978	"	3,133
		Manjappra	1,500	3,803	70	4,049	"	7,922
		Cothaculangara	3,332	9,116	250	8,845	"	18,211
Paravoor.	{	Paravoor	2,209	9,036	582	1,337	75	11,030
		Vadakkakara	3,403	12,775	738	3,829	"	17,342
		Yalikkara	1,732	4,612	212	3,376	"	8,200
		Cottoovally	1,357	4,987	490	1,769	"	7,246
		Parakkadavoo	1,416	4,445	139	2,623	"	7,201
		Vespolay	1,721	4,156	750	4,231	"	9,137

D.

Population of Towns and large Villages.

No.	Names of Talooks.	Names of Towns.	No. of Houses	No. of People.
	Thovalay ...	Aroovamoly ...	881	3,899
		Thalakkoody ..	642	2,683
		Bhoothapandy ...	477	2,384
		Alakiyapandipuram ...	319	1,261
	Agusteeswaram.	Cottar	1,897	7,333
		Nagercoil ...	1,677	6,491
		Shucheendram ..	595	2,989
		Cape Comorin ..	430	2,247
	Eraniei ...	Eraniei ...	1,085	4,878
		Odiyapattanam ..	841	3,599
		Tiroovancode ..	464	2,351
		Colachel ..	1,038	4,768
	Oulcooluz ..	Rajackamangalam ..	640	2,427
		Palpanabhapuram ...	854	3,935
		Thuckalay ...	1,090	4,921
		Tiruvuttar ..	461	2,048
	Vilavencode ...	Coolthoora ...	453	2,163
		Thangapattanam ...	509	2,934
		Neyattunkaray ...	753	3,425
	Neyattunkaray	Poovar ...	415	2,454
		Balarampuram ...	779	3,145
	Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum ..	11,598	57,611
	Nedoomangad ..	Nedoomangad ...	325	1,470
	Sheraingil ...	Sheraingil ...	420	2,075
		Warkalay ...	1,366	6,502
		Attoongal ...	345	1,524
	Kottarakaray ...	Kottarakaray ...	432	1,878
	Pathanapuram ...	Poonaloor ..	349	1,395
	Shencotta ...	Shencotta ...	2,621	9,752
	Quilon ...	Quilon ...	2,877	14,366
		Paravoor ...	1,273	6,678
	Gunnattoor ..	Adoor ...	427	1,781
		Kypattoor ...	311	1,521
	Karnnagapully	Padanayerkulangara ...	652	2,718
		Krishnapuram ...	895	3,731
	Kartigapully...	Arrippaud ...	421	2,048
		Cayenculam ...	520	2,379
	Mavalikaray ...	Mavalikaray ...	950	4,468
		Punthalam ..	1,007	4,870
	Chengennoor ...	Chengennoor ...	284	1,018
		Pathencaveo, ..	219	1,097
		Mannar ...	219	988
		Pathanamthitta ...	251	1,137

No.	Names of Talooks.	Names of Towns.	No. of Houses	No. of People.
		Tiruvella ...	510	2,548
		Niranem ...	674	3,047
		Caviyoor ...	609	2,986
		Callopparah ...	246	1,389
	Ambalapalay ...	Ambalapalay ..	675	2,879
		Alleppey ..	6,231	29,918
		Shareetala ...	2,190	9,228
		Thooravoor ...	962	4,052
		Moooomail ...	1,356	4,912
		Mannencherry ...	672	2,575
	Vycome ...	Vycome ..	1,013	4,987
		Coomaranalloor ..	707	3,605
		Yettoomanoor ...	491	2,159
		Cottayam ...	1,271	6,388
		Kidangoor ...	667	3,262
		Chenganacherry ...	1,191	5,807
		Munjadhikara ...	1,293	6,572
		Meenachel ..	524	2,124
		Palah ..	578	2,354
		Bharananganam ...	402	1,870
		Poonjaroo ..	1,036	4,990
	Moovattupalay ...	Cothamungalam ..	558	2,746
	Todupalay	Todupalay ..	276	1,132
		Aloovay ..	516	2,761
		Charanalloor ..	201	869
	Alengaud ...	Alengaud ..	268	1,123
	Paravoor ...	Paravoor ...	760	3,363

Note—There being no defined limits of Towns and large Villages the population herein given is arrived at by adding together the population of the Karas lying about and naturally forming a town or village.

THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE AT TREVANDBRUM.

1. Money orders are issued and paid during the hours the Residency Treasury transacts business, i. e. from 11 in the morning till 3 in the evening.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

ISSUE OF ORDERS.

2. Application for Money Order should be made to the Residency Treasurer in the *printed form of requisition* prescribed by the Rules (in Form H) which is supplied gratis. The full name and address of both applicant and payee must be clearly given.

H.

REQUISITION FORM.

For Rupees	As.
Payable at	
To whom	
Name of Remitter	
Address	
The	187

3. The maximum amount for which an order can be issued is Rupees 150.

4. No order is to contain a fractional part of an anna.

5. The following rates of commission are chargeable on money orders.

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding	10	—	2	—
Do.	25	—	4	—
Do.	50	—	8	—
Do.	75	—	12	—
On sums not exceeding	100	—	1	—
Do.	125	—	1	4
Do.	150	—	1	8

6. No order can be made out in favor of two or more persons. Prefixes such as Mrs. and Miss should be omitted.

7. For Natives, the caste or tribe must be given in addition to the name.

8. When a remitter is unable to give the full name of the payee, he should state his occupation or give such information as may lead unmistakably to his identification, such as his rank, trade, profession or name of firm.

9. In cases of Europeans with more than one christian name the surname in full, with initials of the remainder is sufficient.

10. Application for duplicate, refund, alteration of name of payee or station drawn upon, must always be made in the prescribed printed form I. to be had at the Residency Treasury

I.

Form of application for duplicate &c

Dated

Particulars of order referred to
Number of order
Date of issue
Amount of order Re.
Where issued
Where payable
By whom remitted
To whom payable

Sir,

I request that the above order may be
Here state whether

- 1 Re-issued in duplicate)
- 2 Repaid)
- 3 Paid to (name))
- 4 Transferred to (place))

I hereby tender as commission for the above.

Signed
Address

To

11 The charge of 2nd commission for each of the above transactions separately, or for two or more made in the same application, will be equal to the 1st commission charged on the original order

PAYMENT OF ORDERS

12 Money orders are not transferable by endorsement of holder.

13 Whoever presents the order for payment, whether the rightful owner or otherwise, must give full information as to the name, surname, and address of the person who originally obtained it, unless it be remitted by a Firm, when the name of the Firm, together with its address and occupation should be given.

14. A money order presented at the office drawn on must always be signed by the Payee in the place allotted for his signature before receiving payment of the same

15 In the case of a person unable to write, he must make a mark in presence of the Residency Treasurer who will certify it by adding his initials.

16. Money orders presented through a Bank will be paid without enquiry as to the remitter if the signature of the payee agree with the name advised, but not otherwise.

17. If payment of an Order is refused in consequence of the particulars given not according with the advice, the person presenting the order should communicate with the remitter with a view to obtaining correction of the advice from the issuing Office, on receipt of which the order will be paid if the error was made by the Office of Issue, but if otherwise, the order should be returned to remitter who should obtain a fresh order.

18. In cases where there may be a slight discrepancy only between the name of the Payee as advised and his signature on the order, payment will not be refused if the person presenting the order is of known respectability or can prove satisfactorily that the remittance was intended for him. In such cases the Residency Treasurer would require a Payee to guarantee a refund in case of wrong payment.

Form of guarantee on payment of Money Order.

Having been permitted to draw the amount of.....Money Order Nodated..... .. for Rs..... .. due to..... ..I do hereby engage to refund the amount in case of any fraud or irregularity transpiring and to hold the Government harmless.

19. After a Money Order is once paid by whomsoever presented, no further claim will be admitted. The public are therefore cautioned.

1st. To take all means to prevent the loss of the Money Order.

2nd. Never to send the Money Order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3rd. To be careful on taking out a Money Order, to state correctly the name of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th. To see that the name, address and occupation of the person taking out the Money Order, are correctly known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

20. Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the Money, and will also lead to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

REFUND OF ORDERS.

21. An Order may be refunded at the Office of Issue after it has been ascertained from the Head Office that no duplicate has been issued, and it should be duly signed by the remitter in the place assigned for the payee's signature.

22. Refund of a duplicate order can be made after a non-payment Certificate has been obtained from the Paying Office, certifying that the original order has not been paid, and that payment has been stopped.

23. When alteration of the name of the payee or station drawn upon is desired, the original order must be surrendered and a fresh order will be granted in lieu of it, after ascertaining from the Head Office that no duplicate has been issued.

DUPLICATE ORDERS.

24. Duplicate orders are granted at the Head Office only, on the remitter, or payee, as the case may be, reporting the loss of the original order, and making application in the prescribed printed form.

25. An application from a third person will not be attended to, unless the authority of either of the two principals is produced.

26. Application can be forwarded through the Residency Treasurer.

LAPSED ORDERS.

27. An order remaining unpaid after one year from date of Issue i. e. issued in January, but unpaid at the end of the following January, is considered as void and lapsed to Government and will not be paid, unless satisfactory explanation as to the cause of delay in presenting it for payment, be furnished to the Comptroller-General, who alone can authorize such payments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. If the Money Order Form be clipped or mutilated, there may be difficulty as to paying it

29. To save time and prevent errors, the public are advised to furnish in writing to the Issuing Office at the time of application, the full particulars of every Money Order required, and to ascertain before quitting the Issuing Office that the Order corresponds with those particulars.

30. The following is a list of the various Government Treasuries which are Money Order Offices in India.

LIST OF MONEY ORDER OFFICES IN INDIA ON THE 1ST JUNE 1877.

Political and other Treasuries under the Government of India.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ajmere. | 6. Coorg, (Marsara) |
| 2. " (Nascerabad) Sub-Division. | 7. Gwalior. |
| 3. Bhopal, (Sehore) | 8. Indore. |
| 4. Bushire. | 9. Mhow. |
| 5. Calcutta. | 10. Nowgong, (Bundelkhand) |
| | 11. Port Blair. |

Lower Provinces of Bengal.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Backergunge, (Barisal.) | 27. Maldah. |
| 2. Balasore. | 28. Manbhoom, (Purulia.) |
| 3. Bankoora. | 29. Midnapore. |
| 4. Beerbhoom, (Soory.) | 30. Monghyr. |
| 5. Bhagalpur. | 31. Moorsheedabad, (Berham-) |
| 6. Bhulloeah, (Noakholly.) | 32. Mymensingh [pers.] |
| 7. Bogra. | 33. Nuddeah, (Kishmaghur) |
| 8. Bardwan | 34. Nya Doonka |
| 9. Chittagong. | 35. Patna. |
| 10. Chumparan, (Motaharee) | 36. Pooree |
| 11. " (Bettiah,) Sub-Division, | 37. Pubna |
| 12. Cooch Behar. | 38. Purneah. |
| 13. Cuttack. | 39. Rajshahye, (Bauleah) |
| 14. Daoca. | 40. Rungpore. |
| 15. Darjeeling | 41. Sarun, (Chupra) |
| 16. Dinagepore. | 42. Shahabad, (Arrah.) |
| 17. Durbhunga. | 43. Singhbhoom, (Chybasaa.) |
| 18. Furreedpore | 44. Tipperah, (Comillah.) |
| 19. Gya. | 45. " (Brahmanberah) |
| 20. Hasaribagh | Sub-Division. |
| 21. Hooghly | 46. Tirhoot, (Mozufferpore.) |
| 22. " (Serampore,) Sub- | 47-24. Pergunnahs, (Alipore.) |
| 23. Howrah. [Division. | 48. " (Barrackpore,) Sub-Division |
| 24. Jessore. | 49. " Dum-Dum Do. |
| 25. Jaspaguri. | |
| 26. Lohardugga, (Ranchee.) | |

Assam.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cachar. | 7. Lakhimpur, (Dibrugarh.) |
| 2. Darrang, (Tezpur.) | 8. Nowgong |
| 3. Garo Hills. | 9. Shillong |
| 4. Goalpara | 10. Sibsagar. |
| 5. " (Dhabri,) Sub-Division | 11. Sylhet |
| 6. Kamrup, (Gauhati.) | |

Oudh

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Bara Banki | 7. Lucknow. |
| 2. Bahraich. | 8. Partabgarh. |
| 3. Fyzabad. | 9. Rae Bareli |
| 4. Gonda. | 10. Sitapur. |
| 5. Hardoi. | 11. Sultanpur. |
| 6. Kheri | 12. Unao |

North-Western Provinces.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Agra. | 9. Bijnor |
| 2. Alahabad. | 10. Budann. |
| 3. Aligarh. | 11. Bulandshahr. |
| 4. Asamgarh | 12. Cawnpore. |
| 5. Banda. | 13. Dehra Dun. |
| 6. Bareilly. | 14. " (Chakrata,) Sub-Division |
| 7. Basti. | 15. Etah. |
| 8. Benares. | 16. Etawah. |

North-Western Provinces.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 17. Farukhabad. | 28. Lalitpur. |
| 18. Fatehpur. | 29. Mainpuri. |
| 19. Ghazipur. | 30. Meerut. |
| 20. Gorakhpur. | 31. Mirzapur. |
| 21. Kamirpur. | 32. Moradabad. |
| 22. Jalaun. | 33. Muzaffarnagar. |
| 23. Jaunpur. | 34. Muttra. |
| 24. Jhansi. | 35. Roorkhee. |
| 25. Kumaun, (Almara.) | 36. Saharanpur. |
| 26. " (Naini Tal.) } Sub- | 37. Shahjahanpur. |
| 27. " (Banikhet.) } Division. | |

Central Provinces.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Balaghat. | 11. Nagpur. |
| 2. Betul. | 12. Narsingpur. |
| 3. Bilaspur. | 13. Nirwar. |
| 4. Bhandara. | 14. Raipur. |
| 5. Chanda. | 15. Sambalpur. |
| 6. Ohhindwara. | 16. Sangor. |
| 7. Damoh. | 17. Seoni. |
| 8. Hoshangabad. | 18. Sironcha. |
| 9. Jabalpure. | 19. Wardha. |
| 10. Mandla. | |

Punjab.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Amritsar. | 19. Kohat. |
| 2. Bannu. | 20. Karnal. |
| 3. Dera Ghazi Khan. | 21. Lahore. |
| 4. Dera Ismail Khan. | 22. Ludhiana. |
| 5. Delhi. | 23. Mooltan. |
| 6. Ferozepore. | 24. " (Montgomery,) Sub-Division. |
| 7. Gujranwala. | 25. Muzaffargarh. |
| 8. Gujrat. | 26. Peshawar. |
| 9. Gurdaspur. | 27. " (Mardan,) Sub-Division. |
| 10. " (Dalhousie) Sub-Division. | 28. Rawalpindi. |
| 11. Gurgaon. | 29. " (Murree,) Sub-Division. |
| 12. Hissar. | 30. Rohtak. |
| 13. Hoshiarpur. | 31. Sialkot. |
| 14. Hazara. | 32. Shahpur. |
| 15. Jhang. | 33. Simla. |
| 16. Jhelum. | 34. " (Kasauli,) Sub-Division. |
| 17. Jullundur. | 35. Umballa. |
| 18. Kangra. | |

British Burmah.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Akyab. | 8. Promé. |
| 2. Bassein. | 9. Rangoon. |
| 3. Benzada. | 10. Sandoway. |
| 4. Kyauk Phyoo. | 11. Shwé Gyeen. |
| 5. Macobeng, (Thonkwa.) | 12. Tavoy. |
| 6. Mergui. | 13. Thayetmyo. |
| 7. Moulmein. | 14. Tounghee. |

Bombay.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Aden. | 15 Kurrachee |
| 2. Ahmedabad. | 16 Kattywar, (Rajcote) |
| 3. Ahmednagar. | 17 Khandesh |
| 4. Aibag. | 18 Kolhapur |
| 5. Bombay. | 19 Mahabaleshwar |
| 6. Baroda. | 20 Nasik |
| 7. Belgaum. | 21 Poona |
| 8. Bhuj. | 22 Patnagiri |
| 9. Broach. | 23 Satara |
| 10. Dharwar. | 24 Sawant Wari |
| 11. Hyderabad, (Sind.) | 25 Shikarpur |
| 12. Kaira. | 26 Sholapur |
| 13. Kaladgi. | 27 Surat |
| 14. Kanara. | 28 Tanna |

Bern.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Akola. | Hyderabad Deccan |
| 2. Amraoti. | 7 Hyderabad, (Chudderghat) |
| 3. Basim. | Out-Station of the Hyderabad contingent |
| 4. Buldana. | 8 Bolarum |
| 5. Ellichpur. | |
| 6. Wun. | |

Mysore.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Bangalore. | 6 Mysore |
| 2. Chikmagalur. | 7 Shimoga |
| 3. Chitaldroog. | 8 Sucklasypore |
| 4. Hassam. | 9 Tumkur |
| 5. Holar. | |

Madras.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Bellary | 20 Kistna (Guntoor) |
| 2 " (Anantapore) | 21 " (Masulipatam) |
| 3 " (Ghooty) | 22 Kurnool |
| 4 Chingleput | 23 " (Oumbum) |
| 5 Conjeveram | 24 " (Koilkuntla) |
| 6 Sydsapat | 25 " (Nundial) |
| 7 Coimbatore | 26 Madras |
| 8 " (Bhowany) | 27 " (Madura) |
| 9 " (Brode) | 28 " (Dindigul) |
| 10 Cuddapah | 29 " (Palany) |
| 11 " (Madanapully) | 30 " (Panmben) |
| 12 " (Proddatur) | 31 " (Periakolom) |
| 13 Ganjam, (Berhampore) | 32 " (Rannad) |
| 14 " (Chicascole) | 33 Malabar, (Badagara) |
| 15 Godavery, (Cocanada) | 34 " (Calicut) |
| 16 " (Elkore) | 35 " (Cannanore) |
| 17 " (Nursapore) | 36 " (Cochin) |
| 18 " (Rajamunary) | 37 " (Manantoddy) |
| 19 Kistna, (Beswada) | 38 " (Paulghant) |

Madras.

39 " (Ponany)	57 " South Canara, (Man-
40 " (Tellicherry)	(galore)
41 Neilgherries, (Ootacamund)	58 " (Udipy)
42 Nellore	59 Tanjore
43 " (Ongole)	60 " (Combaconum)
44 North Arcot, (Chittoor)	61 " (Mannargudi)
45 " (Palmanair)	62 " (Mayaveram)
46 " (Vellore)	63 " (Negapatam)
47 Salem	64 " (Tranquebar)
48 " (Ahtoor)	65 Tinnevelly
49 " (Oosoor)	66 " (Tuticorin)
50 " (Tripatore)	67 Travancore, (Trevandrum)
51 " (Yercaud)	68 Trichinopoly
52 South Arcot, (Chellumbrum)	69 Visagapatam
53 " (Cuddalore)	70 " (Bimlipatam)
54 " (Tindevanum)	71 " (Koraput)
55 " (Villapoorum)	72 " (Parvatipore)
56 " (Virdachellum)	73 " (Vizianagram)

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

ISSUE OF ORDERS.

1. Overland Money Orders can be obtained at the Residency Treasury.
2. The maximum amount for which a Money Order may be drawn is £ 10.
3. In Addition to the sums shewn in the annexed Schedules, the following rates of commission will be chargeable, viz.,
 For sums not exceeding £ 2 £ 5 £ 7 £ 10
 commission rates... .. A. 8 B. 1 R 1 A 8 B 2
4. No Money Order shall contain a fractional part of a Penny
5. Application for Overland Money Order must always be made in Requisition form (A) which is supplied gratis.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

A.

Overland Money Order Application.

For £ s d.
 Payable to... ..
 Residing at
 Name of Remitter
 Address
 The 187.....

6. An intending remitter should fill up the form giving the following particulars.

1. Name and address of the Remitter or Person who sends the Order.

N. B. The name of the remitter should include the surname and at least the initial of one Christian name. If the remitter be a Firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice. The address of the Remitter should be distinct and full for upon it depends the proper transmission to him of the acknowledgment from the Accountant General, Bombay.

2. Name and address of the Payee or Person to whom the Order is to be paid.

N. B. As respects the name, the instructions given above apply.

As respects address, care should be taken that it is a full and precise address, as on it depends the determination by the British Post Office of the particular Money Order Office at which the order shall be made payable.

3. Amount of Order in British Money.

7. The Residency Treasurer will inform the remitter of the cost of the Order in Indian Currency as given in the Tariff Schedule then in use, plus the charge for Commission, giving him a receipt in Form E. for the amount received, drawing his particular attention to the instructions printed on the back.

FORM E.

*Overland Money Order Receipt to be given to Remitter.
(See instructions on Back.)*

Money Order Office at.....
Dated the ..
Received from.....
Remitter's name.....
Remitter's address.....
The sum of.....Rs.....AsP.....
On account of an
Overland Money Order for £.....s.....d.....
Payee's name.....
Payee's address.....

8. The Residency Treasurer will retain a counterfoil of the receipt, granted to the Remitter, for record in the Treasury, sending a second counterfoil to the Accountant General, Bombay, who on its receipt, will forward an acknowledgment to the Remitter in the following form.

FORM OF INTIMATION.

I have received from the Money Order Office at.....
the counterfoil of a receipt for Rs.....As.....P.....
paid by you on account of an order to be drawn on Britain
for £.....s.....d.....in favor of

Name.....
Address.....

Intimation will be sent to the London Post Office by the Mail of the.....in view to the transmission of the required order to the Payee.

N. B. The above intimation will be forwarded post-free to the address given by the Remitter.

PAYMENT OF ORDERS.

9. Remittances from England cannot be paid on the receipt granted to the Remitter, but Overland money orders drawn in Britain upon India will be granted by the Bombay Money Order Office, and will be forwarded free of postage, to the address of the Payee in envelopes superscribed "Overland Money Order."

10. These orders will be governed in respect of payment &c., by the ordinary rules applicable to Inland Money Orders, except the Payee will not be required to give information respecting the address of the Remitter in Britain, but only in respect of his surname and christian name

ALTERATIONS OF RECEIPTS.

11. A Remitter in India desirous of having any alteration made in the name of the Payee, or of having the amount of the order repaid to him in India, or having any complaint to make regarding his remittance, should address the Accountant General Bombay, by means of a letter (postage paid) enclosing the original receipt obtained from the Residency Treasury or the Bombay intimation.

12. If the request be one for the alteration of the name of the Payee, an application will be forwarded to the London Office for disposal under the Regulations of the British Money Order Department.

13. If the request be for the repayment of the amount of the order to himself, an application will be similarly forwarded.

14. Should the London Office authorize the repayment of the order, the amount (converted into Indian currency at the rate of one Rupee per two Shillings) less commission at 1 per cent. will be repaid by means of an Indian Inland Money Order, the Accountant General Bombay, being entered as the Remitter.

15. Should the London Office refuse the repayment, the fact will be communicated to the Remitter in India.

16. If, however, the application for repayment is received prior to the despatch of the Mail by which particulars regarding it would have been forwarded, the amount of the order will be refunded less the commission payable, viz. 1 per cent by the Residentary-Treasurer on a special "repayment requisition" sent to him from Bombay.

LAPSED ORDERS.

17. Orders remaining unpaid after one year from the month of issue are considered lapsed to Government and cannot be paid in the same manner as Inland orders.

18. The Overland Money Order system has been extended to Canada, and orders in Canada will be issued at the same Tariff rates as those at which English Overland Money Orders are issued, but commission will be levied at double the rate charged on English Money Orders.

19. The Money Order system has also been extended to
Germany,
The Netherlands,
The Swiss Confederation,
The kingdom of Italy, and Denmark,
on the scale of charges, and the conditions as to limit &c. as those in force at the time for Overland Money Orders.

20. The present Tariff rate fixed by the Comptroller General is schedule 12, for regulating charges in issuing Overland Money Orders.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

W. B. Rich,
Assistant Superintendent Cochin Sub-Divison, In Charge.

Alleppey, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A.M. to 9 P. M. daily.
A. Ball, Offg. Telegraph Master.

Quilon, a 3rd Class Office—open daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.
W. G. Harvey, Telegraph Master.

Trevaudrum, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily.
A. H. F. Prime, Telegraph, Master.

Nagercoil, a 3rd Class Office— open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.
J. T. Winckler, Telegraph Master.

TELEGRAPH RULES AND RATES.

The following Rules and Tariff relating to the despatch of Telegraph Messages in India, British Burmah and Ceylon, are sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

GENERAL.

RULE I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

RULE II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes—*1st*, those performing permanent day and night duty; *2nd*, those performing full day duty, *3rd*, those performing limited day duty.

Stations of the 1st class are open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Stations of the 2nd class are open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. (local time)

Stations of the 3rd class are open from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Sundays and the holidays enumerated in Rule III, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. (local time)

RULE III.—All Offices *except those of the 1st Class* will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

RULE IV.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency a message, countersigned by the chief civil or military authority at a Station, or by any of the Authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule 46) can be sent from any office at any time.

RULE V.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

Classification of Offices.

Office hours.

Hours of business on Sundays & Holidays.

Exception in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority.

Messages should be legibly written and clearly expressed.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION.

RULE VI.—No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Limit to length of messages.

Messages must be in the Roman character, or Arabic figures.

Messages translated for natives.

Cipher Messages.

RULE VII.—All Messages must be legibly written in the Roman character, or in Arabic figures. Subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernacular or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in the Roman character, or in Arabic numerals.

At stations other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English and *vice versa*.

RULE VIII.—*Cipher messages* are those which consist either wholly or in part of groups of figures or of letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed either *exclusively* of letters of the alphabet or *exclusively* of Arabic figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher, or partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"4597 63289 459 181764."

"Send sharp 839 2146. Further shipments 154."

"A V K B C P G G K B S N"

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

"45 A B C 234 X Y Z."

"1234 P Q R C B G 789."

Form to be followed.

RULE IX.—The body of the message must be preceded by the *address* (as defined in Rule XX.) The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon.

Full address necessary.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

RULE X.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified except by the despatch by a fresh *paid* message.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

RULE XI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

RULE XII.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph Station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by Post (registered,) together with Telegraph or Postage Stamps sufficient for their payment. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the Telegraph Station, and a receipt for the amount will be posted free to the sender.

Messages sent by Post to Telegraph Stations for transmission.

In the case of a *private* message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service Bearing" to the sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Treatment of messages received by Post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

RULE XIII.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases, the sender must state (free) from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Messages addressed to non-Telegraph Stations.

Example.—To Hazareebaugh, "Post Burhee." No charge will be made for ordinary *inland* postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be *registered*, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration (12 annas) fees must be prepaid by the sender. (A registration fee of 4 Annas is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid and which are addressed to a Station where there is no Telegraph Office or to a Station on the Madras East Indian, Eastern Bengal and South Indian Railways. Vide note to Rule XLIII.)

RULE XIV.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

"Bearing" messages.

Messages are sent "bearing" from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but no such message whether

"prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the Addressee until after payment has been obtained.*

Use of Stamps.

RULE XV.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in Telegraph Stamps, which are procurable at every Treasury and every Government Telegraph Station.

Form of Stamp provides a guarantee to the sender and to Government.

Telegraph Stamps are double-headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Forms obtainable gratis at all stations.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available gratis at all Telegraph Stations, and *addressees are requested to use these forms only.*

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

The senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message-forms, the *upper half* of the receipt the *lower half* on the message, and to see that the stamps are defaced with the Office Stamp which bears the name of the station and the date.

Cut or defaced Stamps cannot be received.

Telegraph Stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, cannot be accepted.

Charges on service messages.

RULE XVI.—Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch: the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals. *This rule will be relaxed in case of great emergency: however, a State message is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must certify to its urgency and to the necessity for its immediate despatch without preparation and must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours.*

Service messages take their turn for despatch with private messages.

RULE XVII.—Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn for despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

RULE XVIII.—No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A vio-

lation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

RULE XIX.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the dispute occur at the seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if at a Provincial station.

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

CARGES.

RULE XX.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The address includes names of Stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bona fide* names or designations* of the Sender and Addressee and the *letter's* address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the Officers of the Telegraph Department are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

Free address.

If the sender of a message desire *his own* address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

RULE XXI.—The following are the rates of charges for a message in ordinary language:—

Charge for a message.

a. Between any two stations in India, or between any two stations in the Provinces under the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, *one Rupee for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

b. Between any station in India and any station in British Burmah, or between any station in India and any station in Ceylon, *one Rupee eight annas for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

c. Between any station in Ceylon and any station in British Burmah, *two Rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

RULE XXII.—A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. (local

Occasions on which double charges are leviable.

* Name and designation cannot both be admitted unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the Addressee to identify the sender. A message can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

times), also on Sundays and the following holidays:— Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Charge for a message in cipher.

RULE XXIII.—The charge for a message in cipher is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

Messages despatched to and from Railway Stations without extra charge
Ceylon local rates.

RULE XXIV.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph Station or vice versa, without additional charge.

RULE XXV.—The local rate in Ceylon is one Rupee for 20 words, inclusive of address, for any description of message between any two stations with eight annas for every additional ten or fraction of ten words. Double charges are levied on messages sent after hours or on holidays, the same as in India.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address. (See Rule XX)

	For every six words or less exclusive of the address.		
	In ordinary language.	In cipher.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Between any two stations in India	1 0	2 0	See Rules XXI (a) and XXIII.
Between any two stations in the provinces under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah	1 0	2 0	Ditto ditto.
Between any station in India and any station in British Burmah	1 8	3 0	See Rules XXI (b) and XXIII.
Between any station in India and any station in Ceylon.	1 8	3 0	Ditto ditto.
Between any station in Ceylon and any station in British Burmah	2 0	4 0	See Rules XXI (c) and XXIII.

CEYLON LOCAL TARIFF.

Address Charged for.

	For a message of 20 words including address.	For every additional ten or fraction of ten words.
Between any two stations in Ceylon	One rupee.	Eight annas

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

RULE XXVI.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

RULE XXVII.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written. When the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than six syllables.

“Halfpenny,” “Twopence,” “Threepence,” up to “Elevenpence,” when written as a single word, count as one word only. “F. O. B.” and “C. F. I.,” when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written “Fob,” “Ch.” as one word.

RULE XXVIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

RULE XXIX.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (*This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as “Gentle’s,” “Charles’,” “Brother’s”*).

RULE XXX.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

RULE XXXI.—Every *isolated* character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

No unusual abbreviations or combinations permitted.

Words joined by a hyphen.

Words separated by an apostrophe.

Proper names titles, &c.

Every separate character, including an underline, charged as a word.

Signs of punctuation.

RULE XXXII.—Signs of punctuations, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs are not counted in ordinary messages. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, *used with figures*, are each counted as a figure.

Charges for figures.

RULE XXXIII.—When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages, each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; the same rule applies to groups of letters; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

Method of counting cipher messages.

RULE XXXIV.—In cipher messages all the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added together, the total divided by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the ciphers represent. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

RULE XXXV.—All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message, as defined in Rule XX, will be transmitted without charge.

Date and time of receipt added by the department & transmitted free.

The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the department and telegraphed free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

RULE XXXVI.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

RULE XXXVII.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

REPETITION OF MESSAGES

RULE XXXVIII.—The sender of any message can require that it be repeated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Collation of messages.

RULE XXXIX.—The charge for repeating is equal to half the charge for the message. A repeated message is indicated by the word "collation", which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the Official Instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.

Charge for collation.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY

RULE XL.—Any Sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any Station he may name.

Advice of delivery.

RULE XLI.—If the message cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

Case of non-delivery.

The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Priority of return message.

RULE XLII.—The charge for an Advice of Delivery is equal to that for a single message at ordinary or day rate.

Charge for advice of delivery.

PREPAYMENT OF REPLY.

RULE XLIII.—The sender of a message can prepay a reply not exceeding 200 words.* He must add to his message the words "Reply prepaid" or "Answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum, the sender can add (free) to the words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "Reply paid" alone are given, without

* In ordinary language at day rate.

any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been prepaid. The Terminal Station pays to the Receiver, in Telegraph Stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, when, and to what address, he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "Reply-paid" message, the terminal station sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been prepaid.* The words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" entitle the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply of paying to him in Telegraph Stamps the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.†

DELIVERY.

Free delivery within five miles of a Telegraph Station.

Charge for re-addressing a message

RULE XLIV.—Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by post or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

RULE XLV.—Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other station, it will on re-transmission be considered in every respect as a fresh message, and all bearing charges must be paid by the addressee before the telegram is delivered to him.

* When the amount deposited for a reply exceeds the cost of the telegram reporting non-delivery (which is fixed at Rs. 2) the difference will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

† As the Madras East Indian, Eastern Bengal and South Indian Railway Companies declare their inability to make over prepaid reply deposits to Addressees, messages addressed to stations on their Railways to which replies are prepaid, are not transferred to the Railway Telegraph, but posted (with Telegraph stamps enclosed) from the nearest Government Telegraph Station direct to the addressee. Postal registration is compulsory in this case, as also in that of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station, where there is no Telegraph Office.

CLEAR LINE MESSAGES.

RULE XLVI.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to “clear the line,” that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is “cleared” is passed on—

- (1).—The Governor-General of India.
- (2).—The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.
- (3).—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
- (4).—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab
- (5).—Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (6).—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
- (7).—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Mysore and Coorg and Assam.
- (8).—Agents to the Governor-General, Rajpootana and Central India
- (9).—Commissioners of Sindh and Peshawur.
- (10).—Director General of Telegraphs in India.
- (11).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).
- (12).—The Maharajah of the Patiala (*from Patiala Office only.*)

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps, as other State messages.

REFUNDS.

RULE XLVII.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for repetition has been paid by the sender. See Rule XXXIX.

RULE XLVIII.—If a message be not delivered or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

No refund given for errors in an unrolled message

Conditions of refund in the case of non-delivery or delay of messages.

RULE XLIX.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the *Telegraph Chief Office, Calcutta*. Such claim for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message, but this period is extended to six months in the case of a repeated message or of a message for which a *Reply* or an *Advice of Delivery* has been prepaid. (*When an over charge has been made on an Inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employees, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.*)

CANCELLATION OF MESSAGES.

Not admissible when a message is cancelled at the sender's request.

RULE L.—If the sender of an Inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so: but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Telegraph Master of the terminal station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

OBLIGATION OF SECRECY.

RULE LI.—To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including Officers of the Department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 500 under Act I of 1876.

Penalties for divulging the contents of a message.

RULE LII.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official *Gazette* of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding three years, or to both.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

COPIES OF MESSAGES.

RULE LIII.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them: a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph Office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Certified copies of messages obtainable by sender and receiver.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply, failing which it will be sent "bearing."

PRESS MESSAGES.

RULE LIV.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs. (Traffic Branch), *bona fide* Press messages, i. e., messages in ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for, publication in, a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

RULES FOR REGISTRATION OF ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.

Any Firm or Individual expecting to receive Inland or foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such messages have to be delivered. No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another Firm or Individual. The fee for registration of each abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time, with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address. Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

The Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address, if such address has not been registered.




**List of Places in India, British Burmah and Ceylon at
which there are Stations for the despatch and receipt
of telegrams by the Public.**

The Stations in large type are *Government Telegraph Stations*.
The Stations in smaller type are *Railway Telegraph Stations*, the
names of the Railways being indicated by the letters affixed to
the Stations, *etc.* :—

B. B.	stands for Bombay, Baroda and Central India.
C. & S. E.	„ „ Calcutta and South-Eastern State.
E. B.	„ „ Eastern Bengal.
E. I.	„ „ East Indian.
G. I. P.	„ „ Great Indian Peninsula.
H. S.	„ „ Holkar State.
I. V.	„ „ Indus Valley State.
M.	„ „ Madras.
N.	„ „ Neeruch State.
N. B.	„ „ Northern Bengal State.
N. S.	„ „ Nalhati State.
Nz.	„ „ Nizam's State.
O. & R.	„ „ Oudh and Rohilkund.
P.	„ „ Patna State.
P. & D.	„ „ Sindh Punjab & Delhi (Punjab Section.)
P. N.	„ „ Punjab Northern State.
R. S.	„ „ Rajputana State.
S.	„ „ Sindh Punjab & Delhi (Sindh Section.)
S. I.	„ „ South Indian.
S. S.	„ „ Sindia State.
T. S.	„ „ Tirhoot State.
W.	„ „ Wurdah Valley State.

The Offices marked (T) are Temporary.

Places, the names of which are printed in italics in the column of *Remarks*,
are within the Free-delivery radius of the Offices against which they
are placed.

 Madras time is kept at all Stations.

NAME OF STATION.	CLASS	LOCAL TIME		REMARKS.
		Fast.	Slow	
A.				
ABBOTTABAD	3rd		28	
ABOO	3rd		30	Cross and Ash's path 6 miles cooly hire. 4 Annas. Rooks (Kashin) 11 miles cooly hire 8 Annas.
Achalda, E I				
Achnera, R. S	..			
Adoni, M				
AENG, (b/c RUL)				
AGRA	1st		9	In communication by wire with R. S & P. I. Railway Station
AHMEDABAD	2nd		31	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Ahmednugget	3rd		24	
Ahmoudpore, E I				
Ahraura Road E. I				
Ajaon, O & R				
Ajeeraha, R. S.				
AJMERE	.. 2nd		22	7 coach Freight or Pakura 4 miles cooly 1 Annas In communication by wire with Railway Station
Ajmere R. S	..			
Ajodhya, O & R	..			
Akbarpur, O & R.				
AKOLA	3rd	...	13	Railway Station 1 1/2 miles
Arvalur, S. I.				
AKOT, (T)	3rd	..	13	Open 1 1/2 during the cotton season
AKYAB, (Burma)	1st	...	13	
Alomdanga E. B				
Alamnagar, O & R.				
ALIGARH	3rd	..	9	E. I. Railway Station in c In communication by wire with O & R Railway Sta- tion
ALLAHABAD	2nd	7	...	In communication by wire with Railway Station 1 mile.
ALLEPPEY	2nd		15	
Ambh Road, B. B.				
Amboor, M	...			
Amerst (Burma)	3rd		50	
Ammaniknoor, S. I				
Ammapetta S. I.				
AMRAOTI	{ 2nd & 3rd	...	10	Railway Station 1 mile and during cotton season not at other times
AMRITSAR, P. & D	... 3rd	...	22	Railway Station 1 mile Dialt. use 117 miles R. S & L. by c. k. a. and cooly
Anroh, B. B				
AMARDHAPURA (Ceylon)	3rd	1		In communication by wire with P. & D. Railway
Andari, B. B				
Angar, G & P				
Annand, B. B.	...			
Aonla, O. & R.				
Arconum, M				
Arcoot, M				
Arnu, R. S.				
ARRAH, (Bengal Presidency)	3rd	17		
Arrah, E. J. (Shahabad)				
Asafpur, O. & R.				
Asalpur, B. S				
Assensole, E. I.				

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		Fast.	Slow	
ATCHEEPORE	2nd	33	...	(Oolooberah Ferry 2 As.) Fort Gloster } Mysore } Best here (Budgetodge) } Rs. 1
Atgann, G. I. P.				
Atrai, N. B.				
Atranli Road, O. & R.				
Atari, P. & D.				
ATTOCK	3rd	..	32	Military Office.
Aujhi, O. & R.	...			
Ausprec, M.				
Avadi, M.	..	..	..	Four smaller 6 miles SAs. for post vehicles.)
Avenashy Road, M.				
Azinganj, N. S.				Open from 6 to 10 hrs. Railway time. Berhampore 12 miles S As. Munshabad 6 do. S As.
B.				
Balaspore, T. S.				
Babal, G. I. P.				
Babatpur, O. & R.				
Babrals, O. & R.				
Bhadan, E. I.				
BADULLA (Ceylon)	3rd	5		
Badlapur, G. I. P.				
Badnera, G. I. P.				
Bagra, G. I. P.				
Bahawa, E. I.				
Baidyanath, E. I.				
Bailgaon, G. I. P.				
Balamau, O. & R.				
Belghurriah				
BALASORE	3rd	27		Burramcherry Boat hire 4 As. (Handball) do do do.
Bally, E. I.				
Bandikui, R. S.	...			
Bandora, B. B.	...			
BANGALORE	1st	...	10	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Bankeri, G. I. P.				
BANKIPUR	2nd	20	...	(Railway Station 1 mile. In communication by wire with Durgam Railway Station Muzpur 7 miles cooly 8 As. Hajipur 7 do. do. do.
BANNU (Edwardesabad)	3rd	...	40	Open from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M. 1st. May to 31st October and 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. the remainder of the year.
Barajri, B. B.				
Barabanki, (see Narwabganj) O. & R.				
BAREILLY	3rd	...	3	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Bargarh, E. I.				
BARODA	3rd	...	28	Railway station 4 miles Fort-garh cooly hire rupees 1 messages to be addressed Post and cost.
BARRACKPORE	2nd	33	...	Railway Station 4 mile Annapurni, Achapur, Fitapur, Patil, Baidobity & Khanda

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Barh, E. I.	...	...	.	Open for Public message from 6 A M to 8 P M daily
Barsi Road, G. I. P.				
Barwai, H. S.				
Barwara, R. S.				
Basharatganj. O & R.				
Basi, R. S.				
BASSEIN (Burmah)	2nd	58	.	
Bassein Road, B. E.				Younger 10 miles to Amra
Baswa, R. S.				
Bawal, R. S.				
Basantpur Ghat, T. S.		...	.	Open from 10 A M to 4 P M daily for public message
Beas, P. & D.				
Behra, E. I.				
Belecemora, B. B.				
Begamabad, P. & D.				
BATTICALOA (Ceylon)	3rd	7		
Belgachi, E. B.	...			
BELGAUM	3rd		23	
BELLARY	1st		13	In communication by wire with Railway Station
BENARES	2nd	11		E I Railway Station Rajput 4 miles Service In communication with O & R Railway Station
BEORA	3rd		13	Barhatganj 18 miles to A-
Berewlee, B. B.				
BERHAMPUR (Gangam, Do. (N. W. P.) E. I	2nd	18		Gopalpora 10 miles coach to Chitrapore Id
BETIAH	3rd	16		
Bewar R. S.				
Beypore, M.				
BEZWARRAH	2nd	2		
BHAGALPUR	3rd	26	..	E I Railway Station 100 yds
Bhagowh, O. & R.				
Bhandup, G. I. P.				
Bharwar, E. I.				
Bharthma, E. I.				
BHAUNAGGAR	2nd		34	
Bhaspur, E. I.				
Bheclat, B. B.				
Bhigwan G. I. P.				
Bhisingi, G. I. P.				
BHUSAVAL	1st		18	Railway Station 3 mile
BHURTPUR	3rd		11	Railway Station 5 miles con- nected by wire
Bhuder, B. B.				
Bichpuri, R. S.				
Bihra, E. I.				
Bijhol, O. & R.				
Bilari, O. & R.				
Bilwal, O. & R.	...			
BIMLIPATAM	2nd	12	...	Chinnawa 5 miles coach to Amra.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
D.				
DADUR (Beloochistan)	...			
Dabonra, F. I.				
DACCA	1st	41		
Dadar Junction, B. B.				
Dadri, E. I.				
DAGSHAI	3rd	...	13	Military Office
Damaun Road, B. B.				
Damergaum, G. I. P.				
Darburga, T. S.				
Daryabad, O. & R.				
DARITELING	2nd	32		Jalkopur
DEESA	1st		32	
DEHREJ	3rd	16		
DEHRA DUN	3rd		9	"Majapore" mu 24 43 mu Open only during Winter season
Dehwal, G. I. P.	...			
DELHI	2nd		12	In communication by w. no with P. I. & R. & "Raf" w. no. Stations
Deoband, N. & D				
DEOLAI	1st	...	16	Railway station & m.s.e.
Deori, E. I.				
DEHRA GHIZI KHAN	2nd	...	37	
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	3rd		38	
Dhankia, R. S.	..			
Dhanu Road B. B.				
Dharur N.				
DHARWAR	3rd	...	21	
DHOLLERA	2nd		32	
DHORAJEE	3rd		37	
Dholpur	3rd	9		
Dhond G. I. P.				
DHULIA	3rd	...	22	
DHU BRI	2nd	39		
DIAMOND HARBOUR	2nd	32		
Dildarnagar E. I.				
Dibrugarh				
Dinapore N. B.				
DINAPORI	3rd	19		
Dindighi S. I.	...			
Diwa G. I. N.	...			
Dongargaon G. I. P.	..			
Doomraon E. I.	..			
Dongri B. B.	..			
Doorgapore E. I.	..			
Dorabjee S.	..			
Dosa R. S.	..			
Dubhai O. & R.	..			
Dudhni G. I. P.	..			
Dularia G. I. P.	..			
Dumdum E. B.	..			
Durrara E. I.	..			
Durankhundi G. I. P.	..			
Dygaum G. I. P.	..			
Duisang Serai S. S.	..			

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
E.				
Echapore (Lhapur) E. B.				
EDWARDESABAD (see BANNU)				
Egatpura G. I. N.				
ELEPHANT POINT (BURMA)...	2nd	65		
Ellamanoor S. I.				
Erode M.				
Etlawah E. I				
Etola B. B.				
F.				
Faridpur O. & R				
Fatehganj O. & R.				
FATEHGARI	3rd		2	Faridkot
Fatehpur E. I				
FEROZPORE	3rd	...	22	
Firozabad E. I.				
Frere Street, S.				
Furukhuaggur, R. S				
Futwa, E. I				
FYZABAD	3rd	8	...	Atolke Ferozganj, Gondah 25 miles. Sahibpur 22 miles.
False Point				
G.				
Ghakkhar, P. N.				
Gadarwara, G. I. P.				
Garpura, E. I.				
GALLE (Ceylon)	1st	...	1	
Galmur, E. I.				
GAMPOLA (Ceylon)	3rd	1		
Garh Harsaru, R. S.				
GAUHATI	2nd	46		
Ghasiabad, E. I.				
Ghakkhar, N. N.				
Ghidhour, E. I.				
Ghogah, E. I.				
Ghoti, G. I. P				
Guridi, E. I.				
GOA	3rd	...	25	(Muzone 22 miles. - 1 Hr 4 A.C. Muzone 8 do 8 do Agarda 8 do 8 do
GOALPARA	3rd	42		
Goalundo	3rd	38	...	Railway station 300 yards
Gondal (Katiwar Province)...				
Goolburga, G. I. P.				
Goolwood, B. B.				
GUNA (Central India)	3rd	...	12	
Goondacul, M.				
Gooriatum, M.				
Goockara, E. I.				

NAME(S) OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
J.				
JACOBABAD	... 2nd		46	
JAFFNA (Ceylon)	... 2nd		1	India.
Jagadhri, P. D.	...			
Jagadispore, E. I.	...			
Jagoti, E. R.	...			
Jakwara, E. B.	...			
Jalgaon, G. I. P.	...			
Jalalganj, O. & R.	...			
Jalamb, G. I. P.	...			
Jalesar Road, E. I.	...			
JALPAIGURI	2nd	34		
Jamtara, E. I.	...			
Jamooce, E. I.	...			
JOONAGHUR (Katywar)	3rd			
Jarhans (Upper Assam)	...			
Jawantnagar, E. I.	...			
Jataoli, R. S.	...			
Jatwara, R. S.	...			
Jannpur, (Civil) O & R.	...			
Jawar, G. I. P.	...			
Jeepeer, S.	...			
Jehur, G. I. P.	...			
Jerwar, E. I.	...			
JEYPORE.	2nd		18	Railway Station & tele connected by wire
JILANSI	3rd	...	6	
JHELUM	3rd	...	26	
Jhelum, P. N.	...			
Jhunjhak, E. I.	...			
Jhond Road, P.	...			
Jokhiye, E. I.	...			
Jolarapet, M.	...			
Joongshai, S.	...			Tele, 15 miles & a more
Jorhat	...			
Jowra	3rd		20	
JUBBULPORE	1st	...	1	In communication by wire with Railway Station
JULLUNDER	3rd	...	19	
Jumalpoore, E. I.	...			
Jandialah, P. & D.	...			
Jusra, E. I.	...			
K.				
Kadumborc, S. I.	...			
Kahela, O. & R.	...			
Kalulia, O. & R.	...			
Kakori, O. & R.	...			
Kalipur, R. S.	...			
KALKA (T)	3rd		13	
KAMTHI	3rd	...	4	
Kancharapara, E. B.	...			
KANDY (Ceylon)	... 1st		3	Forward to.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Karoo, E. I. Karoa, R. S.	...			
KARACHI	1st	.	53	{ On 11/11/1902 Karoa, (last time 12/12/1902) Karoa in Harbour last time 12/12/1902
Karabhel, G. I. P. Karali, O. & B Karchana, E. I Karjat, G. I. P. Karkoon, G. I. P. Kartarpur, P & D. Kasara, G. I. P. Kashmir, See Murree & Sialkot	...			
KASAUJI	{ 2nd & 3rd		13	...
Kamoke, P. N. Keamari, S. Keem, E. B. Kevalore, S. I Khaga, E. I. Khaugaon, G. I. P. Khaivadi, G. I. P. KHAMGAON Khana, P. & D. Khanewal, P. & D. Khandala, G. I. P.	...	2nd	14	Railway Station
Khandwa	3rd		15	{ G. I. Railway Station 4 miles in commutation by wire with N. G. Rail way 4/12
Khanyan, E. I Kharaghora, P. Khardi, G. I. P. Kharan, P. N. Khatank, P & D. Kherli, R. S. Khetasari, O. & R. Khirtal, R. S. Khrya, E. I Khurmatar, E. I. Khurukpur, O & R Khasmpoor, I. S. Kim, G. I. P. Kirkee, G. I. P. Kirkulla, G. I. P. Kishanganj, E. B. Kishengarh, R. S. Kistna, or (Krishna) G. I. P. Koelwar, E. I. Kohat	...	3rd	.. 35	
Koksa, E. B KHOLAPUR	3rd		24	

NAMES OF STATIONS	CLASS	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Kondipuram, M				
Kooram, G. I. P.				
Kooshtan, E. B.				
Kordachary, S. I.				
Kosgec, M.				
Kotri, S.				
Kujgaum, G. I. P.				
Kujra, E. I.				
Kulikery, S. I.				
Kultafay S. I.				
Kunnah, P. & D.				
Kurhurbaree (Girdi), F. I.				
KURNOL	3rd		9	
Karrabgaon, G. I. P.				
Kur-eong	3rd	32		
Kachakhub, P. & D.				
Kurelie, G. I. P.				
Kutni, E. I.				
L.				
Lahore	1st	..	24	In communication by wire with Rawal station
Ladpura, R. S.				
LALNGGIA (Burinal), ...	2nd	60		Former of British and Native Burmah
Lalapetta, S. I.				
Lala Musa, P. N.				
Landi, S.				
Lanzoh, G. I. P.	..			
Lasalgaon, G. I. P.				
Lilapore Road, B. B.				
LIMRI	3rd		34	
Lungampali, NZ				
Loni, G. I. P.				
Luckady, M.				
Lukheesera, L. I.				
LUCKNOW (Civil)	2nd	3		In communication by wire O & R Railway Station
Luctor, B. B.	...			
Ludhiana, P. & D.				
M.				
MADRAS	... 1st			In communication by wire with Railway Station Mount & Malles & Arshad Mysore, Mysore, Mysore, Mysore, Mysore
Madura, S. I.				
Maharajpore, E. I.				
Mahim, B. B.				
Mahamndabad B. B.	..			Katra J. u. len + Amra

NAMES OF STATIONS	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Mahmudpur, O. & R.				
Mahreh, G. I. P.				
Majjam, E. I.				
Malputty, M.				
Makhdumpur, O. & R.				
MALABAR POINT, (T)	1st		30	Open during hot or clear mor
Malakeri, R. S.				
Mulhaur, O. & R.				
Mulhabad, O. & R.				
MALEGAON	3rd		23	
Malpur, O. & R.				
Malloor, M.				
Malva, E. I.				
MANAAR (Ceylon,	2nd		1	
Mananpur, E. I.	...			
Manaparay, S. I.				
Manauri, E. I.				
Mancoor, E. I.				
Mandawar, R. S.				
Mandwa, G. I. P.				
MANGALORE	2nd		21	
Maniari				
Maniachi, S. I.				
Manikpur, E. I.				
Manmar, G. I. P.				
Marni, O. & R.				
Marine, Lines (Bombay) B B.				
Markoondi, E. I.				
Massawad, G. I. P.				
MASULIPATAM	2nd	3		
MATHERAN (T)	3rd		20	Open from 1st October to 31st November & 1st to 15th March to 31st June
Maubar, E. I.				
Mauna, G. I. P.				
Mayling, S.	...			
McDonald's Choultry, M.				Jerruck 11 miles E.
Meagsam, B. B.				
MERAN MEER	3rd		21	
MEERUT	2nd		19	Excesses 1000 ft. above with 1000 ft. station
MERCARA	2nd		17	
Mettapollim, M.	...			
MHOW	2nd		18	Open 25 miles from B. 12 Tactus 1000 ft. station 1 mile
MIDNAPORE	3rd	20		
Mettalle, (Ceylon)	3rd	2		
Mitri (Beluchistan)	...			
Mirampur Khatra, O. & R.				
Mirganj, G. I. P.				
MIRZAPUR	3rd	10		
Mogalsara, E. I.				Relays, 210 and 1000 ft.

NAME OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Mohesnunda, E. I.	...			
Mohol, G. I. P.	...			
Mokameh, E. I.	...			
Monghyr, E. I.	...			
Montgomery, P. & D.	...			
Moodanoor, M.	...			
Mooltan	2nd	..	35	Railway Station ½ mile Raj- ghat in communication by wire with I. V. Railway station.
Mooraroi, E. I.	...			
Moradabad	2nd	..	6	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Morapore, M.	...			
Mortakka, H. S.	...	..		Open for public messages from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.
Motihari	3rd	18		Messages to & from Kathmandu the capital of Nepal are to be sent through Mooltan.
Moulmein (Burma)	2nd	70		{ Martaban boat thro' No. 1 Kyaukse boat thro' No. 2 Kutaw 2 miles No. 1 A. 3 Narmon 10 miles No. 2 Nyoungchunakymle No. 1 Kantay 2 miles No. 1 A. 4
Muridki, P. N.	...			
Muddehpoora, E. I.	...			
Muddikurry, M.	...			
MUD POINT	2nd	33		
Mugra, E. I.	...			
Mujgaon, E. I.	...			
Mulkapur, G. I. P.	...			
Mullapuram, M.	...			
Mullarpore, E. I.	...			
MUNDISORE	2nd	..	20	
Mungdoo (Burma)	2nd	49		N. of 7 miles 10 A. Boat here.
Muroli, B. B.	...			
MURREE	{ 2nd & 3rd	...	27	{ and during Summer 3rd during Winter, Military Messages for Kashmir are posted thro' Murree from 15th April to 15th October
Martizapur, G. I. P.	...			
Mussoorie, (T)	{ 2nd dur- ing Sum- mer 3rd during Winter.	..	8	Leodaer Chakrata 42 miles Dehra Dun 18 miles 8 A. Rajpore 7 miles 4 Annas
Mutnuri, M.	...			
MUTTRA	3rd	...	10	Military Office Brindaban 8 miles 4 Annas.
Muzaffornagar, P. & D.	...			
MOZUFFERPORE	3rd	30		

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
MYANOUNG, (Burma)	3rd	61	..	{Kyangun, 7 miles Express only hire 1. Mysore 18 miles Re 1-5 boat hire. Mingyee 20 miles Re 2 boat hire
Myhere, E. I.	...			
Myjee, G. I. P.	...			
Mymari, E. I.	...			
Musjid Station, G. I. P.	...			
Mysore	2nd & 3rd		14	{2nd class from March to October, 3rd class from November to February
N.				
NAGERCOIL	3rd		11	Water Colours, 15 miles S.A.S. Cape Comorin 12 miles S.A.S.
Nagari, M.				
NAGPUR	1st		13	Railway Station 1 mile S.A.S. (boat)
Nahwa, E. I.				
Naidongri, G. I. P.				
Naini, E. I.				
NAINI TAL	2nd & 3rd	...	3	{2nd during Summer and during Winter. All-goods miles 12 A.S. Barhat 25 miles 12 A.S.
Nalhati, E. I.				
Nalhati, N. S.				Opt. from 6 to 18 hours (Railway time)
Nalwar, G. I. P.				
Nandgaon, G. I. P.	..	...	.	Messages for Amuntad arrived through Nandgaon.
Nandwai, R. S.				
Nandura, G. I. P.				
Nara, O. & R.	..			
Narain, R. S.	...			
Narel, G. I. P.	...			
Nargaoon, G. I. P.				
Narora, O. & R.				
NASIK	3rd	...	26	Lower Gauge road work. Railway Station 1 mile
Nasik Road, G. I. P.				
Narsinghpur, G. I. P.	...			
Nasirabad (Khandesh), G.I.P.				
Nawabganj, O. & R.				Also called Bar bank.
Naurangabad, P. N.				
Nawadi, E. I.				

NAMES OF STATIONS	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Needamungalum, S. I.				Combacorum 15 miles No 1 Manargoody 9 miles 10 A.
NEEMUCH	2nd		21	Jessal 4 miles of Anna.
NAGAPATAM	1st		1	Railway Station Close Neger
NELLORE Neriad, B B	3rd		1	
NEWERA ELLIA (Ceylon)	2nd & 3rd	2	...	2nd during season (January to June)
Nimbora G. I. P				
Niphar. G. I. P				
NOWGONG (Bundelcand, .. Assam	3rd		2	Not open yet
Nowsari, B B.				
NOWSHERA	3rd		33	M. S. by O. M.
Nancheria, M. Nundaloor, M				
NASIRABAD (Rajputana)	3rd		22	Barmer 6 miles only hire 4 Anna Thako 13 miles only hire 6 Anna Incom restitution by wire with Railway Station.
Nyhati, E. B.			...	Gowwapor, Chavara Hoogh, Banda
0.				
Okara, P. & D Oodwara, B. B				
Onjole Oojein	2nd	...	18	Jawana 2 miles 6 Anna Faisalabad 14 miles 7 Ann Mehidpur 24 miles 12 Ann
OOMRAWUTTEE (See AMRAOWATI)...				
Ourooli, G. I. P				
Oojeapoor, I. S				
OOTACAMUND	2nd & 3rd		15	2nd from March to October 2nd from November to February Loodah, Eady, Kohagar 15 miles No 1 Wyhead 26 miles No 2-4

NAMES OF STATIONS	CLASS	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS
		FAST	SLOW.	
P.				
PABROO (Burma)	2nd	33		Ministry & Annex boat L. of M. - Chasing G. of Annex in R. - boat hire Ministry in S Annex boat hire
Pachora, G I P				
Pagdhal, G I P				
Pahadi, B B	..			
Pakni, G I P	..			
Pakwar, L I				
Palam, E S.				
Palamcottah	.. 3rd		10	T. with Metropolitan
Palaveram S. I				
Palgarh, B B	..			
Palghat M				
Paley, B B	..			
PAJJI (Rajputana)	3rd		27	Bundes 2 miles road; hire Kupse 1
Pali, L I (N W P)	..			
Pangra E B.				
Panigarh E I				
Panoh, B B				
Panas G I P				
Parbatipur, N B				
Pardi, B B				
PARELL (T)	1st		12	Open during office of Gover- nor
Pasoor, S I				
Patas, C I P				
PATIALA	1st		15	
Patna, E I				
Patra, P.				
Pattapur, NZ				
PAULSEN	1st		4	
Peerpoint, E I				
Peramboor, M	..			
Perpengady, M				
Perunduraj, M				
PISHAWAR	2nd		34	
Phagwara, P & D				
Phalera, R S				
Phaphund, E I				
Phulour, P & D				
Phulpur, O & R				
Piparis, G I. P.				
PONDICHERRY	1st		1	
Poody, M.				

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Poogaloor, S. I.	...			
POONA	1st	..	25	{ 17 1/2 m. In communication by wire with Railway station, 1 mile from shore 10 miles beyond 1-11
Pothanoor, M.	...			
Pownar, G. I. P.	...			
PROME (Burma)	1st	60	.	{ Manganah 10 miles ferry & cooly Rupees 3 or boat Rs. 4 Poundry 10 miles Rs. 2 Shedding 11 miles cooly N. I. Padang 11 miles ferry and cooly Rs. 3 or boat Rs. 4
Palaveerum	..			
Pahari, E. I.	..			
Pulgaon, G. I. P.	..			
Pulloor, S. I.	..			
Pumalwari, G. I. P.	..			
Pundaracolam, S. I.	..			
Pundoa, E. I.	Cable 13 miles N. 1-16.
Purley, M.	...			
PURNEAH	3rd	29		
Puroda, E. B.	...			
Putoor, M.	...			
Puttamby, M.	...			
Q.				
Quetta (Belochistan)	..			
Quarry Junction, S.	..			
QUILON	3rd	...	14	Tungacherry.
R.				
Ragonathpore, E. I.	...			
Rahimabad, O. & R.	...			
Raichur, M.	...			
Raewind, P. & D.	...			
Rajampet, M.	...			
Rajamundry	3rd	...	7	Dowlishuram.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FART.	SLOW.	
RAJANPUR	3rd	...	40	(Mithunot, 23 m. only 10 m. Thakoo, 12 m.)
Rajbari, E. B.	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh, R. S.	...	...	...	...
Rajghat, O. & R.	...	...	...	...
RAJKOTE	3rd	...	37	...
RAJPORE	3rd	...	9	Open during Summer
Rajmahal, E. I.	...	...	...	...
Rajpura, P. & D.	...	...	...	...
Ramanaggar, E. B.	...	...	...	...
RAMOO	2nd	47	...	...
Rampore Haut, E. I.	...	...	...	...
Rampur, G. I. P.	...	...	...	...
Ranaghat, E. B.	...	...	...	...
RANEEGUNGE	2nd	28	...	Railway Station, 1 m. Man- gajpur Nawaab Garoob
Rangoon (Burma)	1st	64	...	Dallah, R. & boat hire, Kamadia, & m., as to Passenger
Ranikhet	3rd	...	13	...
Ravere, G. I. P.	...	...	...	...
RAWAL PINDI	2nd	...	31	...
Rajalcherroo, M.	...	...	...	...
Redipully, M.	...	...	...	...
Rewari, R. S.	...	...	...	...
Roorkee	3rd	...	9	...
Radauli, O. & R.	...	...	...	...
RUE (Burma)	1st	35	...	<p>(Aeng. R. 6 by cooly or special boat. Kyoob (by special boat. Fyooe (Nov. to April R. 5 May to Oct. R. 7 By post to Kyoob Fyooe Thawre by boat Chudub (Nov. to April R. 5, May to Oct. R. 7</p>
Rungpore, N. B.	...	...	...	...
Rura, E. I.	...	...	...	...
Russowli, O. & R.	...	...	...	...
Rutlam	2nd	...	20	...
Rosa Junction, O. & R.	...	...	...	Open.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
S.				
Sadli Road, B. B.	...			
Sabour, E. I.	...			
Saburmutti, B. B.	...			
Safdarganj, O. & R.	...			
Saharanpur, P. & D.	...			
Sahebgunge	2nd	30		In communication by wire with Railway Station.
Sakaldiha, E. I.	...			
Saktigarh, E. I.	...			
Salamangalam, S. I.	...			
Sali, R. S.	...			
Salem, M.	...			
Samphar, R. S.	...			
Samnuggur, E. B.	...			
Samulputty, M.	...			
Sandila, O. & R.	...			
Sanganer, R. S.	...			
Sanahwal, P. & D.	...			
Sanund, B. B.	...			
Sara, N. B.	...			
Sarsa Road, E. I.	...			
Sarsaul, E. I.	...			
Sarsawar, P. & D.	...			
SATARA	3rd	...	25	
SAUGOR (Central India)	3rd	...	4	
SAUGOR ISLAND	2nd	31		
Sealdah, E. B. (Calcutta)	...			
Searsole, E. I.	...			
SECUNDARABAD (Deccan).	2nd	.	7	Tramway, in communication by wire with Ry Sta.
Sikandarabad, (N. W. P.) E. I.	...			
Sehora Road, E. I.	...			
SEONI	3rd		3	Worked by elect. in Dy Commr's Office.
Sibsigar	...			
Seram, N.Z.	...			
Serampore, E. I.	...			
SHAHABAD (Deccan)	2nd		13	In communication by wire with Railway Station.
Shahabad (Behar) (see Arrah, E. I.)	...			
Shahganj, O. & R.	...			
Shahpur, G. I. P.	...			
Shadara, P. N.	...			
Shajahanpur, O. & R.	...			
SHAJAPUR	3rd	...	16	
Shapura, G. I. P.	...			
Shegaon, G. I. P.	...			
SHIKOHABAD	3rd	...	13	
Shergaum, E. I.	...			
Sheopur, O. & R.	...			

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Sher Shah, P. & D.	...			
Shervaroy Hills, M.	...			
SHIKARPUR	3rd	..	46	
SHILLONG	3rd	47		Otherwise called Yeddo.
Sheorajpur, E. I.	...			
Shoayghes (Burma)	2nd	66	...	Boat to sitting, 69 m. no. 1.
Sholapur, G. I. P.	...			
Sholvandon, S. I.	...			
Sholingarb, M.	...			
Shoranoor, M.	...			
SIALKOT	3rd		24	{ Minute-Office messages for Kashmir are posted three times from 16th October to 15th April
Sickle, S. I.	...			
SILCHAR	3rd	50		
SIMLA	{ 1st & 3rd }		12	{ 1st during Summer (3rd during Winter.
Simri, G. I. P.	...			
Simultala, E. I.	...			
Sindi, G. I. P.	...			
Sion, B. B. & G. I. P.	...			
Sirathu, E. I.	...			
Sirhind, P. & D.	...			
Sisowh, G. I. P.	...			
SITAPUR	3rd	2	...	{ About 20 m. Kairahat & is Military Office
Sitarampore, E. I.	...			
Sleeamanabad Road, E. I.	...			
Sodpore, E. B.	...			
Sohagpur, G. I. P.	...			
Sohwal, O. & R.	...			
Somastipoor T. S.	...			
Somanoor, M.	...			
Somna, E. I.	...			
Sonagaon, W.	...			
Sonapore, C. & S. E.	...			
Soppalla, B. B.	...			
Sowda, G. I. P.	...			
Sucheen, B. B.	...			
SUKKUR	2nd	...	45	{ Below, Khourpur, 26 miles only No. 1 1/2nd express No. 2
Sucera, T. S.	...			
Sultanganj, E. I.	...			

NAMES OF STATIONS	CLASS	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Sujan, B B.	...			
Sunkerydroog, M.	..	.		Open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for public
Sunnawud, H. S.	..	.		
SURAT	... 2nd	.	29	By Sea 4 m., 2 days
Sursuda, O & R.	...			
Sutna, E I	...			
Sutoor, S I	...			
Sidapore, Road, G I. P	...			
Sydore, N B	..			
Sylhet	... 3rd	47		
Synthia, E. I.		Scoria, 12 miles 12 hours
T.				
Tadputri, M.	..			
Tandaoh, O & R.	...			
Tandur, N Z	...			
Tanjore, S. I.	..	.		Valium 7 miles 8 hours
Tanna, G. P	.			
Tanoor, M.	.			
Tatpur, P. & D.	.			
Teenpahar, E. I.	.			
TFLICHERRY	. 2nd	.	19	Make
Teroovamboor, S I	...			
Theruvellum, M.	...			
THYETMYOO (Burma)	... 2nd	59	.	Yettiong, 4 m., boat hire 8 hours Alampy, 1 m., boat hire 8 hours Munday, 4 m., boat hire 8 hours
Tilhar, O. & R.	...			
Tinnarni, G I. P.	...			
Tinnanoor, M.	...			
Tindavanem, S. I.	...			
Tinnevelly, S. I.	...			
Tippara, (See COMILLA)	...			
Thornia, B S	...			
Tiroor, M.	...			
Tiruputty, M.	...			
Tiruparagundrum, S. I	...			

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
Tirutany, M Titwalla, G I. P. TONGHOOP (Burma) Toongabudra, M Toposic E I	3rd	65		
TOUNGHOOP (Burma)	2nd	56		Sendroy. 43 m boat hire Rs 4-3
Trichinopoly, S I. Trimulgherry, NZ. TRINCO MALIE (Ceylon) Tripatoor, M Trivatoor, S. I	3rd	4		
TREVANDRUM Trivelloor, M Tudialoor, M. Tullingam, G I. P	2nd		13	
Tundla, E I TUTICORIN	2nd		8	
II.				
Ulwar, B S				
UMBELLA	1st	...	14	In communication with By. Station by wire
UMBKOT Umulsar, B B Unao, O & R Unclesur, B. B Undsi, E. I. Undarra, E. I. Urchara, E. I.	3rd		42	
V.				
Vanembady, M Veerapore, M.				
VELLORI	3rd	...	4	Railway Stn. 4 miles
Veraur, B. B. Verungaum, B B.				

NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	LOCAL TIME.		REMARKS.
		FAST.	SLOW.	
VINGORLA	3rd		27	Sawant Waddi, 15 m. S. W.
Virduputty, S. I.				
VIZAGAPATAM	2nd	12		Water supply, 22 m. S. W.
Vaiyampatti, S. I.				
VIZIANAGARAM	3rd	12		
W.				
Wini, T. S.				
Wadi, N.Z.				
Walhar, M.				
Wangaum, B. B.				
Wanradharum, P & D				
Wardha, (T)	3rd		6	Open during the winter season
Warrengan, G. I. P.				
Wasud, G. I. P.				
Wassud, B. B.				
Watkalli, M.				
Wazirabad, P. N.				In communication by wire with Solikote Govt. Office
Wontimeta, M.				
Wootapollim, M.				
WUDWAN	3rd		34	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Y.				
Yadagiri, G. I. P.				
Yeragoontla, M.				
Z.				
Zamanah, E. I.				

SOME OF THE LEADING EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF TRAVANCORE.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Note. The Compiler does not hold himself responsible for their perfect accuracy.

<p><u>3412 K. E.</u> 310 A. D.</p>	Choramen Perumal, who ruled over all Malabar divided his dominions among his heirs—one of whom got the Southernmost portion now known as Travancore, corruption of Sri-Vidhankodu or Tiravidankodu.
<p><u>3452 K. E.</u> 350 A. D.</p>	A colony of Syrian Christians, brought over by a merchant, Kona Thoma, settled in the country.
<p><u>3831 K. E.</u> 729 A. D.</p>	Veera Martanda Varma ascended the Musnad
<p><u>3927 K. E.</u> 825 A. D.</p>	From this year, commenced the Malabar Era, otherwise called the Qulon Era, from the place where it was first determined and proclaimed.
<p><u>225 M. E.</u> 1019 A. D.</p>	The Town of Trevandrum was founded. This town was and is still known by the name of "Ananthapuram" or Tiruananthapuram.
<p><u>293 M. E.</u> 1116 A. D.</p>	Nanjinaid was conquered from its Koravan Chief and annexed to Travancore.
<p><u>480 M. E.</u> 1304 A. D.</p>	The Village of Attingal—from which the Ranees of the Royal Family take their title was founded.
<p><u>511 M. E.</u> 1335 A. D.</p>	Veera Rama Martanda Varma ascended the throne.
<p><u>551 M. E.</u> 1375 A. D.</p>	Eravi Varma ascended the Do.
<p><u>558 M. E.</u> 1382 A. D.</p>	Kaler Koolashagara Perumal ascended the Do.
<p><u>557 M. E.</u> 1382 A. D.</p>	Chara Oodayn Martanda Varma Do.
<p><u>620 M. E.</u> 1444 A. D.</p>	Veynad Moothoo Rajah Do.
<p><u>634 M. E.</u> 1458 A. D.</p>	Veera Martanda Varma Do.
<p><u>647 M. E.</u> 1471 A. D.</p>	Aditya Varma Do.
<p><u>654 M. E.</u> 1478 A. D.</p>	Eravi Varma Do.

679 M E	Martanda Vurma ascended the	throne.
1503 A D		
680 M E	Eravi Vurma	Do
1504 A D		
704 M E	Martanda Vurma .	Do
1528 A D		
713 M E	Oodaya Martanda Vurma	Do
1537 A D		
736 M F	Kerala Vurma	Do
1560 A D		
739 M E	Aditya Vurma	Do
1563 A D		
741 M F	The Foundation of the great Pagoda Tower at	
1565 A D	Trevandrum was laid	
743 M E	Oodaya Martanda Vurma ascended the musnud.	
1567 A D		
770 M E	Veera Eravi Vurma	Do
1594 A D		
780 M E	Veera Vurma	Do
1504 A D		
782 M E	Eravi Vurma	Do
1606 A D		
795 M E	Oonu Kerala Vurma	Do
1619 A D		
801 M E	Eravi Vurma	Do
1625 A D		
807 M E	Oonu Kerala Vurma .	Do
1631 A D		
837 M E	Aditya Vurma	Do
1661 A D		
853 M E	Oomayammal Ranee	Do
1677 A D		
855 M E	A Mahomedan, popularly known as "Mukilon"	
1679 A D	corruption from "Mogul" entered the country with a party of armed followers and encamped at Ma- nakad, south of the Trevandrum fort	
860 M E	Eravi Vurma Rajah ascended the musnud	
1684 A D		
860 M E	The English East India Company settled at	
1684 A D	Anjengo with the consent of the Rane of Attangul	
894 M E	Kerala Vurma ascended the musnud	
1718 A D		

900 M. E.	Rama Vurma ascended the throne.
1724 A. D.	
903 M. E.	The Village of Kilinaanore in Shersaingil Talook
1727 A. D.	was assigned to the Consort of the Ranee.
904 M. E.	The Fort of Anjengo was built. The Ranee by a
1728 A. D.	silver plate Deed permitted the trade of the Honorable Company, Mr. Ezekiel on their part promising to pay an annual rental of 75 gold coins.
904 M. E.	Martanda Vurma ascended the throne.
1729 A. D.	
905 M. E.	Alagappa Mudaly appeared with a force sent
1729 A. D.	by the Nawab of Trichinopoly to enforce the claims of two rebel Thumbis.
910 M. E.	Travancore acquired Sheucotta, Clancad,
1734 A. D.	Karkudi, Nedumongad, Kottarakaray and Puthanapuram.
914 M. E.	Nanjizad was invaded by Worakar but he was
1738 A. D.	soon repelled by Dalawah Rama Iyen.
914 M. E.	The Dutch landed at Colachel, and some of
1739 A. D.	them were permitted to reside in the country. One of them was the celebrated D'Lenoy a Flemish adventurer popularly known as the Vntia Cappithan (Captain in Chief)
919 M. E.	In commemoration of conquests made and in
1743 A. D.	expiation of Sins inseparable from war, the Bhadra Deepam ceremony was initiated and performed for the <i>first</i> time this year.
921 M. E.	The Principality of Kayancolem was annexed
1745 A. D.	by Travancore.
923 M. E.	Two ladies were adopted into the Royal Family.
1747 A. D.	
925 M. E.	The title of Pulpanaba Dass was assumed and
1750 A. D.	added to the Royal titles after the performance of certain acts of piety and humiliation.
925 M. E.	The sexennial ceremony called Moorajapam
1749 A. D.	was first performed this year.
926 M. E.	The cessary or the Revenue Settlement of the
1750 A. D.	State commenced this year and was completed in 929 M. E.
	1752 A. D.
927 M. E.	Travancore purchased 30 miles of Territory
1752 A. D.	about Cape Comorin including the Fort of Kalkad.
928 M. E.	Karapooram a tract in the Cochin Territory
1752 A. D.	was conquered by Travancore forces under Dalawah Rama Iyen.

1753 A. D.	1929 M. E.	A treaty was entered into with the Cochin Rajah by which the latter agreed to render no assistance to the enemies of Travancore. This took place at Mavalikarai. The Cochin Rajah broke it soon after.
1753 A. D.	1929 M. E.	The Principality of Ambalapalay was taken from its Brahmin Chieftain the Chombagacherry Rajah.
1754 A. D.	1930 M. E.	The Principality of Tekkenkur was annexed to Travancore. Vadakenkur was added soon after. These comprised the present Taluqs of Cottayam, Chenganacherry, Yettoomanoor and Vycome. About this time a line of Military defences was constructed along the northern frontier of Travancore which lay on the other side of Koomarakum, Imanu, Kynalli, Yettoomanoor, Kidangoor, Lulum and Kondoor (in Meonachel).
1755 A. D.	1930 M. E.	The Territories (Kalkad &c.) acquired by purchase in 1927 M. E. were lost; but were reconquered in September following.
1757 A. D.	1933 M. E.	Rama Varma (popularly known as the <i>Chiruvud</i> or old Rajah) succeeded to the Musnad.
1761 A. D.	1937 M. E.	A treaty of friendship and perpetual alliance was entered into between the Travancore and Cochin Sovereigns at the request of the latter at the holy shrine of Sachendrum South Travancore.
1761 A. D.	1937 M. E.	The territories of Alengand and Paravoor together with the village of Karapooram were ceded to Travancore by the Cochin Rajah for the help rendered by the former against the Zamorin. Another tract known as Pothencherry was also obtained from Cochin.
1772 A. D.	1940 M. E.	Another <i>Chiruvud</i> or Periodical Revenue Settlement took place this year.
1753 A. D.	1950 M. E.	The Rajah went on a pilgrimage to Rameswaram.
1788 A. D.	1964 M. E.	Two ladies were again adopted into the Royal Family.
1788 A. D.	1964 M. E.	Two Battalions of the Honorable Company's Sepoys were stationed in the country for its defence (at the cost of Travancore) when threatened by Tippu Sultan.
1789 A. D.	1965 M. E.	The Forts of Cranganore and Ayscottah were purchased by Travancore from the Dutch for the sum of 3 Lacs of Rupees.

965 M. E.	Tippu Sultan invaded Travancore on its North-
1789 A. D.	ern frontier and was completely repulsed.
968 M. E.	About this time Alleppey was founded and
1792 A. D.	made the cheif Port of Travancore.
970 M. E.	The Rajah concluded a treaty (No. LIII
1795 A. D.	Aitchison.)
973 M. E.	About this time the Town of Cochin and the
1797 A. D.	settlement at Tangacherry both possessions of the
	Dutch passed into the hands of the English.
973 M. E.	The treaty entered into in 1795 between the
1797 A. D.	Honorable Company and the Rajah was ratified
	by the Court of Directors.
973 M. E.	Rama Vurma died and was succeeded by Rama
1798 A. D.	Vurma.
975 M. E.	Colonel C. Macaulay was appointed Resident of
1800 A. D.	Travancore.
978 M. E.	The lands and gardens were again assessed and
1803 A. D.	surveyed. (അടവു) Prindical Revenue Settlement.
981 M. E.	Another and last treaty between the Rajah and
1805 A. D.	the Honorable East India Company was entered
	into this year.
983 M. E.	About this time an insurrection broke out head-
1808 A. D.	ed by Velu Tumbi Dalawai
983 M. E.	Oominy Tumbi was appointed Dewan.
1808 A. D.	
984 M. E.	Rukmani Bai was born.
1809 A. D.	
986 M. E.	Lakshmy Bai succeeded to the musnud.
1811 A. D.	
988 M. E.	Rama Vurma was born.
1813 A. D.	
990 M. E.	Paroovathy Bai ascended the musnud.
1815 A. D.	
	The Quilon Canal cut by Dewan Voncat Row.
999-1001 M. E.	The Canal from Travandrum to Colihottum
1824-26 A. D.	was cut and opened by the same Dewan.
1004 M. E.	Rama Vurma ascended the musnud. The ce-
1829 A. D.	remony of Thulabharam was performed this year.
1007 M. E.	Rama Vurma (the present Maha Rajah) was
1832 A. D.	born.
1009 M. E.	The ceremony of Pathmagarbhram was cele-
1834 A. D.	brated.

- 1011 M. E. Eravi Varma (the present Elia Rajah) was born.
 1835 A. D.
 1012 M. E. Rama Varma the present First Prince was born.
 1837 A. D.
 1022 M. E. Martanda Varma succeeded his brother to the
 1847 A. D. musnud.

During this reign slavery was abolished by Royal Proclamation. The Maha Rajah sent an Ivory Throne to her Majesty Queen Victoria and received valuable presents in return.

- 1033 M. E. Two ladies were again adopted.
 1838 A. D.
 1036 M. E. The present Maha Rajah Rama Varma ascend-
 1860-61 A. D. ed the throne.
 1038 M. E. His Highness visited Madras.
 1862 A. D.
 1042 M. E. His Highness again visited Madras when he
 1866 A. D. was invested with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
 1042 M. E. The Rajah of Cochin visited Trevandrum.
 1866 A. D.
 1042 M. E. The title of Maha Rajah was formally recognis-
 1866 A. D. ed by the British Government.
 1044 M. E. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras visited Tre-
 1868 A. D. vandrum.
 1045 M. E. The Thulabharam ceremony was celebrated.
 1870 A. D.
 1045 M. E. His Highness the Maha Rajah proceeded on a
 1870 A. D. Tour to Madras to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
 1049 M. E. His Highness the Maha Rajah proceeded on a
 1872 A. D. Tour to Bombay to be present at a Chapter of the "Star of India" and thence proceeded to Benares.
 1050 M. E. His Highness the Maha Rajah proceeded on a
 1875 A. D. Tour to Madras, Calcutta, Agra and Delhi. (January and February.)
 1051 M. E. His Highness proceeded on a Tour to Madras
 1876 A. D. to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and thence to Calcutta to take part in the Chapter of the "Star of India." (December 1875 and January 1876.)

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

(TYPE.)

1. Jack Tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) Begins to flower.
2. Pepper Vine (*Piper nigrum*) The crop this month is gathered.
3. Ginger (*Amomum Zingiber*) Dig out and store prior to planting.
4. Banana (*Musa textilis*) or Large Plantain, ceases fruiting this month.
5. Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) Dig out by the end of the month.
6. Cocoa Nut Tree (*Coccoloba nucifera*) Largest crop to be expected this month. In the sandy taluqs of N. Travancore grown trees must be watered, they yield toddy all the year round.
7. Horse gram (*Dolichos unijlorus*) is reaped.
8. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) Forest felling continues and trees flower according to early or late season.
9. Cholam (*Sorghum vulgare*) is gathered in this month, South Travancore.
10. Paddy Crop Cumbha Poo, commences.
11. The Punjah Backwater, fields of N. Travancore are drained and sown with paddy.
12. Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*) fruit ripens about this time.
13. Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) harvest commences.
14. Palmyra Palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) Jaggery season has closed.
15. Pine Apple (*Ananas sativus*) flowers appear.
16. Cardamoms (*Elettaria cardamomum*) The Magara Ellum matures.
17. Palmyra Palm Tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*) toddy extracted six months of the year ending with this month.
18. Punnai Tree (*Ocotea inophyllum*) flowering season commences.
19. Cucumber (*Cucumis utillissimus*) gathered.
20. Vendakai (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) and Seeni Avarakai, small bean, yield crops.
21. Pavaikai (*Momordica Charantia*) season continues.
22. Koova, Arrowroot (*Curcuma angustifolia*) planted.

FEBRUARY.

(MASI.)

1. The Iluppai Tree (*Bassia longifolia*) flowering commences.
 2. Coconut Tree (*Cocos nucifera*) yields large crops.
 3. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) flowers: felling over.
 4. Jinjilie (*Sesamum Indicum*) sowing begins
 5. Mango Tree (*Mangifera Indica*) flowers.
 6. Yam (*Dioscorea alata*) is planted in gardens.
 7. Tamarind Tree (*Tamarindus Indica*) fruit ripens and is gathered at the end of the month.
 8. Paddy harvest closes.
 9. Cocoa nut Tree (*Cocos nucifera*) watered in North Travancore in sandy spots.
 10. Pooshanikai, Pumpkin (*Cucurbita maxima*) matures and gathering commences.
 11. Thadiankai (*Cucurbita Pepo*) mature.
 12. Vendaikai (*Abelmoscus esculentus*) and Seeni Avarakai (*Small bean*) begin to be gathered.
 13. Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) continues to yield.
 14. Pavaikai (*Momordica Charantia*) ends this month.
 15. Murungai Tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*) bears fruit.
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MARCH.

(PANGUNY.)

1. Paddy straw stacked this moth.
2. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) burning of forest &c. commences, flowering continues.
3. Jinjilie (*Sesamum Indicum*) sown after Paddy crop in North Travancore.
4. Yams of different species are planted *Cenae*, *Kachel* and *Podivilangu*.
5. Chemboo (*Caladium esculentum*) planting continues.
6. Cocoa nut Tree (*Cocos nucifera*) continues to yield good crops.
7. Felling for Cardamom gardens commences.
8. Cashew nut Tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) fruit matures.
9. Chilli (*Capsicum annuum*) ripen.
10. Cocoa nut Trees watering continued.
11. Cloves (*Carophyllus aromadicus*) ripen, and gathering commences.
12. Pooshanikai (*Cucurbita maxima*) abundant.
13. Thadiankai (*Cucurbita Pepo*) matures and is gathered.
14. Vendaikai and Secni Aversaikai still in season,
15. Avaraikai ends this month.
16. Onions (*Allium cepo*) and Garlic (*Allium sativum*) gathered.
17. Murungai (*Moringa Pterygosperma*) yields its crop.

APRIL

(CHITRAY.)

1. Vanilla (*Vanilla aromatica*) gathering commences.
2. Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*, blossoms.
3. Varagu (*Panicum miliaceum*) Samai (*Panicum frumentaceum*) and Lentils (*Ervum Lens*) are sown.
4. Fields are ploughed after fall of first or second rain (*Canni Poo Crops*.)
5. Crop of Punjab lands reaped (Mada Poo.)
6. The Punnai Tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) blossoms.
7. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) Process of ho'ing.
8. Jinjilie (*Secumum Indicum*) is sown in garden lands.
9. Mango Tree (*Mangifera Indica*) fruit begins to ripen
10. Cardamom, (*Elettaria cardamomum*) the Magara elum, begin to flower about this time.

Felling for cardamom gardens is concluded by end of this month.

11. Cashew nut tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) fruit and nuts mature.
12. Chillies (*Capsicum annum*) ripen and are gathered and dried.
13. Cocoa nut Trees (*Cocos nucifera*) are watered and also planted.
14. Nutmegs (*Myristica moschata*) ripen in small quantities.
15. Cereal lands sown broadcast.
16. Sugar Cane (*Saccharum officinarum*) cuttings are planted this month.
17. Brinjal or Egg Plant (*Solanum melongena*) sown and transplanted.
18. Cucumber (*Cucumis utelissimus*) planting commences.
19. Vendakui (*Abelmoscus esculentus*) seeds sown.
20. Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*), and Seeni Avarakai (small bean) seeds put down.
21. Peerkankai (*Luffa acutangula*) seeds sown.
22. Chooraykai, Bottle-gourd, (*Lagenaria cucurbita*) seeds sown.
23. Onions and Garlic (*Allium cepo*, and *Allium sativum*) gathered.
24. Moranga (*Drumstick*) cuttings planted.

MAY.

(VAIKASHTY.)

1. Sowing of Varagu (*Panicum miliaceum*) Samai (*P. frumentaceum*) and Lentils (*Ervum lens*) is over by this month.
2. Black gram (*Phaseolus mungo*) sown.
3. Sowing season in Paddy (*Oriza Nepalensis*) commences (*Cvnni Poo.*)
4. Ginger (*Amomum Zinjiber*) and turmeric (*Cucuma longa*) planted.
5. Mango Tree (*Mangifera Indira*) fruit season closes.
6. Cardomons (*Elettaria cardamomum*) continue to flower (*Magara Alum.*)
7. Betel (*Chavica belle*) leaves are cut all the year round but planting of the vines commences about this time.
8. Cucumber (*Cucumis utilissimus*) is gathered
9. Vendakai (*Abelmoscus esculentum*) and Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) are over.
10. Pavai (*Momordica Charutia*) seeds put down.
11. Vanilla (*Vanilla aromatica*) gathering continues during this time.
12. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) planting commences according to early or late monsoon.

JUNE.

(AUNY.)

1. Alexandrian Laurel (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) first crop ripens this month.
2. The Jack Tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) fruits ripen before the end of the month.
3. Pepper vines (*Piper nigrum*) bud profusely after the Tiruvathira rains.
4. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) Planting commences or continues.
5. Paddy (*Oryza Nepalensis*) sowing season ends (*Canni Poo*).
6. Pine apple (*Ananas sativus*) begins to ripen.
7. Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indicus*) fruit matures.
8. Areca or Betel nut palm (*Areca catechu*) flowers.
9. Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) yield good crop.
10. Cucumbers (*Cucumis utilissimus*) continued to be gathered.
11. Pcekankai (*Luffa acutangula*) season commences.
12. Chooraykai, bottle gourd, (*Lagenaria cucurbita*) begins to be gathered.
13. Vanilla (*Vanilla aromatica*) harvest ends with end of this month.

JULY.

(Aryy)

1. Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indicum*) fruit ripens.
2. The Iluppai Tree (*Bassia longifolia*—Mahwa Tree) fruit ripens.
3. Tapioca (*Jamipha Manihot*) tubers are dug
4. Yams (*Dioscorea alata*) are gathered.
5. Palmyra Tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*) flowers.
6. Jack Tree (*Artocarpus intergrifolia*) fruit is over.
7. Pine Apple (*Ananas sativus*) continue to ripen.
8. Punnai Tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) oil expressed from the nuts.
9. Pumpkin (*Cucurbita maxima*) seeds sown.
10. Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) begin to mature.
11. Vendakai (*Abelmoscus esculentus*) and Averakai (*Dolichos lablab*) plucking commences. Seeds of latter also planted.
12. Pavaikai (*Momordica charantia*) continues.
13. Peerkankai (*Luffa acutangula*) procurable. Choo-raykai (*Calbashi*) continues.
14. Onions and Garlic (*Allium cepa* and *Allium sativum*) gathered.
15. Padalangai (*Trichosanthes anguina*) seeds sown.

AUGUST.

(AUVANY.)

1. Maize (*Indian Corn-Zea Maize*) Ragghee (*Eleusine coracana*) and Lentils (*Ervum lens*) harvesting commences.
2. Black gram (*Phaseolus mungo*) gathered in this month.
3. Jinjilie (*Sesamum Indicum*) is reaped.
4. Paddy (*Oriza Nepalensis*) reaped and fields prepared for fresh crop.
5. Chemboo (*Caladium esculentum*) continues to be dug out.
6. Palmyra Tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*) continues to flower, the first stalk comes out in this month, and toddy is drawn.
7. Pine Apples (*Ananas sativus*) are over by this month.
8. Jaggery (*Sugar from Borassus flabelliformis*) season.
9. The Laurel Tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) Oil is expressed.
10. The Cocoa Nut (*Cocos nucifera*) planted this month.
11. Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) mature, and gathering commences,
12. Vendakai (*Abelmoscus esculentus*) and avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) continue to be plucked.
13. Pavakai (*Momordica Charantia*) over.
14. Peerkenkai (*Luffa acutangula*) continue.
15. Choorsykai (*Bottle gourd*) are procurable.



SEPTEMBER.

(PURATASY)

1. Sowing season for Lentils (*Vrnum lens*) commences.
2. Paddy (*Oryza Nopalcensis*) straw is stacked, Cunni Poo harvest over, fields prepared.
3. Horse gram (*Dolichos uniflorus*) sown.
4. Tapioca (*Janipha Manihot*) cuttings planted.
5. The Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) Toddy and Jaggery season continue.
6. Laurel Tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) oil expressed.
7. Limes (*Citrus acida*) ripen.
8. Cereal land harvest season commences.
9. The Clove (*Carophyllum aromaticum*) flowers.
10. Kattirikai, Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) and avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) gathering continues.
11. Peerkankai (*Luffa acutangula*) continue and Puda-lankai (*Frichosanthos unguina*) season continue.
12. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) gathering in this month and in October and November according to flowering.

OCTOBER.

(ALPASI.)

1. Sugar Cane (*Saccharum officinarum*) cutting season, new sites planted with top cuttings.
2. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) becomes ripe and gathering commences.
3. Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) Jaggery and Toddy season continue.
4. The Clove (*Carophyllus aromaticus*) continues to flower.
5. The Iluppa tree fruit ripen.
6. Paddy fields ploughed.
7. Chemboo (*Caladium esculentum*) Second crop taken out.
8. Cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*) ripen.
9. Horse Gram (*Dolichos uniflorus*) sowing continues.
10. Limes (*Citrus acida*) continue to ripen.
11. Pumpkin (*Cucurbita maxima*) mature about this time.
12. Thadiankai (*Cucurbita Pepo*) mature
13. Kattrikai, Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) are gathered throughout the year. Vendakai (*Abelmoscus esculentus*) and Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) continue to be plucked.
14. Peerkankai (*Luffa acutangula*) continues, and Puda-lankai (*Trichosanthes anguina*) is plucked.

NOVEMBER.

(KARTIGAY.)

1. Embanking, and water baled out of Punjah fields.
2. Laurel Tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) ripens.
3. Athenkai, Plantain (*Musa textilis*) matures, other kinds grow all the year round.
4. Chemboo (*Caladium esculentum*) gathering continues.
5. Areca Palm (*Areca catechu*) nuts ripen.
6. The Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) Jaggery and Toddy season continue, now most productive.
7. Cardamoms (*Elettaria cardamomum*) Cunnium, mature.
8. Cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*) flowers.
9. Paddy fields sown.
10. Cocoa nut tree (*Cocos nucifera*) roots opened and gardens tilled.
11. Pumpkin (*Cucurbita maxima*) planting commences this month.
12. Thadiankai (*Cucurbita Pepo*) planting commences.
13. Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) sown and transplanted.
14. Cucumber (*Cucumis utilissimus*) planting commences.
15. Vendakai (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) seeds sown.
16. Peerkankai (*Luffa acutangula*) and Choorakay (Bottle-gourd) seeds sown.
17. Pudalankai (*Trichosanthes anguina*) continues to be plucked.
18. Murungai (*Moringa pterygosperma*) cuttings planted.

DECEMBER.

(MARGALAY.)

1. Punjab fields drained and sown.
 2. The Alexandrian Laurel Tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) flowers once more.
 3. Areca Tree (*Areca catechu*) nuts continue to ripen.
 4. Jinjilie (*Sesamum Indicum*) sown in fields N. Travancore.
 5. Chena, (*Amorphophallus campanulatus*) Kachil (*Dioscorea alata*) and Podikulungoo dug out.
 6. Athenkai Plantain (*Musa textilis*) planting and fruit gathered.
 7. Mango Tree (*Mangifera Indica*) flowering commences.
 8. Chemboo (*Coladium esculentum*) planted in paddy fields and removed from gardens.
 9. Toddy drawing finished.
 10. Pine apples (*Ananas sativus*) ripen, and some flower.
 11. Cardamom (*Elettoria cardamomum*) fruit matures, (Magara elum.)
 12. Cashew Nut Tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) flowers.
 13. Gooseberry Nellikam (*Emblia officinalis*) matures and is gathered.
 14. Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) gathered.
 15. Cucumber (*Cucumis utilisissimus*) plucked.
 16. Vendakai (*Abelmoscus cuculentus*) and Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) and Parakai (*Momordica charantia*) gathered,
 17. Pudalankai (*Trichosanthes anguina*) matures
 18. Onions (*Allium cepo*) and garlic (*Allium sativa*) planting commences.
 19. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) Flowering according to season and s evat on.
 20. Koova, Arrowroot (*Curcuma angustifolia*) dug up.
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NOTES.

Vanilla (*Vanilla armutira*.)

From the experiments which have been made upon a small scale in Travancore with this plant there is great hope of success attending its increased culture. And it is in the hope that the Planter's attention may be drawn to its cultivation and lucrative outcome, that the following notes have been compiled. At the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards this plant was found in use among the Aztecs, to whom it was well known. The only use to which it was then and is still applied, was as a flavouring ingredient in the making of chocolate. The high price always obtainable for Vanilla in Europe, something like 40 Rs. per pound, renders it a matter of surprise that its cultivation has not been earnestly taken in hand. It requires little or no capital or labour for its production, and it will grow almost unfailingly wherever heat, shade and moisture are to be found—features all of which are to be met with in Travancore. The duty on cocoa has been reduced from 6d. to 2d. per pound and that on Vanilla from 16s. 8d. to 5s. per pound; what hinders then but the want of enterprize on the part of both native and colonist? The best Vanilla is procurable from Mexico and is shipped from Vera Cruz. The plant is raised in Brazil, but the quality is so far inferior as to sell at one-third the price of the Mexican plant. Vanilla is an epiphyte and may be grown successfully upon *uncultured land*. All that is necessary for the cultivator to do towards its success is to dig the ground a little at the foot of a tree and to insert therein two slips of the plant about 10 or 12 inches long; the stalk will then climb up the tree with little further care or tendance, and in the third year the plant will bear fruit. In ordinary seasons each plant will yield from 40 to 50 pods annually, and it will continue to bear for 30 or 40 years. The only labour attending this species of cultivation, with the exception of that required for gathering and preparing the fruit for market, is to keep the trees around which these plants cling, free from other parasitical plants which might otherwise check their growth. It is not even necessary that the slips should be inserted in the ground in order to their growing. It will be sufficient to this end if they are tied to the trunk of the tree up and around which they are intended to grow. At every joint the vanilla plant puts forth small fibres or roots by means of which it draws its nourishment. The flowers, which are large, are of a greenish yellow colour, mixed with white and stripes of red; they give out a powerful odour. These are succeeded by pods growing in pairs each of them 6 or 7 inches long and about three-eighths of an inch in diameter; they are green at first, then yellowish, and as they approach to maturity the colour becomes brown.

The Plant comes into flower in February and March, and at this time moderate weather is desirable. If cold winds

accompanied by rain should be experienced, the flower will drop without being succeeded by any fruit, and on the other hand extreme drought is equally hurtful. The harvest sometimes commences as early as March or the beginning of April and continues at intervals until the end of June. The fruit is not exposed to the ravages of insects. And the plant yields only one crop in the year. The cavity of the Vanilla pod contains numerous small seeds, together with a black oily and balmy substance which when recently gathered is moist. To prepare them for shipment, the pods are carefully dried, by exposing them on cloths to the sun's rays while warm they are wrapped in woolen cloth which prevents evaporation and if sea time absorbs the moisture thus treated the pods blacken and put on a silvery lustre.

On this specimen, they must be well exposed to the sun and thoroughly dried, about 50 of the pods will then weigh 1 pound.

It will sometimes happen that the weather proves wet at the time when the pods require exposure to the sun. The only plan then to be pursued is to dry them by artificial heat until the black colour and silvery spots appear. The manner in which this operation is performed by the Mexican cultivators is to construct a frame of small reeds with they cover with a woolen cloth, and on this they place the pod. A fire is then made at a considerable distance below the frame, which is suspended by cords for that purpose. During the time that they are thus exposed to the moderate heat of the fire the frame must be gently agitated that the drying may proceed gradually and uniformly. This operation requires a very great degree of care and skill for its successful accomplishment even when best performed it will prove an unsatisfactory substitute for the more natural method of drying. The loss from damaged pods being considerably increased when artificial heat is employed.

Fortunately such unpropitious weather is seldom experienced within the tropics at the season when the Vanilla crop is gathered. When the curing process has been accomplished the pods must be carefully examined and sorted, and then packed according to their qualities. Attention to this object is the more necessary as the accidental presence of the damaged or tainted pod has been known to spoil the entire contents of a chest in its passage to Europe. The Vanilla plant may be seen growing in the Public Gardens at Trevandrum.

Memo 1

The (Vanilla aromatica) succeeds well in the Government Garden it is grown in a mixture of leaf mould and sand, and trained to thin stone pillars placed three feet apart and seven feet in height, with cross pieces in the top to form a lattice work for the plants to cling to. This mode of training has been

Note The completion of the Botanical notes having only been thought of on the eve of the last publication of the Almanac many of them doubtless have borne the marks of haste which we trust this year will disappear. The following notes have been received on the cultivation and fructification of Vanilla as carried out in Bangalore.

adopted more for convenience in fertilizing and otherwise dealing with the plants, than that any essential good can be obtained from a stone support. In my opinion trees with a rough bark, such as the Mango, Averrhoa, or Jambosa afford the most natural support for Vanilla, and if the plants are carefully treated, the pods will be larger. As a proof of this statement, I found that some of the pods which were gathered this year from plants trained on the adjacent Mango trees, were much finer than those under immediate cultivation. A checkered shade is essential when exposed to the fall rays of the sun the Vanilla soon become sickly. The plants require to be well watered when the ground becomes quite dry about the roots, but only when such is the case, as nothing kills sooner than stagnant moisture. When Vanilla is planted in low situations the ground should be lightly raised above the surrounding level, with sandy soil and gravel, to permit superfluous water to run off. Ordinary sized cuttings when rooted and planted out, usually produce flowers the third year from planting. But another sort of cutting which may be layered at once where it is intended to grow, viz. a portion of a young branch or shoot, having from four to eight or more joints, will produce flowers in 18 months or two years. The proper way to fertilize the flowers is easily acquired with a little practice natural fecundation is prevented by means of a thin skin which covers the stigma, this should be gently raised with a small piece of bamboo sharpened and nicely rounded at the points, introduce the pollen and let down the covering again. The operation should take place in the mornings from 8 to 10 o'clock; as in this country the flowers generally close after that time until the evening.

J. CAMERON,

Supt. Govt. Gardens Bangalore.

MUSO. 2.

The Vanilla pods were harvested in February, and 2 lbs. of the finest were cured and despatched for sample to Messrs. Lewis and Peat of Mining Lane, London. The pods were carefully tied up in small bundles of ¼ lb. each and were assorted according to their lengths as directed in the Agent's letter of advice concerning the previous consignment. In curing the Vanilla I find that constant attention is necessary until the work is completed, if the pods are exposed to the sun too long, at one time, on the drying tables, the oil is extracted over rapidly and they lose that soft pliability that is required by the trade. The oily substance should however be thoroughly extracted, by a gradual process of drying, wiping and turning of the pods under the sun for about two hours each day, otherwise they would become mouldy and useless. The pods are also very liable to split in the ripening season; they should therefore be watched and gathered just before this stage of ripeness; they rarely ripen all at the same time, and on a large Vanilla estate the process of curing would probably continue for a period of two months in

the season. When the pods are harvested they should be immersed for a few seconds in water a few degrees below boiling point, and then spread out to dry in the gradual manner already described. In gathering Vanilla pods care should be taken not to sever them forcibly from the plant, as in that case the proper heel (with a scar adhering) is generally left behind and the aroma escapes just as it would from a split fruit. Judging from my experience of the changeable weather we have had at Bangalore during the last two years and its effects on plants generally, I conclude that the Vanilla is a very hardy genus in this climate. There is no difficulty in cultivating the plant, as it grows luxuriantly without much artificial assistance, provided that a suitable position is selected for the experiment. The least expensive and perhaps the most favourable site for a plantation would be in an old mangoe tope, I say old, because the mangoe trees at that stage would not be too dense in foliage, and would therefore be better adapted to produce the chorkered shade which is essential in Vanilla culture. To avoid the hurtful effects of excessive moisture during the monsoon, raised beds should be made round the base of the mangoe trees, composed of light vegetable soil intermixed with sand on a good foundation of drainage material.

The Vanilla pods that are grown in the Lal Bagh are on an average as large as the Mauritius fruit, but until we can expect the high prices which the latter command in the London market, we must establish our claim by exporting the Vanilla in quantity as well as in good quality.

The existing crop of fruit in the Government Gardens looks healthy. The cultivation is being tried at the following stations in India with plants supplied by me:—

Bombay, Sheveroy Hills, Madras, Dehra Doon, Travancore, Lahore, Manjarabad, Poona, and Sawant Wari on the Western coast.

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The Coffee Tree (*Coffea Arabica*.)

The Coffee tree is supposed to be indigenous to the mountain regions of Enarea and Cuffa to the South of Abyssinia whence about the 15th century it was introduced into Arabia, into Mauritius and Bourbon in 1719, and Batavia in 1723 and subsequently into the W. and E. Indies.

There are said to be ten varieties but only one found indigenous to India and it is questionable if this is not the Mocha species introduced from Arabia. Its cultivation is spreading rapidly throughout the East and has been adopted in many parts of Hindustan. In the Tenasserim Provinces, on the table-land of Mysore, in Penang, especially in the Islands of Bourbon and Ceylon it is becoming more and more an object of attention. It is known to have given good produce in Sangor and the Nurbudda. In Mirzapore as well as Dacca and other parts of Bengal; Chota Nagpore, Malabar and Travancore.

Tea (*Thea viridis*.)

Tea, according to the usual account given, was introduced into England from Holland in 1663 by the Lords Arlington and Ossory. A pound of tea at that time sold for sixty shillings.

About this time, showing the increasing consumption of this article, a duty was levied of 4s. per gallon on all liquors sold in Coffee houses, and among these the infusion of tea is enumerated. In D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature" we find a curious document, in the form of a hand-bill from Thomas Crayway who first sold and retailed tea in England, and who recommended it as a cure for all disorders. The said Crayway moreover sold the tea *in leaf or drink*, the former at 16s. to 50s. a pound.

Great opposition at first was made to this beverage and a Mons. Patin called it "L'impertinente nouveauté du siècle." A Dr. Duncan characterized it as an infusion of "Hay water." But many advocates were found in its favour, amongst others a Dr. Tulpius, a celebrated Physician and Consul at Amsterdam and a Dr. Boutêtre a French Physician in 1678 asserted that it was so innocuous that a person might take one or two hundred cups daily without harm. Many plants at this time were taken to be the same as the tea plant amongst others the Dutch Myrtle *Myrica rubra* and also a species of *Ligustrum* but a shrub met with in the West India Islands.

The camellia bears the nearest resemblance to the tea plant. The first real tea plant which flowered was one in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland at Sion House. The shrub may frequently be found blooming in England, but it rarely fructifies. It has been so far acclimatized as when protected by matting to stand a winter in the open air. Linnæus describes Green and Bohæa tea as two distinct species. It is now, however, certain that there is but one plant, the varieties arising solely from soil, situation and manner of culture and preparation.

The plant has been so frequently described as to render the repetition of such description unnecessary.

The month of February is the usual time for sowing the seed. The first crop of leaves is gathered during the third year after sowing the seed. They are then abundant and considered in their prime. At the end of seven years the shrub has attained its full height: the quantity of leaves is then comparatively small; it is cut down nearly to the root and this produces an exuberance of new shoots which bear a plentiful crop of leaves.

In this way the roots last many years. An average day's work is to gather from 4 to 6 pounds of leaves, and more are frequently gathered by experienced hands. In Japan three crops are gathered in the year. The tea should be kept in close vessels and excluded from all contact with the air. In China the tea is heaped up and pressed with the feet in chests made of wood and lined with sheet lead.

In offering to the Public this note on or the Tea Plant, it is with the hope that some planter who possesses the necessary experience may be induced to give that plant another trial in Travancore. Some twelve or fourteen years ago the experiment was tried at Peormale. The Plant flourished and Tea was made, but not sufficiently well to induce the Government to continue the experiment without ultimate loss. The difficulty was in curing the leaf as no sufficiently experienced manipulators were to be found to carry on the culture successfully. Since that period, some years have passed away and brought with them men well capable of carrying out the experiment with satisfactory results. It requires British courage and energy and capital and the 19th Century is not one to see men baffled in such a praiseworthy undertaking for Travancore. The history of the tea plant is one of deep interest, and the results obtained of late years such as to give great encouragement for a renewal of the battle.

The *Tha or tea Plant* is indigenous to China and probably also to Japan. From time immemorial the use of its leaves has been known in those countries, and have been considered to possess many medicinal virtues. The plant, however, it appears tolerably certain, was known in those countries from the remotest antiquity. But, as with the cultivation of the Nutmeg by the Dutch so with the Chinese, they had yet to learn that selfishness and exclusiveness in a business matter is an unproductive a policy in the economy of nations as it is unlovely and unprofitable in private affairs. And at the same time it appears extremely probable that some of the plants of the tea shrub did not find their way to Europe until a very recent period, comparatively speaking, and that the Grecians and Romans were totally unacquainted with that exotic leaf whose decoction 'cheers and yet inebriates not' and is now in such general use as to be considered almost a necessary of life to the Prince and the Peasant.

The earliest mention we find of Tea is by Maffeus in his "*Rerum Indicarum*" published towards the end of the 16th century. About this time, it was casually noticed by a traveller who had seen or partaken of the beverage made from these leaves.

In the year 1600, Pereira, a Spanish traveller, had an opportunity of seeing some dried leaves in Malacca from which he was told a beverage was prepared by the Chinese. Olearius in 1633 found the use of Tea well known among the Persians who obtained it from China through the Usbeck Tartars. The appearance however of the "Black Water" together with its acrid taste did not approve itself to his taste or his judgment.

In 1639 a Russian Ambassador was regaled with it at the court of the Mogul and at his departure was presented with a quantity as a gift to the Czar; but he declined burthening himself with an article which appeared to him so little worth the transport. The first introduction of tea into Europe is not accurately known. The Dutch and English both lay claim to the

honor and both perhaps with equal right. The generally received opinion however awards it to the former. Tea from Japan, was that probably first introduced into Europe by the Dutch, who possessed considerable trade with that country.

The Cocoa nut Tree (*Cocos nucifera*.)

The Indian Nut alone,
Is clothing, meat and trencher, drink and can,
Boat, Cable, Sail, Mast, Needle all in one.

Geo. Herbert.

Uses. The fruit of this tree is borne in bunches, of which there are from eight to twelve, each bearing, in favourable situations, from five to fifteen nuts, so that one tree may produce from eighty to one hundred nuts annually. Its leaves are scathery.

The dried leaves of the Cocoa nut tree are called Cadjans and olas and are used to thatch the roofs of houses in Malabar. The trees are said to begin to produce fruit in the 6th and to be in full bearing in the 12th year after planting.

The earliest account of this tree is one by Marco Polo, who calls its fruit the "Indian nut." From it is produced Toddy, a palm wine,—oil,—the kernel being used as an article of diet,—& fibre. The heart of this Palm is called the "cabbage" and forms an excellent vegetable and pickle. The Toddy when quite fresh forms refreshing drink: fermentation takes place a few hours after it has been drawn and it then forms a good yeast. A spirit is distilled from it called arrack. 100 gals. of toddy make 25 of arrack. When allowed to undergo acetous fermentation a good vinegar may be produced. Eight gallons of sweet or fresh toddy boiled over a slow fire yields two gallons of jaggery or sugar-water which being evaporated, the coarse brown sugar called jaggery is produced.

From the oil the best stearine candles are made. it is used also for lamps and anointing the body, especially after being made fragrant with such aromatic oils as those of sandal-wood, jessamine, lemon-grass &c. &c. Two gallons of oil may be procured from fourteen or fifteen cocoa nuts.

Cocoa nut oil is fluid at the ordinary temperature of the countries where it is produced, but becomes solid at lower temperatures. It is one of the fixed or fatty oils and consists of solid and fluid constituents, the latter called oleine, the former stearine. The shell upon each fruit yields an excellent kind of charcoal. In their entire state they form hooks, cups, ladles, spoons, ornaments and are sometimes scraped so thin as to be semitransparent, they are elaborately carved and mounted in silver.

The wood of this tree is singularly beautiful and is known in the European markets as "Porcupine wood", small boats, frames for houses, rafters, cabinets &c. are made from it. The dried fruits are used as torches or for fuel, they make excellent potash much used by the Dhobies, they also make paddles for boats. The leaves are made into very fine mats, and in the Laccadive Islands into sails for boats.

The fibrous covering of the nut is well known under the name of coir, and it also produces a downy fibre good for stopping the bleeding of wounds. This downy fibre is found at the bases of the young fronds. To remove the husk or coir an iron spike or sharp piece of lard wood is fixed in the ground. The nut is forced upon the point which passes through the fibres and separates the rind from the shell. A man can clear 1000 nuts in a day. The husk, cut transversely, is generally used for polishing furniture, scrubbing floors and decks of ships and as a substitute for brushes and brooms. After the husk has been properly soaked to separate the woody from the fibrous part it is made into rope. Forty cocoa-nuts are said to yield lbs. of coir. The coir is used as cordage and for stuffing couches, saddles, and caulking ships.

The filaments at the bottom of the stem are manufactured into a coarse cloth called gunny, from which bags and sacks are made. Until chain cables were so largely introduced most of the ships navigating the Indian seas were furnished with coir cables. From the bark a resin is procured used in medicine. A marine soap also is manufactured composed of soda, coconut oil and water.

A word of advice to coconut-tree Planters. "The Singalese have a saying that coconut-trees only flourish when you can walk and talk among them." This evidently means that the trees must not be planted too close together, nor should any under shrub, be allowed to grow about their roots. The nut should be carefully placed on the ground in a favourable position for germination. It should be quite ripe, two thirds of the nut being covered with earth. In 3 or 4 months the nut begins to germinate. Time for planting is just before the rains. The Palm requires watering twice a day until the 4th or 5th year, the roots being carefully heaped with earth to avoid too much exposure to the air.

Space will not admit of the enumeration of other Palm Trees, suffice it that Travancore yields Palms sufficient to give to man flour and sugar, milk and honey-like fluids, demulcent drinks and fiery spirit, medicine and soap, fibre for cordage, sails and clothing, leaves for thatching and plating, as well as wood for a variety of purposes.

The Mango Tree (*Mangifera Indica*)

This Tree is supposed to have been introduced from Ceylon. There are many varieties. The best kinds are the ungrafted. It is the prince of Indian fruits, used at dessert, and when green makes excellent preserves, chutneys and pickles. Propagation is easily effected by seed and cuttings, but a tree thus raised will not bear before the 5th or 6th year, whereas those that are grafted produce in the 2nd or 3rd year. The finest kind is a variety from Siam which produces a large fruit with a very thin stone. The ronnous juice mixed with white of egg and a little opium is considered a good specific on the Malabar coast for diarrhoea and dysentery. The tender leaves mixed with the bark of the castor oil plant and cammin seed are used in decoction for coughs, asthma and affections of the chest. To make a good mango pickle the following recipe may be used. Take about three hundred green mangoes, divide into two and dry in the sun for three days.

Take of Turmeric.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Garlic	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt	6 lbs.
Mustard	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
and coriander seed toasted ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Mix the spices together and lay the mixture in alternate layers with the mangoes and add nine oz. of juniper oil.

The following is an admirable recipe for sweet Mango Chutney, which it is to be hoped will approve itself to the taste of the careful housekeeper.

SWEET MANGO CHUTNEY.

8 lbs. green mangoes (weighed after having them picked and stoned)
 6 lbs. Raisins.
 8 lbs. Moist Sugar.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Green ginger.
 2 ozs. Garlic
 4 ozs. Red chillies pounded bud and seed.
 4 ozs. Yellow mustard seed.

Cut the mangoes in small strips, set them in a large open vessel, and sprinkle well with salt, leave them all night, then strain off the water. Boil in two bottles of vinegar for a quarter of an hour, put them by, till cold. Boil the sugar in two other bottles of vinegar till it becomes a thick syrup, when quite cold add the other ingredients; raisins to be cut up fine, ginger, garlic and chillies to be pounded.

Palmyra Tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*.)

Uses. Seeds when young eaten by the natives.

Yields a large quantity of toddy (*Palma wine*).

This is frequently boiled down into Jaggery or fermented for distillation.

The wood is hard, black heavy and durable.

The leaves are used for writing upon with an iron style.

Also employed for thatching houses, making baskets, mats and fans.

The fibres of the leaves are made into twine and small rope.

Near the base of the leaves there is found a fine down; it is used for straining liquids through and also for stopping bleeding from wounds.

Bastard sago tree (*Caryota virens*) the largest of the species. This is to be found in Malabar and is called Chunda panaha. During the hot season, this tree will yield one hundred pints of toddy in the twenty four hours.

The pith is equal to the best sago. The natives make it into bread and boil it into thick Conjee. The black fibre from the leaf stalks of this tree is manufactured into rope and is of great durability and strength, being used for tying wild Elephants.

Jack Tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*.)

This is a well known and most valuable timber tree common all over India, which grows rapidly to about two feet and a half in diameter. It yields a wood most useful for the manufacture of furniture of every description. The wood is yellow when cut, but assumes with age a fine mahogany colour. The fruit grows to an enormous size and hangs by a peduncle, first being borne by the branches, then on the trunk and finally on the roots.

The fruit is eaten by the natives, the seeds when roasted and ground make a good flour and are much prized among the poorer classes. The honey Jack is the sweetest and best. The leaves are given to goats and other cattle and are said to be very fattening. The juice if mixed with vinegar is said to check the progress of glandular swellings and the young leaves frequently applied to cutaneous diseases. Bird-lime is manufactured from the juice.

The Tamarind Tree (*Tamarindus Indica.*)

This is a very handsome Tree, of slow growth, but attains a great size. Not common in forests but is met with in gardens. We are probably indebted to the Arabians for this fruit, who gave it the name of Tamar (fruit) and Ictus, its native country. Its timber is heavy and hard. It is used in the manufacture of sugar and oil-mills, naves, mallets, rice-pounders &c. It is valuable for brick and tile burning. The tree is valuable for its fruit which is used medicinally for cooling drinks. In sore throat the pulp has been found beneficial as a powerful cleanser. An infusion of the leaves is used in preparing a fine yellow fixed dye to give thin silks a green colour which have been previously dyed with indigo. In South India a strong infusion of the fruit mixed with sea salt is used by silver-smiths in preparing a mixture for cleaning and brightening silver. It is useful in the cleaning operations for electroplating.

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The Cashew nut Tree (*Anacardium occidentale.*)

This tree introduced from the W. Indies is of considerable size with very small flowers. Its most remarkable feature is, that the disc of the flower to which the nut is attached continues to grow after the flower has fallen, until it is of considerable size giving the appearance of a kidney shaped nut growing out of a larged sized fruit, this enlarged fruit-like disc is used as a fruit by the natives and in the W. Indies is fermented into a kind of wine. The wood is dark brown of little value in carpentry but in Tavoy is used in Boat building. It makes an excellent charcoal for the iron-smiths' trade. The nuts are used for imparting a flavour to Madeira wine. Ground up and mixed with cocoa they make a good chocolate. They are said to yield by distillation a spirit superior to rum or arrack. They are also said to yield by expression an edible oil, equal to olive or almond oil.

The shell of the nut consists of 3 distinct parts. The outermost (Epicarp), the innermost (Endocarp) are hard and dry; the intervening, the (Mesocarp) contains a thick inflammable oil called Cardole or Cashew Apple oil. This is useful for ringworms, warts, corns, cancerous ulcers &c. and prevents the attacks of white ants. Exposure to the vapour of the oil should be avoided as dangerous. An astringent gum to the extent of 5 to 12 lbs. weight annually is exuded from the trunk of the tree, and which should be collected when the sap is rising. It forms a good varnish and substitute for gum Arabic. The juice of the fruit expressed and fermented yields a pleasant wine, and distilled, a spirit is drawn from it making good punch. A variety of the tree grows in Travancore the pericarp of whose nuts has no oil but may be chewed raw with impunity, which is done. The astringency of the fruit juice has been recommended as a good remedy in dropsical habits. The tree flowers twice a year.

The Nutmeg (*Myristica moschata*)

There are 3 species of *Myristica* which furnish nutmeg. The best is "*Myristica fragrans*," a tree from 20 to 25 ft. in height, in appearance like a Pear tree

The fruit is smooth, externally pear shaped, and about the size of an ordinary peach.

It consists first of an outer fleshy covering called the pericarp which, when mature, separates into nearly equal longitudinal parts or valves, secondly of the aril or mace which, when recent, is of a bright scarlet colour and thirdly of the seed proper or *Nutmeg*. This is enclosed in a shell, which is made of two coats, the outer is hard and smooth, the inner, thin, closely invests the seed, setting off prolongations which enter the substance of the seed and which being coloured impart the marbled or mottled appearance characteristic of the nutmeg. This spice is the produce of the Moluccas. The Dutch to retain the whole trade within their own hands confined its cultivation to the Island of Banda. Such selfish policy was in the end defeated though not altogether by the hands of man. It is said the wood Pigeon which feeds on the fruit was often the means of disseminating the plant beyond the narrow limits the Dutch designed for it. It is computed that each female tree when at full maturity will yield under proper culture ten pounds of nutmegs and about one pound of mace generally. The plant is propagated both by seeds and layers. The plants should be set from twenty to thirty feet apart. The soil should be strong, rich, moist and loamy. The trees seldom bears until it has attained the age of nine years. Nutmegs are divided into two varieties, the Royal and the Green. The former is of larger size and has its mace longer than the nut which in the latter, is not entirely enveloped by the leafy net work. Good Nutmegs are distinguished by being large, round, heavy, finely marbled and of a light gray colour.

A fixed oil is obtained by pressure from the broken kernels, one pound of which usually yields three oz. of oil. This is improperly termed *oil of nut*. A transparent volatile oil may be obtained by distillation but only in a very small proportion, being about one thirty-second part by weight of the nutmegs used. This is the *Nutmeg oil* of commerce.

The Alexandrian Laurel (*Calophyllum inophyllum*.)

This beautiful tree with its fragrant flowers is held in great veneration by the Hindoos. Its timber is valuable for ship building though coarse-grained. It yields a lamp oil used in Travancore. It is known as the Pinnay oil. It is exported to Ceylon and used more for medicinal purpose, than as a lamp oil. It yields also a gum. The natives put the leaves in water and use the oil which rises to the surface as an application to sore eyes.



Betel Nut Palm. (*Areca catenata*)

The Aroca Nut Palm is perhaps the most graceful and elegant among Indian Palms. It is found chiefly in Malabar, N. Bengal, the lower slopes of the Mountains of Nepal and S. W. coast of Ceylon.

The nuts, the produce of the tree is one of the staple products of Travancore. It yields the Betel nut of commerce. They are chewed with the leaf of the Betel Pepper spread with chunan. A strong decoction is used in dyeing, they make also an excellent charcoal tooth powder. A tree will produce an annual average of from two hundred to one thousand nuts.

On the Mountains of Travancore and Malabar a wild species [*A. Dicksonii*] is found in great abundance.

The wood of the tree is used for building purposes and in Travancore especially for spear handles.

The spathe which covers the blossoms is a fibrous substance with which vessels are made for containing water. It is used for cups, dishes and umbrellas.



Cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*.)

This plant is a native of India, Cochin China, China and Ceylon.

The best Cardamoms out of three species are those of Malabar.

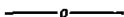
The Cardamom is a three-sided pod pointed at each end and about half an inch in length, of a pale straw colour, having the surface roughened with five longitudinal furrows and a deeper one in the middle of each side; the diameter is about half the length, and the seeds are about the size of mustard seeds, with a rough dark brown exterior and rather irregular shape. They are much esteemed as a condiment. They are used in conjunction with other medicines as cordial and stimulant.

These plants are produced (it can scarcely be said cultivated) in a peculiar manner in Malabar.

In the recesses of the mountains the trees being felled and afterwards burnt, wherever the ashes fall in the openings or fissures of the rocks the Cardamom plant naturally springs up.

When cultivated, they are propagated by cuttings from the roots; in the third year the plants come to perfection, bear prolifically for a year or two and then die. In some parts of Malabar the spontaneous growth is so abundant as to leave little necessity for cultivation.

It was discovered by Monsr. Sonnerat, growing so plentifully on one mountain on the coast of Malabar as to furnish sufficient supply for the demand of all India. The indications of good seed are—a difficulty of being broken, a plump appearance, a bright yellow colour and a penetrating odour with an acrid and somewhat bitter though not unpleasant taste.



Ginger (*Amomum zingiber.*)

Is a native of the S. E. of Asia and the adjacent isles and is found growing in great plenty on the coast of Malabar. Ginger is distinguished into several species: The narrow-leaved, The broad-leaved, the Japanese and the red-leaved.

The narrow leaved is the most esteemed and best known. It has a perennial root and annual stems. The root taken up when arrived at maturity . . . just after the annual stalks are withered, is the ginger of commerce. This plant is cultivated with little trouble in tropical regions very much in the same manner as potatoes are propagated in England. The ginger of commerce is distinguished into Black and White, both are the same root differently prepared. The white ginger is preferable to the black and fetches a high price. Good ginger is distinguishable by being hard and not easily broken and by having the yellow hue within rather more inclining to green than to brown. Preserved ginger is made when the roots are in a state of succulency when the young tubers are dug up, scalded, washed in cold water and then peeled. This operation requires three or four days, the water being frequently changed. The roots are now placed in jars and covered with a weak syrup in which they are allowed to remain for ten days at the end of which period this is poured off and re-placed by a stronger syrup. This operation is repeated two or three times at each time, the syrup being made stronger, until it becomes of a rich and thick consistency and the ginger appears bright and nearly transparent.



Chillies (*Capsicum annuum*.)

Chilli is the Mexican name of all the varieties of capsicum though they are natives of the E. and W. Indies and other hot climates.

When dried they form the basis of Cayenne Popper. In vinegar, green, or ripe, they form an acceptable pickle vinegar. They form the principal ingredient in all chutneys and curries; ground into a paste between two stones with a little mustard, oil, ginger & salt, they form the only seasoning which millions of poor in this country obtain to eat with their rice. The Nepal Chilli (*Capsicum Frutescens*) is considered the most delicately flavoured. Chillies are raised from seeds kept for one year. If planted when fresh they generally fail. The soil should be rich, kept free from weeds and watered.

Sugar Cane (*Saccharum officinarum*.)

The common Sugar Cane is a perennial plant very sensitive to the cold and is therefore restricted in its cultivation to regions bordering on the tropics where there is little or no frost. The cultivation of this plant is principally confined to the East and West Indies, Venezuela, Brazil, Mauritius, China, Japan, Philippine and Sandwich Islands and southern districts of the United States. It is one of the largest of the grasses, growing from eight to twelve feet in height and acquiring a diameter of one to two inches, the sugar being contained in the loose cellular juicy pith with which the stalk is filled. The sugar cane grew luxuriantly throughout Bengal in the remotest times. From India it was introduced into Arabia and thence into Europe and Africa.

There are three kinds, the purple, the white, and a variety of the white. In commerce sugar is met with in different degrees of purity from common brown to crystalized, each quality being characterized by a distinctive appellation. Sugar is obtained from many grasses and is common in a large number of plants. In Italy it is procured from *Sorghum saccharatum*. In China from *Saccharum Sinense*; in Brazil from *Typhosium sacharoides*. In West Indies from *Saccharum edaceum* and in other parts of the world from *Saccharum officinarum*. The last two are commonly known as sugar canes, and they are generally considered as varieties of a single species *Saccharum officinarum*, which is now spread widely over different parts of the world.

Some various specimens of Palm sugar were exhibited in 1851 in London, among others the Gomali palm sugar from Java. Date palm sugar from the Deccan, Nipa sugar from the stems of *Nipa fruticans* and sugar from the fleshy flowers of *Bassia latifolia* the Mahwa Tree. There are also Beetroot sugars. Date and

Maple, sugar from the Butter tree *Bassia Butyr* & from India and sugar candy crystallized by the Natives of Calcutta—Sugar and molasses were shown from Spain, Tunis and the Zollverein. The commercial demand for sugar is mainly supplied from the juice of the cane, which contains it in greater quantity and purity than any other plant and offers the greatest facilities for its extraction, although sugar identical in its character occurs in the Maple, Coconut, Malt, Beet root, Mango, and may be economically obtained from them but there is so much foreign matter to separate as to render it difficult for ordinary manufacturers with their present simple mechanical means to produce. Its cultivation was introduced from the East by the Saracens in the 9th century. Six to eight pounds of the Saccharine juice yields one pound of raw sugar and from sixteen to twenty cart loads of canes, if thoroughly ripe make a bushel of sugar.

It is now, as our Calendar will show, still cultivated in this part of India

Rice (*Oryza sativa*)

This grain is supposed to be indigenous to Asia, whence it has spread to Africa and America. Rice, being an aquatic plant, is best grown in low moist lands that are easily inundated. This habit of growth is very much like that of the gram hanging gracefully from the very thin larklike pedicels of an elegant loose panicle, less however than that of the oat. The rice that is used as seed must have been kept in the husk. It is frequently sown while the waters cover the surface of the land reminding one of the words of Scripture "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return to thee after many days."

The states of Carolina produce the best American, and Patna the best East Indian rice. When in the husk it is called paddy. Rice is an annual plant rising with a round jointed stalk, similar to that of oats, and in height varies from one to six feet or more. Lindley mentions only three species *O. sativa*, the common rice. L. I.—*O. indica* S. America and *O. Nepalensis* common to Nepal. But there are a host of varieties which may for simplicity be divided into two, the *O. Nepalensis* upland or mountain rice and the *O. sativa* the lowland or aquatic species.

A bushel of rice will weigh about sixty six pounds and an acre of middling land will produce twenty-five bushels.

The time of sowing is shown in the Calendar and therefore need not be enumerated here.

Although rice is so plentiful it is dearer than many other cereals and the great mass of the labouring people live on dry grains and pulses. This is also recommended as more nutritive by medical men.

A Hill rice grows on the edge of the Hymalaya mountains. It is grown without irrigation at elevations of from three thousand to six thousand feet where the dampness of the summer months compensates for the want of artificial moisture. A good starch is made from the Conjee water, or that in which the rice has been boiled. In China, Rice straw is used for paper making and in Europe it serves for the material from which bonnets of straw plate are made. In the Hymalaya, both Beer and Wine are made from the rice and in Nepal a spirit is distilled from the grain, called "Phaur" very much resembling ale and procured in the same manner. The Chinese also prepare different sorts of wine from the grain, the best of which is known as Mandarine Wine, they also distil a strong spirit from the lees called Sain-sa.

Arrow Root (*Cyperium angustifolium*)

Is produced from the plant (*Maranta Arundinacea*) but that cultivated in Travancore is the *East Indian Arrow root* (*Cyperium angustifolium*.) This plant grows abundantly on the Malabar coast, where its starchy product is now prepared in considerable quantities and has become an object of trade with England. This root was being used as an article of food among the natives before it was particularly noticed by Europeans.

The plants are propagated by parting the roots. A light loamy soil is most favourable, when they are a year old the roots are in a fit state for use. They are taken out of the ground then, thoroughly washed and grated or beaten into a pulp in wooden mortars. In this state the pulp is put into clear water and ultimately mixed with the fluid. The farinaceous parts are thus washed off into the water while the fibrous portion is separated. This is collected together and when the mixture is pressed from it, is thrown aside. The white turbid fluid which remains is left for subsidence, after being strained through a hair sieve, in order to free it from all the fibrous particles. The supernatant liquor is then drawn off, leaving the starchy matter in a pasty mass at the bottom. Fresh water is added to this; the mixture is again left to rest, and the water drawn off as before. This is repeated a third time which leaves the starch in a state of purity. The moisture is evaporated by placing it on clean cloths and exposing it to the sun; when thoroughly dried it is fit for use.

Tapioca (*Manihot Manihot*.)

This plant is indigenous to S. America, but is now cultivated in S. India and especially in Travancore. It takes very kindly to the soil of Travancore and, like the Cardamom plant, requires only clearing to grow luxuriantly. It is most successfully cultivated in a free mixed soil; the crop is of so exhausting a nature, that it cannot be raised more than two or three times successively on the same ground. The plant is propagated by cuttings. If

more care were taken in Transvaal in its cultivation the results would be very greatly increased. The poorer classes use it as food and nearly one half the population of the southern district live on Tapioca in the months of July, August and September. They reduce the root to powder for oonjee and cook the raw root for curries.

After the ground has been cleared, shallow holes are made about ten or twelve inches square and three or four inches deep, one or two cuttings six or seven inches long are laid in each hole which is then covered over with mould. A dry situation is the most preferable, otherwise the roots if there is too much humidity decay and perish. The plants generally begin to shoot in about a fortnight. In about eight months after being planted the roots are fit for use, but they may be left a considerable time in the ground unharmed.

When first taken from the ground the roots are washed clean, divested of their dark coloured rind, and then pounded or grated.

The Indians of Guiana grind the root on a rough stone and then press the poisonous juice from it by means of a curious apparatus which they form with reeds. This is in the shape of a long tube having an outlet at only one of the ends, the ground pulp being introduced, the tube is suspended to a tree with the closed end downwards, a heavy stone or log of wood is then fixed to the bottom, the weight of which draws the tube gradually together, pressing out the juice through the interstices.

The pulp is now taken out and the pieces of it are laid on heated stones where they spread themselves into very thin cakes. These are constantly moved about to prevent charring, and as soon as they are crisp they are sufficiently prepared to be used as food. In Brazil a hot iron hearth is substituted for heated stones. The delicious nature of the juice is corrected by subjecting it to even a moderate degree of heat, as the poisonous property is extremely volatile.

After the roots, cut into small pieces have been exposed to the action of solar heat, even for a few hours, they become perfectly innocuous and are used as food for cattle.

The juice when recently expressed is immediately fatal to animals. But juice in the same state, boiled with meat proves a nutritious and harmless soup. This juice mixed with molasses is sometimes fermented and made into an intoxicating liquor, much appreciated by certain classes.

Tapioca is the farinaceous matter of the roots separated and converted into a kind of starch. This starch sprinkled with a little water and boiled in steam is converted into viscid irregular masses which dried in the sun become hard and then may be broken into small grains for use.

The return per acre when properly cultivated is enormous. On an estate in Essequibo an acre grown in fine permeable soil yielded twenty five tons of green root.

The Plantain.

Musa Parviflora,
Musa textilis,

Common Plantain.
Manilla hemp Plantain.

The extended cultivation and use of the Plantain is of the greatest importance.

Beholding the tree with its beautiful foliage around the Palace or the hut and equally refreshing to the eye, men little dream of the blessing it would be to mankind in general and the Native of India in particular if its usefulness was taken advantage of more fully.

It is not too much to say that, if that, which is in India allowed to run to waste were utilized, the twofold objects of supplying food for the body and material for diffusing information for the mind would be fully effected.

The Plantain and Banana though probably only varieties of one species are yet sufficiently distinguished by the size and flavour of their fruit to be considered familiarly as distinct.

The Plantain is one of the most valuable plants God has given to man.

In some countries it supplies the place of bread and forms the chief nutriment of the people. But it also serves as fruit fresh and preserved for dessert. It is said to be more nutritive than the Potato, and the meal made from it as nutritious as rice.

The shoots or tops of the young plants are given as fodder to sheep and cattle and are described by some as a delicate edible.

The leaves in a dried state are used for thatching and bedding. The stem and leaves abound in fibre useful for textile or cordage purposes, whilst the tow which is separated in preparing the fibres, forms an excellent material for the finest or the toughest kinds of paper. Some paper was sent to the London Exhibition of 1851 as thin as silver paper and some as tough and tenacious as parchment. It is well fitted for packing paper and is apparently little affected by water. Beautiful note and letter paper have been made from the Plantain fibre. Excellent paper also has been manufactured from the refuse of, or from worn-out manilla rope (*Musa textilis*). And thus an inexhaustible supply is ever at hand for the increased necessities of man, or of the writing man. The outer fibres of the Plantain tree are also converted into a useful kind of coarse canvas and the more delicate inner fibres into finer fabrics. From the manilla hemp (*Musa textilis*) excellent rope and cordage is manufactured and though the common Plantain will not yield so good a manufacture, it is well suited for textile fabrics of fine quality and lustre.

Specimens have been sent from the "Jardin de Plantes" of cloth of beautiful silvery texture and specimens of paper of superior quality.

The fruit when cut in slices and dried in the sun have been known to keep good for sixteen years the saccharine matter in the fruit having been sufficient to preserve them. The sustaining power of the Plantain is very great. The oat alone in Scotland we know raises and supports strong men. Rye alone does so in the North of Europe, and the Potato alone does so in Ireland. Though we have no experience on the subject in Tropical countries, with regard to the Plantain, the result of experience as regards the oat, the rye and the potato, may be considered as justifying us in believing that the Banana would be in a like manner as beneficial. The small Banana is most esteemed as a fruit by Europeans, and especially the Grindy kind. Plantain both fine and coarse yield excellent fibre, and we have already pointed out the uses to which that fibre is put.

The culture of the Plantain is very simple and it will succeed in any soil where the climate is warm and moist, a sucker being planted, rapidly attains maturity; some varieties in 8 months, others within the year. Each producing a bunch of fruit which may weigh from twenty to ninety lbs., each throwing out from its roots and around its stem from six and seven to eight and ten fresh suckers.

These will each form a distinct plant producing its own bunch of fruit and all requiring to be cut down annually to make room for the fresh suckers which spring up. Place the suckers ten feet apart either around the boundaries of fields or of gardens or in runs as a separate plantation. In some parts of India, the Plantain acts the motherly duty of nurse in affording shade to the Betel Vine or to young Areca nut or Cocoa nut Palms.

With regard to meal it is calculated that the fresh core of the Plantain will yield forty per cent. of dry meal and that five lbs. may be obtained from an average bunch of twenty-five lbs. weight. Thus an acre of Plantain walk of average quality producing during the year four hundred and fifty such bunches, would yield upwards of a ton of meal.

In the W. Indies it is largely used as food for infants, children and convalescents.

The midrib of the branches of the Plantain, it has been estimated, gives the best fibre and a larger quantity as compared with the body of the tree. One hundred pounds of the stalk will yield fifteen pounds of fibre. The culture of the plant may always be paid for by its fruit. The interior of the plant or flower-stem is eaten as a vegetable by the Natives. The lower part being perfectly mild whilst the upper extremity, near the bunch of fruit, yields a true substantive olive dye on cotton cloth, as indelible as marking ink, for which it may be substituted. Enough has now been said, it is hoped, to recommend to the Planters and cultivators of Travancore the advantages of a more extended cultivation of this useful and remunerative plant.

In medicine the root of the plant beaten up and mixed with milk is administered as a draught in vertigo, the juice of the same being diuretic. The leaves are used from their cooling nature for dressing blisters but care must be taken as to which side is applied as the different sides possess different uses. Long, in his history of Jamaica says, "That on thrusting a knife into the body of the plant, the astringent limpid water that issues out is given with great success to persons subject to spitting blood and in fluxes."

The skins are used by the 'Chucklers' in dyeing leather black.

Lemon Grass (*Andropogon citratus*)

This plant is cultivated all over the Tenasserim Provinces and a decoction made from the leaves is deemed efficacious in colic and similar complaints. In Madura there are three sorts of grass called "Poosthapil" "Seegoumpil" and "Comatchipil." It grows to a height of three or four feet. Its stems infused in tea or in decoction, are considered aromatic and stimulant and given in colic. The succulent centre of the leaf is put in curries to flavour them, and an essential oil is distilled from the leaves. When the oil is newly made it is of a light straw colour, but age changes it to a deep red. It is most valuable in rheumatic cases and has been known in cases of dysentery to give much and continued relief in the place of the more painful preparation of turpentine usually resorted to. Its worth as a perfume of other oils is well known, and is sometimes called 'Oil of Verbena.' Annually in the dry season it is burnt down but the roots remain uninjured and after a few days rain, young shoots burst forth.

THE BRINJAL or EGG PLANT. (*Solanum melongena*)

The Brinjal is usually cultivated in India as an esculent vegetable belonging to a class remarkable for their poisonous as well as harmless qualities. The leaves of all, are narcotic, or exciting but in different degrees.

The *Atropa belladonna* causes vertigo, convulsions and vomiting; Tobacco causes the first and the last.

<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	} Narcotic.
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	
<i>Stramonium</i>	} Narcotic.
<i>Henbane</i>	
<i>Physalis</i>	

Physalis Alkekengi, is Diuretic; *Capsicum* pungent and acrid. The Brinjal and all the tomato tribe of *solanum* yield fruits which are common articles of cookery. The oil of the seeds of the Brinjal taken with opium is a violent poison, to which the leaves bruised and mixed with water are an antidote. The fruit punctured with a needle and boiled in jinjilie oil is a remedy for toothache.



Native Vegetable Names.

1. Thadiankai. Belong to the Cucumber order *i. e.* the Melon and Cucumber genera.
2. Peerkenkai. Belong to the Cucurbitaceæ *i. e.* Water Melon and gourd tribe.
3. Pooshanikai, Spanish Gourd—*Cucurbita maxima*.
4. Pavakai or Ash *Momordica Charantia*.
5. Avarakai. Belong to the Leguminosæ or Pea order.
6. Valamarakai. Leguminosæ.
7. Nellikai. Belong to the Phorbiaceæ.
8. Chena. Belong to the Araceæ or Arum order.
9. Chemboo. Do.



WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c. USED IN TREVANDRUM,
Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

— — — — —
WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam	=	6	Grains (approximately.)
13	Pannams = 1 Callenjoo		78	do. "
13	Callenjoo 1 Pannam		1014	do. "
7½	Pallams 1 Rautel		7605	do. "

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Naully	=	23	Cubic Inches "
4	Naulies = 1 Edungally		92	do. "
3	Edungallies		1	Gallon "
10	do. 1 Purray.			

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums = 1 Naully	=	23	Cubic Inches "
4	Naulies 1 Edungally		92	do. "
10	Edungallies 1 Purray.			
12	do. 1 Chottanay.			
5	Chottanais 1 Codum.			

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam	=	1½	Inch English approximately.
24	Angoolams = 1 Kole		30	Inches " = 2½ Feet "
4	Koles 1 Thendoo		10	" "
800	Thendoos 1 Nauligay		8000	" "
2000	do. 1 Crosam		20,000	" "
4	Crosams 1 Yogena		80,000	" "

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	=	1	Mathra	=	0·1	Second.
4	Mathras		1	Gunnidum		0·4	" "
10	Gunnidums		1	Vyerpoo		4·0	Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos		1	Vinauligay		24	" "
60	Vinauligays		1	Nauligay		24	Minutes.
2½	Nauligays		1	Munneynehrum		1	Hour.
7½	do.		1	Yaumam		3	Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams		1	Divvassam		1	Day.
7	Divvassams		1	Wauram		1	Week.
15	do.		1	Packsham		15	Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	..	..			1	Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	..	..			1	Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams		1	Rretoo			The Native Season.
6	Rretoos		1	Waroooram		1	Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoo		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Panram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoo		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rantel.
24	Rantels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoo		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		168,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½ lbs. avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rantel.
20	Rantels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNTYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee	=	Annas	=	Pies
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an ounce troy, and contains $\frac{1}{11}$ ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{11}$ th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. troy. 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ ths Rupee, 1 lb. avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency, bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.

Do. Half Do. (Do.) = 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ Do.

Rupee	=	Anandavayan Pannam	=	Cullian Pannam	=	Chuckrams	=	Cash
1	=	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94.58125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2.86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee	=	Varavayan Pannam	=	Footen	=	Pies
1	=	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	211 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1		5 $\frac{1}{2}$		60 $\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pies	=	1 Theotoo.
48	Theotoos		1 Rupee.
40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pies		1 Vella Pannam.
192	Pies or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannam for 1 Pagoda)		1 Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency.			British Currency.			Travancore.						
Rs	Chs	C	Rs	As.	P.	Rupcs	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs	Chs.	C.
"	"	1	"	"	0.42	1	0	15	8.63	0	26	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	9.03	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	"	"	1.47	17	16	11	2.74	16	20	0
"	"	3	"	"	1.821	18	17	10	11.37	17	19	8
"	"	4	"	"	2.295	19	18	10	8.00	18	19	0
"	"	5	"	"	2.968	20	19	10	4.63	19	18	8
"	"	6	"	"	3.442	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	6.58	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	"	"	8.5.50	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	1984	14	7.20	1984	26	0
"	"	24	"	"	13.5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80	2947	10	8
"	"	25	"	"	14.0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40	3929	23	8
"	"	26	"	"	14.7.16	5000	4912	4	8.00	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.

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence

C. Rs. As. P.			T. Rs. Cha. C.			Rupees. As. P. S. D.					
"	"	1	"	"	2.37	0	1	0	0	0	1½
"	"	2	"	"	4.75	0	2	0	0	0	3
"	"	3	"	"	7.12	0	3	0	0	0	4½
"	"	4	"	"	9.50	0	4	0	0	0	6
"	"	5	"	"	11.87	0	5	0	0	0	7½
"	"	6	"	"	14.25	0	6	0	0	0	9
"	"	7	"	"	16.62	0	7	0	0	0	10½
"	"	8	"	1	8.00	0	8	0	0	1	0
"	"	9	"	1	5.37	0	9	0	0	1	1½
"	"	10	"	1	7.75	0	10	0	0	1	3
"	"	11	"	1	10.12	0	11	0	0	1	4½
"	1	"	"	1	12.50	0	12	0	0	1	6
"	2	"	"	8	9.00	0	13	0	0	1	7½
"	3	"	"	5	5.50	0	14	0	0	1	9
"	4	"	"	7	2.00	0	15	0	0	1	10½
"	5	"	"	8	14.50	1	0	0	0	2	0
"	6	"	"	10	11.00	10	0	0	1	0	
"	7	"	"	12	7.50						
"	8	"	"	14	4.00						
"	9	"	"	16	0.50						
"	10	"	"	17	13.00						
"	11	"	"	19	9.50						
"	12	"	"	21	6.00						
"	13	"	"	23	2.50						
"	14	"	"	24	15.00						
"	15	"	"	26	11.50						
"	1	"	"	28	8.00						
"	2	"	"	1	0.00						
"	3	"	"	3	8.00						
"	4	"	"	2	0.00						
"	5	"	"	5	8.00						
"	6	"	"	3	0.00						
"	7	"	"	3	8.00						
"	8	"	"	4	0.00						
"	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						

THE END.

