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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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ERA OF THE CREATION	5882
JEWISH ERA	5639
MAHOMMEDAN ERA	1295
MALABAR ERA (Com. Aug. 15)	1054

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—Sisirarthorarambha	,,	
13	Beemyagathasy Vratum	Mausy	

MARCH

2	Sivarathree Vratum	,,	20
3	Thuaparayugathy ...	,,	21
5	Palgoonamasarambha	,,	23
11	Vycathoo Ashtamy	,,	29
16	Aullyam Auta Tirunaul—*H. H The Maha Rajah's birthday*	Panguny	

APRIL

3	Chythramasarumbha—Vasuntharthorarumbha		22
5	Meena Bharanee		24
7	Trevandrum Codyettoo		26
11	Sree Rama Navamy		30
12	Vishoo Poonyacalem..... ...	Chittray	1
16	Trevandrum Auraut		5
17	Chittraguptha Poojah		6
29	Mulsia Jayentee		18

MAY

3	Vysakamasarumbha ...		22
5	Atchayathiruteeya Kritayugathy ...		24
9	Agneenatchettra Thosharumbha		28
23	Agneenatchettra Thoshavasanah	Vaikausy	11

JUNE

2	Jayishtamasarumbha—Greeshmarthorarumbha	,,	21
12	Visaukam Tirunaul—*H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday*	,,	31
20	Arthrapiravashum	Auny	8

JULY

1	Ashadamasarumbha	,,	19
6	Utiram Tirunaul—*H. H Carela Vurmah Rajah's birthday*	,,	24
10	Synikathacy Vratum ...	,,	28
14	Thetchanayanarumbha—Thetchanayana Poonyakalum Trevandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	,,	32
23	Bharanee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Senior Ranee's birthday*	Audy	9
30	Sravanamasarambha—Varusharthorarumbha ...	,,	16

AUGUST

3	Vara Letchmy Vratum	,,	26
12	Somagrahana Poonyakalum	,,	29
14	Audy Auroothee	,,	31
15	Auvany Pirappoo (1054)	Auvany	1
20	Ashtamy Rohany Vratum	,,	6

AUGUST

29	Proushtapatha Masarumbha—Kalky Jayentee ...	Auvany	15
30	Thamasa Manoovathy	„	16
31	Vinayaka Chathurthee	„	17

SEPTEMBER

1	Irushy Punchamy	„	18
3	Muktabarana Supthamy	„	20
4	Sidha Letchimy Vratum	„	21
7	Pareeverthanyakathasy Vratum—Vamana Jayentee.	„	24
8	Ohnum	„	25
10	Anantha Vratum	„	27
12	Mahalaya Putcharumbha	„	29
14	Ravathee Tirunaul—*H. H. The 3rd Prince's birthday*	„	31
17	Ashtakakalarambha	Puratasy	3
24	Kaliyugathy	„	10
26	Poojavippoo	„	12
27	Ausvina Masarumbha-Sarathrethorarumbha	„	13

OCTOBER

3	Moolum Tirunaul—*H. H. The 2nd Prince's birthday.* - Thoorgashtamy	„	19
4	Mahanavamy—Swayamboova Munnoovathy	„	20
5	Veejaya Thasamy—Poojah Edupoo	„	21
13	Bharanee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Junior Ranee's birthday.*	„	29
16	Vishuvel Pooniacalem	Arpasy	1
24	Trevandrum Codyettoo—Teepaulee *(after Sunset)* Narakachathurthasy	„	9
26	Kartigay Masarambha	„	11

NOVEMBER

1	Utradum Tirunaul—*H. H. The Ellia Rajah's birthday*	„	17
2	Trevandrum Auraut	„	18
3	Thrathayugathy	„	19
5	Othauanikathasy Vratum	„	21
17	Vycathoo Ashtamy	Kartigay	3
25	Margaseersha Masarambha—Hemunthirthorarumba.	„	11

DECEMBER

1	Chathayum Tirunaul—*H. H. The 4th Prince's birthday*	„	17
5	Gooroovaurakathasy	„	21
6	Assuvathy Tirunaul—*H. H. The 5th Prince's birthday*	„	22
8	Koomaranulloor Kartigay	„	24
16	Thisroshtakashta 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 Auny 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 Vrechecum.
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...	1013–1	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.

	d.	*h.*	*m.*		
First contact with the Penumbra	13	2	30·5	A. M.	Mean time at Trevandrum.
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	„	

Entire duration = 5*h*. 31·4*m*.

Duration from the first to last contact with dark Shadow 2*h*. 51·2*m*.

Magnitude of the *Eclipse* (Moon's diameter= 1) 0·590.

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 5*h*. 54*m*., 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, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

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

Mercury at 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Daily Means		Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means.		Range.	Mean of the Observation.		Range.
		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	123	·780	·662	·118	·812	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air.**

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

* From 11 years' observations.

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

Months.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·74	16·13
February..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·20	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

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

Months.	Mean												
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 27 years' observations, (1838—1864.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inc
January....	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·796	2·5	0·32
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·546	1·6	0·3
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	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	5·077	10·2	0·50
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	11·640	15·7	0·7
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0 21	7·48	5·95	12·451	22·2	0·5
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.¼W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·223	19·5	0·3
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.¼W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·798	16·3	0 2.
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	3·849	11·5	0·3
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·969	15·9	0·6
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·517	13·1	0·5
December ..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·506	5·1	0·4
Means	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52 Sum	88·54	68·36	137·8	0·4

* From 5 years' observations. † From 11 years' observations

‡ From 6 years' observations. § From 3 years' observations.

JANUARY

1878
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Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. 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	39	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
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dhanoo or Margaly.

Magaram or Tye.

JANUARY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon* ...	3	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.

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	19 29	1 15	7 3	S 20 23	21 19	3 11	9 3	S 13 9	23 57	6 0	12 3	N 5 5
11	18 14	0 2	5 50	18 55	21 3	2 57	8 51	9 13	23 39	5 43	11 47	7 33
21	16 56	22 44	4 32	19 57	20 37	2 34	8 31	5 38	23 20	5 26	11 32	9 59
31	16 41	22 28	4 15	S 21 12	20 0	1 58	7 56	2 53	23 2	5 9	11 16	12 19

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	0 18	6 4	S 22 48	22 30	4 25	10 20	S. 7 38	9 11	15 19	21 27	N 12 30
11	18 0	23 46	5 32	S. 22 33	21 53	3 49	9 45	7 18	8 31	14 39	20 47	12 36
21	17 31	23 17	5 3	22 16	21 17	3 13	9 9	6 55	7 50	13 58	20 6	12 44
31	17 1	22 47	4 33	21 57	20 41	2 37	8 33	6 30	7 9	13 17	19 25	12 52

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, 2·7in.

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 0·79in.*

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	.. ..	° 75·22	& ° 78·27	„
The daily	do.	do.	72·91 „	80·97 „
The highest observed temperature		do.	85·3 „	88·4 „
The lowest	do.	do.	63·5 „	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-tenth 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

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.
		British Troops evacuated Cabul, 1842.
		Epiphany.—Pondicherry taken, 1761.
		Cabul Massacre, 1842.
		Cape of Good Hope taken, 1806. [1873.
		Prince Edward of Wales born, 1865.—Napoleon III died,
		Capture of Trincomalee, 1705.—H. H. the Maha Rajah's re-
S.	13	**1 Sunday after Epiphany.**-Battle of Chillianwalla, 1849
M.	14	
Tu.	15	Madras University opened, 1853.
W.	16	Battle of Corunna, 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 Wurkullay 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 Oude, 1859.—
S.	26	Singapore taken, 1819. [Princess Royal married, 1858.
S.	27	**3 Sunday after Epiphany.**—Prince Frederick William
M.	28	Battle of Aleewall, 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.

1978
1053

FEBRUARY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
			h *m*	*h* *m*	*d*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*	*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
SUN.	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
SUN.	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
SUN.	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
SUN	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.

Coombhum or Mausy.

FEBRUARY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
New Moon ...	2	1	25·0	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	24	8	20	3 A.M.
First Quarter.	10	6	24·8	,,	☾ *Apogee* ...	5	0		*(Noon)*
Full Moon ...	17	4	24·6	,,	☾ *Perigee* ...	18	6		A.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	16 41	22 28	4 15	S 21 16	19 55	1 53	7 51	S 2 41	23 0	5 8	11 16	N 12 33
11	16 51	22 38	4 25	20 58	19 3	1 2	7 1	1 38	22 43	4 52	11 1	14 46
21	17 10	22 58	4 46	18 38	17 56	23 54	5 52	2 32	22 28	4 38	10 48	16 49
28	17 24	23 14	5 4	S 15 44	17 14	23 12	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.
	h. m.	h. m.	h m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 58	22 44	4 30	S 21 55	20 38	2 34	8 30	S. 6 27	7 5	13 13	19 21	N 12 53
11	16 28	22 14	4 0	21 34	20 3	1 59	7 55	6 1	6 24	12 32	18 40	13 2
21	15 57	21 44	3 31	21 12	19 26	1 23	7 20	5 33	5 43	11 51	17 59	13 11
28	15 35	21 22	3 9	20 57	19 2	0 59	6 56	5 12	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 (1838—64.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·05in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·8in.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in. and 1855, 3·02in.

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.....76·65° & 79·02° ,,

The daily do. do. do. 72·77 ,, 82·90 ,,

The highest observed temperature do. 86·7 ,, 92·0 ,,

The lowest do. do. do. 64·3 ,, 69·1 ,,

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. Mary.
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 viâ Persia 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. [tan, 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,' 1868.
Th.	21	Lahore taken, 1846.
F.	22	Peace with Tippoo Saib, 1792.
S.	23	Louis Philippe, King of France dethroned, 1848.
S.	24	**Sexagesima 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	Nepaulese defeated, 1816.

MARCH

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

Coombhum or Mausy.

Menum or Panguny.

MARCH

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	m.
● *New Moon* ...	4	8	25·5 A.M.	*Apogee*	4	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	12	9	8·7 „	*Perigee*	18	
○ *Full Moon* ...	19	2	14·8 „	*Apogee*	31	
☾ *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	S 15 33	17 10	23 7	5 4	S 4 14	22 15	4 26	10 37	N 18 21
11	17 48	23 43	5 38	9 0	16 23	22 19	4 15	6 26	22 0	4 12	10 24	20 3
21	18 10	0 10	6 10	S 0 45	15 52	21 47	3 42	7 50	21 46	3 59	10 12	21 32
31	18 38	0 43	6 48	N 8 38	15 32	21 27	3 22	8 5	21 33	3 47	10 1	22 45

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	15 32	21 19	3 6	S 20 54	18 59	0 56	6 53	S. 5 2	5 10	11 18	17 26	N 13 18
11	15 1	20 48	2 35	20 32	18 24	0 21	6 18	4 40	4 30	10 38	16 46	13 26
21	14 29	20 16	2 3	20 11	17 46	23 43	5 40	4 11	3 49	9 57	16 5	13 33
31	13 55	19 43	1 31	19 51	17 10	23 8	5 6	3 43	3 9	9 17	15 25	13 39

The mean fall of rain is 1·99in.

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 1853, 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 1·39in.

The mean temperature in the shade for March from eleven years' observations.....80·83 ° Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between.....79·46 ° & 81·69 ° „

The daily do. do. do. 74·32 ° „ 83·60 ° „

The highest observed temperature do. 88·4 „ 91·8 „

The lowest do. do. do. 68·8 .. 71·7 „

MARCH 1878 1683

		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 Nepaul 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- [jaub, 1849.
S.	30	Capitulation of Paris, 1818.—Fall of Asseerghur, 1819.
S.	31	**4 Sunday in Lent.**—Madras Troops embarked for [Burmah, 1852.

1878
1053

APRIL.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
			h *m*	*h* *m*	*d*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*
Mon.	1	20	6 0	6 9	28·2	17 23	23 33	5 2
Tues.	2	21	5 59	6 9	29·2	17 59	— —	5 46
Wed.	3	22	5 59	6 9	0·4	18 38	0 14	6 31
Thur.	4	23	5 58	6 9	1·4	19 19	0 56	7 17
Fri.	5	24	5 58	6 9	2·4	20 5	1 42	8 6
Sat.	6	25	5 57	6 9	3·4	20 54	2 31	8 59
SUN.	7	26	5 57	6 9	4·4	21 47	3 23	9 53
Mon.	8	27	5 56	6 9	5·4	22 44	4 18	10 49
Tues.	9	28	5 56	6 9	6·4	23 42	5 15	11 45
Wed.	10	29	5 55	6 8	7·4	— —	6 12	12 40
Thur.	11	30	5 55	6 8	8·4	0 41	7 7	13 31
Fri.	12	1	5 54	6 8	9·4	1 38	8 1	14 21
Sat.	13	2	5 54	6 8	10·4	2 35	8 53	15 8
SUN.	14	3	5 53	6 8	11·4	3 30	9 44	15 55
Mon.	15	4	5 53	6 8	12·4	4 26	10 35	16 42
Tues.	16	5	5 52	6 8	13·4	5 22	11 28	17 31
Wed.	17	6	5 52	6 8	14·4	6 21	12 22	18 23
Thur.	18	7	5 51	6 8	15·4	7 21	13 20	19 18
Fri.	19	8	5 51	6 8	16·4	8 23	14 19	20 15
Sat.	20	9	5 50	6 8	17·4	9 24	15 19	21 14
SUN	21	10	5 50	6 8	18·4	10 23	16 17	22 12
Mon.	22	11	5 49	6 8	19·4	11 17	17 12	23 7
Tues.	23	12	5 49	6 8	20·4	12 6	18 3	23 59
Wed.	24	13	5 48	6 8	21·4	12 51	18 49	— —
Thur.	25	14	5 48	6 8	22·4	13 32	19 32	0 48
Fri.	26	15	5 47	6 8	23·4	14 10	20 13	1 33
Sat.	27	16	5 47	6 8	24.4	14 46	20 52	2 17
SUN.	28	17	5 47	6 8	25·4	15 22	21 32	3 0
Mon.	29	18	5 46	6 8	26·4	15 59	22 12	3 43
Tues.	30	19	5 46	6 8	27·4	16 37	22 54	4 27
..	.	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Menum or Panguny.

Madum or Chittray.

APRIL

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon* ...	3	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	5·3	A.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	28	8		,,

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	18 40	0 46	6 52	N 9 32	15 30	21 25	3 20	S 8 2	21 31	3 45	9 59	N 22 51
11	19 0	1 10	7 20	17 6	15 18	21 14	3 10	7 5	21 18	3 33	9 48	23 46
21	18 53	1 6	7 19	20 20	15 11	21 8	3 5	5 11	21 6	3 21	9 36	24 23
30	18 21	0 33	6 45	N 19 14	15 7	21 5	3 3	2 49	20 55	3 11	9 27	24 40

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising	Merid Passage.	Set ting	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	13 52	19 40	1 28	S 19 49	17 6	23 4	5 2	S. 3 40	3 3	9 11	15 19	N 13 40
11	13 18	19 6	0 54	19 31	16 31	22 29	4 27	3 13	2 25	8 33	14 41	13 44
21	12 43	18 31	0 19	19 16	15 56	21 54	3 52	2 17	1 44	7 52	14 0	13 46
30	12 11	17 59	23 47	19 6	15 23	21 22	3 21	2 25	1 11	7 19	13 27	13 48

The mean fall of rain is 5·08in.

No months without rain. The least falls of rain were in 1854, 0·33in. and in 1845, 0·98in.

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 1859, 17·27in., in 1856 10·9in. and 1843, 10·47in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 10·2d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·5in.

The mean difference for April is 3·2in.

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...	°	°	
	79·81	& 82·88	,,
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	,, 74·4	,,

APRIL

of mth.		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 Topee 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, 1852.—Fall of Magdala and death of the [Emperor Theodorus, 1868.
S.	14	**6 Sunday in Lent or Palm Sunday.**—Princess Beatrice [Mary Victoria Feodore born, 1857.
M.	15	[Tannah, 1853.
Tu.	16	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and
W.	17	
Th.	18	Maundy Thursday.—Tantia Topee 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, 1837.
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

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Setting.		MOON'S Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
			h	*m*	*h*	*m*	Mean Noon. *d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
Wed.	1		5	45	6	9	28·4	17	17	23	39	5	13
Thur.	2		5	45	6	9	29.4	18	2	—	—	6	2
Fri.	3		5	45	6	9	0·8	18	51	0	27	6	54
Sat.	4		5	45	6	9	1·8	19	43	1	19	7	49
SUN.	5		5	44	6	9	2·8	20	39	2	14	8	45
Mon.	6		5	44	6	9	3·8	21	37	3	10	9	41
Tues.	7		5	44	6	9	4·8	22	35	4	7	10	36
Wed.	8		5	44	6	9	5·8	23	32	5	2	11	27
Thur.	9		5	43	6	10	6·8	—	—	5	55	12	17
Fri.	10		5	43	6	10	7·8	0	27	6	46	13	3
Sat.	11		5	43	6	10	8·8	1	21	7	36	13	48
SUN.	12		5	43	6	10	9·8	2	15	8	25	14	33
Mon.	13		5	43	6	10	10·8	3	9	9	15	15	20
Tues.	14		5	42	6	10	11·8	4	5	10	8	16	9
Wed.	15		5	42	6	10	12·8	5	3	11	3	17	2
Thur.	16		5	42	6	10	13·8	6	4	12	2	17	58
Fri.	17		5	42	6	11	14·8	7	6	13	2	18	57
Sat.	18		5	42	6	11	15·8	8	7	14	2	19	56
SUN.	19		5	42	6	11	16·8	9	4	14	59	20	55
Mon.	20		5	42	6	11	17·8	9	57	15	53	21	49
Tues.	21		5	42	6	11	18·8	10	44	16	42	22	40
Wed.	22		5	41	6	11	19·8	11	27	17	27	23	28
Thur.	23		5	41	6	12	20·8	12	7	18	9	—	—
Fri.	24		5	41	6	12	21·8	12	44	18	49	0	13
Sat.	25		5	41	6	12	22·8	13	20	19	29	0	56
SUN.	26		5	41	6	12	23 8	13	56	20	8	1	39
Mon.	27		5	41	6	13	24·8	14	34	20	49	2	22
Tues.	28		5	41	6	13	25·8	15	13	21	33	3	7
Wed.	29		5	41	6	13	26·8	15	57	22	20	3	55
Thur.	30		5	41	6	13	27·8	16	45	23	12	4	46
Fri.	31		5	41	6	13	28·8	17	36	—	—	5	41

Madum or Chittrey.

Eddavum or Vaikasy.

MAY

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
●	*New Moon* ...	2	5	58·3	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	24	6	49·6	A.M.
☽	*First Quarter.*	10	3	40·4	A.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	14	5		,,
○	*Full Moon* ...	16	7	39·2	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	26	2		,,

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	18 16	0 28	6 40	N18 55	15 6	21 4	3 2	S 2 31	20 53	3 9	9 25	N24 41
11	17 14	23 23	5 32	14 37	15 3	21 3	3 3	N 0 42	20 42	2 58	9 14	24 41
21	16 33	22 40	4 47	12 0	15 1	21 3	3 5	4 16	20 31	2 46	9 1	24 23
31	16 14	22 22	4 30	13 6	15 0	21 5	3 10	8 0	20 19	2 34	8 49	23 46

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	12 8	17 56	23 44	S 19 5	15 20	21 19	3 18	S 2 25	1 5	7 13	13 21	N 13 48
11	11 31	17 19	23 7	18 58	14 44	20 43	2 42	2 1	0 26	6 34	12 42	13 47
21	10 53	16 41	22 29	18 55	14 8	20 7	2 6	1 42	23 47	5 55	12 3	13 44
31	10 13	16 1	21 49	18 58	13 31	19 30	1 29	1 26	23 10	5 18	11 26	13 39

The mean fall of rain is 11·64in.

No months without rain. The least falls were in 1864, 3·32in., in 1860, 0·97in., in 1859, 2·98in., in 1855, 3·31in. and in 1838 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 1852, 38·71in. and 1858, 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..... ...80·19° Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between.....76·89° & 82·60° ,,

The daily do. do. do. 73·98° ,, 84·09° ,,

The highest observed temperature do. 87·8° ,, 94·5° ,,

The lowest do. do. do. 71·3° ,, 75·9° ,,

MAY

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 Rance of Travancore died, 1853.
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	**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	**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	

JUNE

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

Eddavum or Vaikausy.

Methunum or Auny.

JUNE

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	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 14	22 22	4 30	N13 23	15 0	21 5	3 10	N 8 23	20 18	2 33	8 48	N23 42
11	16 19	22 30	4 41	17 18	15 1	21 8	3 15	12 2	20 6	2 20	8 34	22 46
21	16 47	23 1	5 15	21 49	15 4	21 13	3 22	15 26	19 54	2 7	8 20	21 35
30	17 32	23 47	6 2	24 14	15 8	21 19	3 30	18 5	19 43	1 56	8 9	20 18

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	10 9	15 57	21 45	S 18 58	13 28	19 27	1 26	S 1 25	23 4	5 12	11 20	N 13 39
11	9 28	15 16	21 4	19 6	12 51	18 50	0 49	1 13	22 27	4 35	10 43	13 32
21	8 46	14 34	20 22	19 18	12 12	18 12	0 11	1 4	21 51	3 59	10 7	13 25
30	8 7	13 55	19 43	19 32	11 39	17 38	23 37	0 59	21 15	3 23	9 31	13 16

The mean fall of rain is 12·45in

No months without rain. The least falls 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 11·8in.

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 1843, 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 3·76in.

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 ... . ° 76·69 & ° 78·91 ,,

The daily do. do. do. 72·53 ,, 82·97 ,,

The highest observed temperature do. 88·9 ,, 89·0 ,,

The lowest do. do. do. 70·1 ,, 72·0 ,,

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, 1831.
W.	5	Mutiny at Jhansi, 1857.–Severe Gale at Trevandrum, 1868.
Th.	6	Nana Saheb 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 Railway 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—Maximillian 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
1055

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum.		MOON'S			
					Age.	Mean Time Trevandrum.		
			Rising.	Setting.	Mean Noon.	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
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	8·8	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 15	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

Methunum or Aumy.

Carcadagum or Audy.

1878
1685

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 38	23 53	6 8	N24 18	15 9	21 20	3 31	N18 21	19 42	1 54	8 6	N20 8
11	18 27	0 41	6 55	22 32	15 16	21 29	3 42	20 36	19 29	1 40	7 51	18 28
21	19 8	1 19	7 30	17 29	15 26	21 40	3 54	22 1	19 16	1 26	7 36	16 36
31	19 33	1 40	7 47	11 8	15 38	21 52	4 6	22 28	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	8 3	13 51	19 39	S 19 33	11 35	17 34	23 33	S 0 59	21 10	3 18	9 26	N13 15
11	7 19	13 7	18 55	19 51	10 56	16 55	22 54	0 58	20 32	2 40	8 48	13 5
21	6 36	12 23	18 10	20 10	10 17	16 16	22 15	1 2	19 57	2 5	8 13	12 56
31	5 51	11 38	17 25	20 29	9 37	15 36	21 35	1 9	19 19	1 27	7 35	12 41

The mean fall of rain is 7·22in.

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 8·80in.

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 2·36in.

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	& ° 77·88	„
The daily do. do. do.	72·40	„ 79·34	„
The highest observed temperature do.	83·4	„ 85·4	„
The lowest do. do. do.	69·2	„ 71·4	„

JULY

Day of the 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 Crimea, 1856.
S.	14	**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	Gibralter 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	**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
1953-4

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	
			h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
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	39	4	44	10	45
Mon.	5	22	5	53	6	18	6·4	—	—	5	38	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

Carcadagum or Audy.

Chingum or Auvany (1054.)

AUGUST

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Perigee*	1	0	(noon)	● *New Moon*	28	11	7·6	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	5	6	27·2	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	17	8	„
○ *Full Moon*	13	5	24·1	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	29	2	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	21	9	15·7	„				

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	19 36	1 42	7 48	N10 29	15 39	21 53	4 7	N 22 28	19 1	1 10	7 19	N14 19
11	19 44	1 46	7 48	4 16	15 51	22 5	4 19	21 46	18 48	0 55	7 2	12 6
21	19 34	1 34	7 34	S 0 32	16 5	22 17	4 29	20 3	18 34	0 40	6 46	9 45
31	18 59	0 58	6 57	2 4	16 17	22 28	4 39	17 22	18 20	0 24	6 28	7 17

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	5 46	11 33	17 20	S 20 31	9 33	15 32	21 31	S 1 10	19 16	1 24	7 32	N 12 40
11	5 2	10 49	16 36	20 48	8 52	14 51	20 50	1 21	18 40	0 48	6 56	12 28
21	4 18	10 5	15 52	21 2	8 11	14 10	20 9	1 35	18 3	0 10	6 17	12 14
31	3 35	9 22	15 9	21 13	7 29	13 28	19 27	1 52	17 23	23 30	5 37	12 0

The mean fall of rain is 4·80in.

No months without rain. The least falls 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 1849, 17·64in., in 1857, 9·75in. and in 1862, 13·37in.

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 „ 79·72 „

The highest observed temperature do. 83·7 „ 86·3 „

The lowest do. do. do. 70·0 „ 72·2 „

1878
1879-4

AUGUST

Day of Month.	Remarkable Events.
Th. 1	Lammas-day—Battle of the Nile, 1808.—The India Income 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 born, 1844.
W. 7	Cabul taken, 1839.
Th. 8	
F. 9	Sweaborg bombarded, 1855.
S. 10	St. Lawrence.—Scindia defeated, 1803.
S. 11	**8 Sunday after Trinity.**—Amednugger surrendered, 1803.
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 Cambden, 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 proclamation of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
M. 19	Mutiny at Ferozepore, 1857.
Tu. 20	
W. 21	Lord Clive succeeds Lord Hobart as Governor of Madras, 1798.
Th. 22	Treaty of Peace with China, 1842.
F. 23	New Public Offices, Trevandrum, opened, 1869.
S. 24	St. Bartholomew.
S. 25	**10 Sunday after Trinity.**—High Court at Madras opened, 1862.
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

1079
1054

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

Chingum or Auvany.

Cunny or Purattasy.

1878
1054

SEPTEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter.*	4	1	33·7	A.M.	● *New Moon*	...26	7	18·3	P.M.
○ *Full Moon*	...11	8	57·4	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	...13	6		,,
☾ *Last Quarter.*	19	11	38·0	,,	☾ *Perigee*	...27	0	*(midnight)*	

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	18 53	0 52	6 51	S 1 56	16 19	22 29	4 39	N17 3	18 18	0 22	6 26	N 7 2
11	17 26	24 38	5 39	N 2 30	16 30	22 38	4 46	13 28	18 4	0 7	6 10	4 29
21	16 47	22 54	4 55	7 2	16 40	22 15	4 50	9 15	17 48	23 49	5 50	1 53
30	16 49	22 52	4 55	5 21	16 49	22 52	4 55	5 4	17 35	23 35	5 35	S 0 28

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.		m.	h. m.	h. m.	
	3 31	9 18	15 5	S 21 11	7 25	13 24	19 23	1 53	17 18	23 25	5 32	N11 39
	2 50	8 37	14 24	21 21	6 43	12 42	18 41	2 12	16 42	22 49	4 56	11 47
	2 9	7 56	13 43	21 23	6 2	12 0	17 58	2 31	16 3	22 10	4 17	11 34
	1 34	7 21	13 8	21 22	5 24	11 22	17 20	2 48	15 31	21 38	3 45	11 24

The mean fall of rain is 3·85in.

No months without rain. The least falls were in 1845, 0·29in., in 1851, 0·04in., and in 1853, 0 32in.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·0in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·2in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1841, 11·05in., in 1842, 7·7in. and in 1862, 9 55in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in September was 11·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·33in.

The mean difference for September is 2·35in.

The mean temperature in the shade for September from eleven years' observations ..... 77°·02 Fahr.

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between	...76°·41	& 77°·71	,,
The daily do. do. do.	73·42	,, 78·80	,,
The highest observed temperature do.	82·7	,, 87·3	,,
The lowest do. do. do.	70·2	,, 72·2	,,

SEPTEMBER

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 Affghanistan, 1842.
S. 22 **14 Sunday after Trinity.**—Battle of Assaye, 1803.—Siege of Mooltan raised, 1848,
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 Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Tues.	1	17	5 49	5 50	4·7	23 18	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 14	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 6	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 Purattasy.

Toolam or Arpasy.

OCTOBER

1878
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PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter.*	3	0	8·9	P.M.	● *New Moon*	.26	4	6·4	A.M.
☻ *Full Moon*	...11	2	2·4	„	☾ *Apogee*	..10	9		P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	19	0	17·6	„	☾ *Perigee*	...25	11		A.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date	☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination
	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m.	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	° ′
1	16 51	22 54	4 57	N 1 51	16 49	22 52	4 55	N 4 36	17 33	23 31	53	S 0 45
11	17 17	23 16	5 15	S 1 15	16 59	22 59	4 59	S 0 19	17 20	23 18	16	3 23
21	17 44	23 39	5 44	9 4	17 8	23 ″	5 8	5 16	17 7	23 5	59	5 59
31	18 10	0 0	5 50	13 38	17 19	23 11	5 7	10 ″	16 53	22 48	4 41	8 42

Date	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN				♅ URANUS			
	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination
	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	′	h m.	h m	h m	° ′
1	1 31	7 18	13 ″	S 21 22	5 20	11 18	17 16	S 2 19	15 41	21 41	3 48	N 11 23
11	0 57	6 40	12 27	21 17	4 38	10 36	16 34	1 7	14 49	20 56	″ 3	11 11
21	0 17	6 4	11 51	21 8	3 56	9 54	15 52	3 21	14 19	20 26	2 33	11 2
31	23 42	5 29	11 16	20 55	3 15	9 13	15 11	3 31	13 31	19 40	1 47	10 54

The mean fall of rain is 10·97in

No months without rain. The least falls were in 1842, 5·19in., in 1855, 4·33in., in 1861, 2·48in. and in 1863, 5·31in.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 10·8in.

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

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1846, 18·62in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 15·9d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·69in

The mean difference for October is 4·17in.

The mean temperature in the shade for October from eleven years' observations .. 76·90 Fahr

The monthly mean temperature varied in the eleven years between .75·81 & 77·45

The daily do. do. do. 72·90 „ 80·34

The highest observed temperature do. 83·7 „ 86·7

The lowest do. do do. 69·2 „ 71·7

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 Ranee 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.—Prome taken, 1852.
Th.	10	Shanghæ 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

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Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum.		MOON'S Age.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum.			
			Rising.	Setting.	Mean Noon.	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.	
			h *m*	*h* *m*	*d*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*	*h* *m*	
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 45	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	25
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 58	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 53	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	1·9	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.

Vrechegum or Kartigay.

NOVEMBER

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽	*First Quarter.*	2	2	58·7	A.M.	*New Moon*	.24	2	18·5	P.M.
○	*Full Moon* ...	10	7	41·9	„	*Apogee*	. 7	2		A.M.
☾	*Last Quarter.*	17	11	6 0	P.M.	*Perigee*	.22	8		P.M.

THE PLANETS.

Date	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination
	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	° ′
1	18 12	0 2	5 52	S 16 14	17 19	23 13	5 7	S 10 31	16 52	22 47	4 42	S 8 47
11	18 38	0 25	6 12	21 19	17 31	23 22	5 11	14 52	16 39	22 32	4 25	11 15
21	19 5	0 49	6 43	24 39	17 45	23 33	5 21	18 35	16 27	22 19	4 11	15 35
30	19 [illegible]	1 11	[illegible]	25 50	17 58	23 45	5 32	21 13	16 17	22 7	[illegible]	15 34

Date	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination
	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	° ′
1	23 38	5 25	11 12	S 20 53	3 11	9 9	15 7	S 3 34	13 31	19 37	1 43	N 10 53
11	23 4	4 51	10 38	20 36	2 30	8 28	14 26	3 42	12 54	19 0	1 6	10 47
21	22 31	4 18	10 5	20 16	1 50	7 48	13 46	3 46	12 15	18 21	0 27	10 43
30	22 1	3 49	9 37	19 54	1 14	7 12	13 10	1 45	11 41	17 47	23 51	10 41

The mean fall of rain is 6·52in.

No months without rain. The least falls were in 1860, 0·62in., in 1855, 0·22in., and in 1843, 1·69in.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 8·7in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in. and in 1847, 13·56in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·1d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·5in.

The Mean difference for November is 2·64in.

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 .. . . .. 76·29 & 78·06 „

The daily do. do. do. 72·57 „ 79·72 „

The highest observed temperature do. 84·5 „ 86·5 „

The lowest do. do. do. 65·8 „ 70·7 „

NOVEMBER

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Day of mth.		Remarkable Events.
		All Saints.—Cyclone at Masulipatam, 1864.
		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 [Durbar held in the New Durbar 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	Rohilcund and the Doab ceded, 1801,
F.	15	Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859
S.	16	Garrison at Lucknow relieved, 1857. [1869.
S.	17	**22 Sunday after Trinity.**—Opening of the Suez Canal,
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 Alepore; 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 Mutineers 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.

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DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	Mean Time Trevandrum Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
			h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
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	11·9	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	9	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	12
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

Vrechegum or Kartigay.

Dhanoo or Margaly.

THE MOON.

☽ *First Quarter.*	1	9	45·7 P.M.	☾ *First Quarter*	31	7	51 P.M.
☻ *Full Moon* ..	10	0	57·8 A.M.	☾ *Apogee* .	4	5	,,
☾ *Last Quarter*	17	8	11·3 ,,	☾ *Perigee* ...	20	4	,,
● *New Moon* ..	24	2	32·2 ,,				

THE PLANETS.

	☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination
	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	° ′
1	19 30	1 13	6 58	S 23 51	17 59	23 46	5 33	S 21 28	16 16	22 6	3 56	S 15 46
9	19 39	1 23	7 7	21 43	18 15	0 0	5 45	23 19	16 5	21 54	3 43	17 45
17	18 58	0 44	6 30	22 9	18 30	0 15	6 0	23 59	15 51	21 42	3 30	19 35
25	17 19	23 6	4 51	20 15	18 45	0 30	6 15	24 25	15 45	21 32	3 19	21 1

	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination	Rising	Meridian Passage	Setting	Declination
	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	° ′
1	21 58	3 46	9 34	S 19 51	1 10	7 8	13 6	S 3 45	11 48	17 44	23 50	N 10 41
9	21 27	3 15	9 3	19 24	0 31	6 29	12 27	3 40	10 56	17 2	23 8	10 40
17	20 56	2 44	8 32	18 52	23 53	5 51	11 49	3 30	10 15	16 21	22 27	10 41
25	20 24	2 13	8 2	18 18	23 15	5 13	11 11	3 17	9 37	15 43	21 49	10 46

o rain fell in December 1853, and 1861 and 0·00in 1840.

here are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1 5in.

here are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 2 5in.

e greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13 98in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

e average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5·1d.

e average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in mber was 0 49in

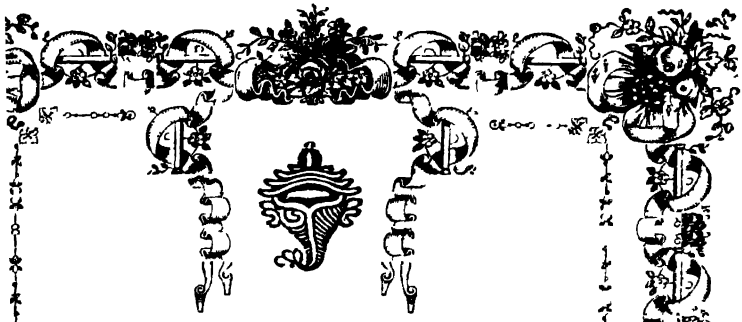
e mean difference for December is 2·00in.

e mean temperature in the shade for December from n years' observations .		76·15 Fahr
e monthly mean temperature varied in the		
n years between .. .	75·01	& 76·84 ,,
daily do. do. do.	70·96	,, 79·65 ,,
highest observed temperature do.	84·5	,, 87·3 ,,
lowest do. do do.	69·9	,, 69·2 ,,

1878
1054

DECEMBER

Day of Month.		Remarkable Events.
S.	1	**Advent Sunday.**—Capture of Punalla & Pounghur, 1844.
M.	2	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805
Tu.	3	Ranee 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.** —Conception of B. V. Mary —Foundation Stone for the Public Offices at Trevandrum laid by H. H. the Maha Rajah, 1865
M.		Mauritius taken, 1810
Tu.	10	King of Prussia accepted Title of Emperor of Germany, 1870.
W.	11	Annexation of Nagpore, 1853.
Th	12	Treaty with Nizam concluded, 1822
F	13	Foundation Stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid, 1858.
S	14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861, Suite returned from Bombay and Benares, 1872
S.	15	**3 Sunday in Advent.**—H. H. the Maha Rajah and
M	16	Battle of Nagpore, 1817
Tu	17	Karamanay Bridge opened, 1853.
W	18	Battle of Moodkee, 1845
Th	19	Violent Earthquake in Batavia, 1852
F.	20	Annexation of Pegu, 1852
S.	21	St. Thomas.—Battle of Mahidpore, 1817.
S.	22	**4 Sunday in Advent.** -Battle of Ferozeshahur, 1845
M.	23	Sir William Mc Naghten 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, 1846
F	27	St John the Evangelist
S.	28	Innocents'-day Punnar, 1813.—W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.
S.	29	**1 Sunday after Christmas.**—Battle of Maharajpore and
M.	30	Nagpore taken, 1817
Tu.	31	St. Silvester The first Charter granted to the late E. I. Company, 1600.—Lord Beaconsfield (B Disraeli) born, 1805.—Prince Alfonso proclaimed king of Spain, 1874.



His Highness

SREE PATMANABHA

DAUSA VUNCHEE BAULA

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.

Born 14th March, 1832;

ASCENDED THE MUSNUD 10th OCTOBER 1860

Royal Family of Travancore.

BROTHERS OF THE MAHA RAJAH.

His Highness **Caleela Vurmah Rajah.**
[*Born 30th June*, 1827.]

His Highness **Levi Vurmah.**
Elliah Rajah of Travancore.
[*Born 27th October*, 1835.]

His Highness **Rama Vurmah, P. M. V.**
First Prince of Travancore.
[*Born 19th May*, 1837.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHA RAJAH.

His Highness **Rama Vurmah,**
Second Prince of Travancore.
[*Born 25th September*, 1857

NIECES OF THE MAHA RAJAH.

Her Highness **Lekshmy Bayi,**
Senior Ranee of Travancore.
[*Born 23d July*, 1848.]

Her Highness **Parvathy Bayi,**
Junior Ranee of Travancore.
[*Born 24th September*, 1850.]

GRAND NEPHEWS OF THE MAHA RAJAH.

His Highness **Caleela Vurmah,**
Third Prince of Travancore,
Son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee,
[*Born 20th August*, 1864.]

His Highness RAMA VERMAH,
Fourth Prince of Travancore,
Son of Her Highness the Junior Rance,
[*Born 3d December*, 1867.]

His Highness MARTHANDA VERMAH,
Fifth Prince of Travancore,
Son of Her Highness the Junior Rance,
[*Born 21th November*, 1871.]

RAMA RAMA VERMAH,
Cochoo Coil Tambooran.

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	...Serwadhy Kauriakar.
T. Kristna Row	...Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Cundencumaren Thumby ..	...Chellum Kauriakar.
Madaven Pillay	...Meleltoo.
P. Govinda Pillay, B. A. ...	...Sumprethy.
Shungara Pillay	...Sheristadar.
Narayenen Thumby	...Chellum Sheristadar.
N. Runga Row, B. A.	...Tutor to the Princes.
Syed Moonaver Rakhum Khan	...Persian Moonshee.
Kasaven Thumby	...Kauriakar Mootha Tampuran's Palace.
Shasha Iyen	...Vadakay Kotarum Kauriakar.
Krishna Iyen	...Sreepadum Kauriakar.
Pulpanabha Pillay	...Cochuthampuran vagay Kauriakar.
Venkaju Row	...Stables' Kauriakar

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

British Resident.

A. MacGREGOR Esquire, *Madras Civil Service (Europe M. C. 2 years.)*

H. E. SULLIVAN Esquire, Do. Acting.

Assistant Resident.

Major Woulfe Hay, *Staff Corps.*

Treasury.

The Assistant Resident... ... ...In Charge.
Padmanabha Mudaliar ... ...Residency Treasurer.

Escort.

Major Woulfe Hay ... ...Commanding

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Major Walter Fry ...Residency Surgeon (*Europe M. C. 2 years.*)
Surgeon Stanley Locker Dobie...Acting Residency Surgeon.
Silfamon Sherriff (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 Peishcar.
T. Rama Row ... . Do. Do.
S. Shungra Soobier .. Do Do.
C. Patcheappa Naicker .. Ag. Deputy Do.

English Correspondence Department.

F. Watts ... .Secretary.
V. Sathiavageeswara Iyen, B. A ...Manager.

Jemabundy Department.

Tharavium Pillay . Melelthoo Pillay.
Moothookarroopa Pillay .. Assistant Do.
Supramonia Pillay .. .. Sumprethy.
Nallamoothoo Pillay .. ... Do.

Police Department.

Pulpanaba Pillay ... . .. Sumprethy.

Marahmut Department.

C. Colunda Valoo Mudaliar, B. C. E. ...Sheristadar.
G. Neelacunda Iyer .. ..Irrigation Sheristadar, Nanjenad.
K. Kuruvella, B. C. L. .. .. .. Supervisor (*on probation.*)

Perravaga Department.

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

Sircar Vakeel Department.

S. Padmanabha Iyen, M. A. ... ...Head Vakeel (*on probation.*)

Registration Department.

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

Treasury.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal... ...Treasurer.

Davasom Department.

T. Raja Rama Row, B. A. ... Sheristadar. In charge.

Mint.

T. V. Sooba Row ... ... Superintendent.

Unjell or Siren Post.

Nanoo Sastri ... . Superintendent.

Elephant Department.

T. Anajee Row . ... .. Superintendent

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES.

Officers In charge.			Divisions.
Dewan Peishcar		P. Shungoony Menon	...Shertallay or Northern.
Do.	Do.	T. Rama Row ...	. Quilon.
Do.	Do.	Shungra Soobier	Pulpanabapuram or Southern
Ag. Deputy	Do.	C. Patcheappa Naicker	. Trevandrum.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SADR COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

T. Chellappa Pillay, B. A. & B. L. . ..1st Judge.
W. E. Ormsby, M.A. LL.D, Barrister-at-law ..2nd Judge.
T. Vedadrisadassa Mudaliar ... ...3rd Judge.
T. Kristna Iyer .. ..4th Judge.
Ramaswamy Shastry ... ...Pundit.
M. Chockalingom Pillay, B. A. ... ...Acting Registrar.
C. S. Maragathavalloo Mudaliar ... ..Do. Manager.
T. Harihara Soobien .. .. Do. Sheristadar.
P. Madaven Pillay .. ..Meleloothoo.
S. Padmanabha Iyen, M. A. ...Head Sircar Vakeel (*on probation.*)

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

* William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law
* Alfred G. Govei, Do
* Jegganatha Row
Subramania Pillay
Govinda Row
P Govinda Numbudri
Veeraragava Iyengai
Venatarama Iyengar
Sesha Iyengai
Cooppa Sastry
Nambi Iyengai
G Krishna Iyen
Moothoocoomaiaswamy Pillay
Sthanoo Sastry
Sooba Sastry
Rama Row
V Arathen Pillay
Krishnacharry
Thamperanthola Pillay
J S Vernede
K Pulpanaba Pillay
R S. Anentha Krishna Sastry
* T P Appa Vájapayei
Soondra Sastry
Anna Sastry
Ramanatha Row
Gopala Sastry
H. M Walkei
C Venataswamy Naidoo
Krishna Row
V Ramaswamy Sastry
Sreeneevasa Iyengai Sastry
Aiavamoothoo Iyengai Sistry
Ramasooba Sastry
A Kristna Sastry alias Pitchoo Sastry
* Renga Iyengai Sistry
Kristna Sastry
Sreeneevasa Iyengai Sastry
Sivaswamy Sastry
Sivarama Krishna Iyen
N. S. Soobramany Iyen
Ramen Pillay
* A. Gopala Iyengar, B. A. & B. L
I H. Prince
* G. Vansomoren, Barrister-at-Law
Krishna Iyen
S Vytheanatha Iyen
* S. Loche, Barrister-at-Law
Krishnen Coonjen
Vencata Narasimha Iyen
R Valoo Pillay
Coonjoo Pillay
T R Achoothen Pillay
Narayanen Coonjen
A Gopala Iyen
Narayana Kymal
Gopala Menone
G Rama Row
N Swaminada Pillay
R K Venkaswamy Row
C Luke
C N Kashava Pillay
Soobramonya Iyen
P J Ponnen
Veeranumbi Iyengar Sastry
S Moothookrishna Pillay
S Tirroomalachariar B A
E Rama Iyen
S. Krishna Iyen
G P Savundranayagum Pillay, B A & B L
Coonjoo Varier
* Palpnabha Pillay
Soobba Pillay
V Narsinga Row
P L F C Tauglois, Barrister-at-Law
A Gopala Subiei
D A Godfrey
F J Symonds
Robert Wilson, Barrister-at-Law
S Kristna Iyen.

* These are not practising in the Travancore Court at present

DISTRICT OR ZILLAH CIVIL COURTS.

Trevandrum.

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

Licenced Pleaders

Anandarama Iyen
T Arathen Pillay
Palpanaba Iyen
Sivathanooven Ramen
Raghoonatha Row
Ramaswamy Iyen
Mullen Pillay
Iyeppen Pillay
Coomara Pillay
Kristna Iyengar
Valayooden Pulpanaben
Venkatachelem Iyen
Suthiavageswara Iyen
S Pulpanabha Pillay
J Venkatarama Iyengar
Samoo Iyen
Ramen Pillay
C Veriyanagavachariar Sastry
K Achootha Pillay
V Pulpanabha Iyen
S Pulpanaba Pillai
Narasimha Iyen
Anandrama Sastri
O Martanda Pillay
Anandrama Iyen
Moothooswamy Iyen
S Sankaranarayana Iyen
Govinda Pillai
Cochoocoonjoo Pillai
L Gopala Iyen
Venkata Subba Iyen
J Rangacharlar
Mathava Iyen
Raman Menon
Shungaren Govindan
Ananthanarayana Iyen Pulpanabha Iyen
Venkattarama Iyengar of Tinnevelly
Soondra Sastrial
G Ramen Menon

Pulpanabapuram.

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

Licenced Pleader

Ramen Pillay
V Krishna Iyen
Oodiyamoothoo Iyen
T Neelcunda Pillay
Devaraja Iyen
Ramasoobramany Iyen
R Kristna Iyen
Krishnamachariar
Thamu Iyen
Parameswara Iyen
Seshadri Iyengar
R Padmanabha Iyen
Siva Rama Iyen
S Narayana Pillay
Arumachelum Iyen
Suthiavageswara Iyen
Shungara S Subramonia
Dharmaraja Sastrial Iyen

Quilon.

R. Rigunatha Row, L A ... 1st Judge
T Lafleurus ... Acting 2nd Judge
K Krishna Pillay ... Additional Judge
T C Krishna Menon L A & L L .. Ag Do Do
S Vythianatha Iyen ... Sircar Vakeel

Licenced Pleader

P Mathaven Pillay
Narayana Iyer
Krishnen Pundala
Neelacunda Pillay
Meenatchesooboo Iyen
G Ramen Pillay
T Krishna Sastry
S Govindan Pandala
Cochookrishna Pillay
Ganapathy Iyen
R Vanspall
Kasava Pillay
C Ganapathy Iyen
Sesha Iyen
Nagojee Row
Krishnachariar
Ananthacharlu
Arumatha Iyengar
Narasimha Iyen
Sivaramu Pillay
Gopala Sastrial Iyengar
Thiruvenkadathiri
Soobba Iyen
Veerabahu Pillay
C N Joseph
Kashava Pillay of Tre-Andy Pillay Sundrum
G Kashava Pillay
Mr Vernede
E Rama Iyen
Kashava Pillay of Thiruvella
Govinda Kymal

Alleppey.

G S Arianayagom Pillay, B. A. & L. L ... Acting 1st Judge.
V Vencata Row ... Do 2nd Judge.
Ramen Menone ... 3rd Judge
C. Neelacunda Pillay ... Additional Judge.
Soondra Iyen ... Sircar Vakeel

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Licenced Pleaders.

Nanoo Iyen	Sreebuktavuctala Chary	V. Ramaswamy Sastrial
Venkataramana Iyen	Soondra Iyengar	Ramaswamy Sastrial of Malayur
Sangara Narayana Iyen	S. Swaminatha Sastri	Narayana Menone
Gopala Pillay	Kasaven Govinden	Kooppaswamy Iyen
Nanoo Pillay	Perumal Pillay	Krishna Iyen of Changanacherry
Jenarthanapilapully Renganatha Iyen	Soondara Iyen	PulpanabaIyen Iyengar
Sangaranarayana Iyen	Anna Sastrial	Sasha Iyengar Kuppa
Ramaswamy Sastry	Govinda Row	Kashava Sastrial Krishna Iyen
S. Ramaswamy Iyen	Krishna Iyen	Krishnen Pundala
Annaswamy Iyen	Rama Soobba Sastrial	Neelacunda Pillay of Valoo Pillay
Veeraraghava Iyen	Sreeneevasa Iyengar	Vycome
Cothendarama Sastry	Moothookrishna Pillay	Ananthakrishna Iyen.
Krishna Variar	Pulpanaba Pillay	
N. Soobramania Iyen	Poonnen	
	Govinda Pillay	

Paravoor.

T. R. Narayana Pillay ... ...Acting Judge.
N. Kovoony Nedoongaudy ... ...Sircar Vakeel.

Licenced Pleaders.

Syed Badoodeen	Valoo Pillay	Annathora Sastry
Krishna Menon	Kashava Menon	S. Darmaraja Iyen
Ramen Menon	Narayana Pillay	Govinda Kymal
Rama Putter	Shamoo Iyen	K. Ponnoo Iyen
Itiradicha Kooroopoo	Govinda Kooroopoo	Rama Iyen
Ramoony Menon	Pitchoo Iyen	Govoonny Nedungady
Aroonachallem Iyen	Govinda Pillay	Mathaven Pillay.

MOONSIFF COURTS.

Vadashery	...Sivasubbramonya Pillay.
Pulpanabapooram ...	...Rama Krishna Pillay.
Parachalay	...M. Hoogewerf.
Trevandrum	...Ramaswamy Iyen.
Perapencode	...Pulpanaba Pillay.
Quilon	...Pulpanaba Iyen.
Krishnapooram... ..	...Venkutta Krishna Iyen (Ag.)
Kottarakurray	...Soobbramanya Pillay Do.
Thiruvellah	...Kauly Pillay (Acting.)
Shencottah	.. Appavajapeir (Acting.)
Aripaud	..Hurihurraputhra Pillay.
Vycome...	...Gopala Iyen.
Yetmanoor	...Hurrihurra Iyen (Acting.)
Ambalapolay	...Nurrahurry Row.
Alleppey	...Shangara Pillay.
Moovattupolay	...Pulpoo Iyen (Acting.)
Paravoor	...J. DeLemos (Acting.)

Additional Moonsiff Courts.

Nagercoil	...Soobbramonia Sastrial (Acting.)
Trevandrum	...Sreeneevasa Iyengar.
Quilon...	...Anandachari (Acting.)
Krishnapooram ...	...M. Werkey (Acting.)
Alleppey	...T. Mathaye (Acting.)
Vycome...	...Runga Iyengar Sastrial.
Yetmanoor	...Sivathanoo Pillay.

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISIONS OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

W. E. 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.	Trevandrum	Do.
S. Shungra Soobier	Do.	Do.	Do	Southern	Do.
Hugh Crawford	Town Magistrate, Alleppey				
C. R Vernede	Magistrate Cardamom Hills *(Pro tem.)*				
C. R. Vernede	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	.. Alleppey.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division

Peraveparumaul Pillay, B A Tahsildar & Sub-Magistrate of Cottayam, doing the duties of	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate,	of Thovalay.
Soobramanya Pillay (Ag)	Do. .	Do. Augusteeswarem.
Hurra Row, Tahsildar & Sub-Magistrate, Velavencode, doing the duties of .	Do.	Do. Eraneel.
Kashava Pillay	Do.	Do. Culcoolum.
Soondra Valoo Mudaliar, Sub-Magistrate, Irrigation Department Nanjenaud, 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.	Puthanapurom.
Runga Row	Do.	Do.	Shencottah
Sooboo Iyen	Do.	Do	Kunnathoor.
Letchmepathy Iyen	Do	Do.	Karunagapully.
Chockalingom Pillay	Do	Do	Kartigapully.
Iyappen Pillay	Do	Do.	Ambalapolay.
Ramachundra Iyen	Do.	Do.	Mavalikaray
Hurriharaputhra Pillay	Do.	Do	Chenganoor.
Vythianatha Iyen	Do	Do	Thiruvellah

Northern Division

Ervee Pillay	Do	Do	Vycome
Pulpanaba Naidoo	Do	Do	Shertalay
Pulpanaba Pillay	Do.	Do.	Yettoomanoor
Moothookrishna Naidoo, Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Thovalay, doing the duties of	Do.	Do.	Cottayam.
Kashava Pillay	Do	Do.	Chunganacherry.
Letchmana Iyen, doing the duties of	Do	Do.	Meenachel
Krishna Pillay, Sub-Magistrate Peravem, doing the duties of	Do	Do	Moovattoopolay.
Pulpanaba Pillay	Do.	Do	Thodopolay
Madaven Pillay, (Ag.)	Do.	Do	Kunnathunaud
Chembagaramen Pillay (Ag.)	Do	Do.	Alungaud.
Iyathura Iyen	Do.	Do	Paravoor.

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Southern Division

Sreenevasa Row	Salt Sherestadar & Sub-Magistrate.	
Suntha Meah Vulli Meah, Extra Police Officer, doing the duties of	Sub-Magistrate, Irrigation Department,	Nanjenaud.
Madaven Pillay	Sub-Magistrate	Kottar.
Soobaraya Pillay	Do.	Aramboly
Pulpanaba Pillay, doing the duties of	Do.	Kilkiyur
Pulpanaba Pillay	Do.	Thiruvuttaur.
Ponampalam Pillay (Ag.)	Do.	Colachel.
Yagappa Pillay	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, Trevandrum Division, doing the duties. of	Do	Poovar.
Mathaven Pillay, Sub-Magistrate, 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-Magistrate, Killiyur, doing the duties of	Do.	Paravoor.
Pulpanabha Pillay	Do	Colathoorpolay.
Pulpanabha Pillay, Acting Sub-Magistrate Namum temporarely doing the duties of	Do.	Kayencolum.
Narayana Pillay	Do	Puthanumthitta.
Govinda Pillay	Do.	Poolincoonoo.

Northern Division.

A. J. DaVeigas	Acting Town Sub.Magistrate,	Alwaye
Kashava Pillay	Do	Ariyad.
Letchmana Iyen	Do	Areccootty
Varatha Raja Iyen, doing the duties of	Do	Peeravum.
Soobramanya Pillay... ...	Do	Komaragum
Ramen Pundalay	Do.	Kanjarapully.
Neelacunda Pillay	Do	Monumbum

Town of Alleppy

ice, Master English District School, Sherangil, doing the duties of ...	...Sub-Magistrate, Alleppey.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c.

MILITARY.

NAIR BRIGADE.

Rank and Names.	*Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.*	*Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Army.*	*To what Corps and Presidency belonging.*	*Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.*
Major St. G. Caulfeild	7th July 1875.	20th October 1874	M. S. C.....	Commandant –*(Europe Furlough P. A.)*
Major A. A. Davidson	28th March 1876	1st April 1874.	M. S. C.....	Officiating Commandant.
Captain J. G. R. D. MacNeill.	13th April 1874.	13th 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.)*
Staff.				
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, M D, F. L S.	.....	... ...	....	Acting.
Valaethen Pillay	6th Sept. 1840.	... .	... .	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Ramen Pillay	7th January 1838.	... ...	... .	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.
C. A. Matcher	13th Oct 1857.	Local.....	.. ..	Band Master.

UNIFORM { *1st Battalion, Scarlet*—FACINGS, *Rifle Green* / *2nd* Do. do. do. *Blue* } LACE, *Gold.*

The Native Infantry portion of the Brigade consists of 2 Battalions, each Battalion of 8 Companies, and each Company of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naigues, 1 Drummer, 1 Fifer and 73 Privates.

The Infantry are armed with smooth bore percussion muskets.

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

The Band consists of 1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 20 Musicians.

To each Battalion is attached. 1 Accountant. 1 Native Writer, 8 Company Writers, 1 Apothecary, 1 Puckallay, and

To the Brigade 1 Seryt. Major, 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 Chuckler and 1 Toty.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NAIR BRIGADE.

9th Regt. M.N.I...	Captain A. McLeod		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt	Captain O. W. Gray	1st July	1819	
H. M's 1st Regt	Major H. Farquharson	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry	Captain G Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I	Captain R N. Campbell	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W E. Lockhart...	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I... ...	Captain (Bt Major) J Gunning	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt N. I... ...	Captain Bt Major) R Shirreff	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N I	Major S. A. Grant.....	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N I... ...	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N Faunce	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C...	Major H. Drury	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)	Major J N Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt N. I...	Captain (Bt Major) S W Lennox. .	7th April	1869	Acting.
		16th November	1870.	
M. S. C	Major J. A. Ellis	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C...	Major A F. P. Bloomfield	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
		6th June	1875.	
M. S C.....	Major St. G Caulfeild	7th July	1875.	On P. L. to Europe 29th April 1876.
M. S. C.....	Major A A. Davidson	1st May	1876	Acting.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major J M Houston, M. M S.
Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore
Assistant Surgeon S Pulney Andy M. D, I 1. 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	I Bello	May 1869	Medical Stores and Central Jail.
September 1843	Ramaswamy Rajoo	May 1873	Huzzoor Cutcherry
April 1867	H W Martin	Do	Alleppey
May 1846	I I Anderson	Do	Nagercoil
November 1837	I Ramaswamy Pillay	Do	Palace
February 1850	I Veerappa Pillay	September 1876	Quilon
August 1859	S B Sawyer	Do	General & Maternity Hospitals
	Apothecaries		
January 1833	Appavoo Pillay	December 1869	Nair Brigade
July 1843	I Swamynatha Pillay	Do	Mavalicurry
February 1850	*T Ierajpa Pillay*	*Do*	*Supernumerary Sub Asst*
August 1851	R Cunda wamy Pillay	Do	Nair Brigade [*Surgeon*
	1st Class Assistant Apothecaries		
May 1858	S Krishna Pillay	August 1871	Pulpanabapooroom
Do	A Narayana Row	Do	Charity Hospital
August 1859	*S B Sa y*	*Do*	*Sup rnumerary Sub Asst*
June 1860	I Krishna Rajoo	June 1872	Workaliy [*Surgeon*
May 1861	M J Carvalho	May 1873	Actin, Supt of Vaccination
June 1860	I Pulpoo Pillay	Augu t 1875	Central Jail Hospital
Do	I R Appavo Pillay	Do	Moovatupul y
May 1861	K Narayana R w	Do	Ne looyungaut
Do	A Moothoosw amy Pillay	Do	Parachally and Neyattuncuay
Do	I Rozario	February 1876	Alwaye
June 1864	M Krishnaswamy Pillay	June 1876	Shencottah
Augu t 1861	I S Cr s	Au t 1876	Charity Hospital
June 1864	M Shivaramakrishna Ey r	July 1877	Sanitary duty Trivandrum
Do	M Neelacunda Pillay	Do	Sherttally
Do	I Vadoo Pillay	Do	General Hospital
July 1865	G Arunasalam Pillay	Do	Palace
	2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries		
December 1850	A Govinda Pillai	August 1871	H H the 1st Prince s Palace
	3rd Class Assistant Apothecaries		
July 1872	A Krishna Pillay	July 1876	Poonalore
November 1873	E Fernandez	November 1871	Cottayam
Do	I LaBouchardiere	Do	Peermade
Do	Joseph L Gomez	Do	Lunatic Asylum
Do	Ahmed Hoosein Sahib	Do	Medical Stores
Do	N Sooboo Pillay	Do	Charity Hospital
July 1874	Thervium Pillay	August 1875	Cardamom Hills
July 1872	S Thoppiya Pillay	July 1874	Alleppey
Do	V Narayana Pillay	July 1877	Charity Hospital (*On other duty*)
	Passed Medical Pupils		
July 1874	R Soobramanya Pillay	July 1874	Quilon
July 1877	A Moothooswamy Pillay	July 1877	Lunatic Asylum (*On other duty*)
	Medical Students		
	John Gomez		Medical School, Trevandrum
	J Mathen		
	N Neelacunda Pillay		
	R Vieyra		
	R Chembacarama Pillay		
	K Ramen		
	K Ibrahim Sahib		
	P Chokalingom Pillay		

Durbar Physician's Office

N. Govindappillai	...	Correspondence Clerk
S. Letchmana 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.

Lunatic Asylum, Trevandrum

The Physician to H H the Maha Rajah,
Superintendent

Joseph L. Gomez	. . .	Apothecary

Vaccination

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

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

The Establishment consists of 35 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, I M 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 (*on furlough.*)
S. Horsley ...	...2nd Do. do.
G. M. D'Albedyhll	...3rd Do. do.
C. B. B. Sherman	...Assistant Engineer (*Acting for 1st Assistant Engineer on furlough.*)
D. McNab ...	...Supervisor.
J. Whitbread ...	... Do. (Acting.)
	... Do.
H. M. Crawford ...	...Assistant Supervisor
P. Davasigamony Pillay	... Do. (Acting.)
J. Sinclair	... Do.
E. C. Shrieves	.. Supervisor (*on probation.*)
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. Soobaraya 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. Gooroomoorty 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.
R. Charter ...	...Miner.
C. R. Brading ...	... Do.
G. Ellis ...	... Do.

SURVEY AND DRAWING PUPILS

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

PERMANENT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum

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

ASSISTANT ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Quilon Division, Head Quarters, Quilon.

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, Cottayam

M B Gonsalvez	Head Clerk
T. M Moothoosamy	Clerk

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

J Arkle,
Surveyor.

J Jane .	Assistant Surveyor.
J Janes Jr .	Detail Surveyor
N. Moonaswamy Naidoo	Draughtsman
T Aulamkhan .	Do
C Carnakara Menon	.. Computer.
K Krishna Iyen ..	Do

OBSERVATORY, TREVANDRUM.

Cocheravy Pillay .	In charge
Pulpanabha 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.

SIRCAR 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 Poonoos . — Do. Head Compositor.
Simon D'Cruz — 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.

Trivandrum

Principal—John Ross, M. A

College.

John Ross, M. A — Professor of English & Mathematics.
Robert Hardy, M A — Do. Do. Mental & Moral Philosophy and Logic.
R. S. Sheppard, B. A. .. — .. 1st Assistant.
K. Vasudava Row .. — .. 2nd Do.
A. Vallianan Ilam Moodaliar B A... — 3rd Do
P. Thanoo Pillay, B. A. — Special Do. (Temporary)
N. Rama Kurupu, B A — .. Malayalim Moonshee.
C. Swamynatha Desikar — Tamil Do
S. Vythianatha Sastri — . Sanskrit Do

High School.

K. Koonjoony 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 Moonshee
S. V. Harihara Iyen ... ...Do. Tamil Do.
Writer ... ...1.

Preparatory School.

Master ... .T. Nagan Thumby.
Assistant Master .. ..1.
Monitors ... ...9.

Law Class.

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

District Schools.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent.

N. Sesha Iyer	Master	Alleppey.
J. Burbey... ...	do.	Kottar.
J. B. Brown	do.	Quilon.
S. Visvanatha Iyen Ag.	do.	..Tuckallay.
N. Pulpanaba Iyen Ag.	do.	..Erancel.
N. Ganapathy Iyen...	do.	..Shencottah.
M. Matthew... ...	do.	. Kayencollum
K. Seetharama Iyen	do.	..Mavalikara.
K. Shungara Pundalay	do.	..Thiroovulla.
J. Daniel... ...	do.	.Chungamacherry.
K. Narrain Row Ag.	do.	..Sheraingil.
T. Anandanarayana Iyer	do.	..Attingil.
W. R. Landsbeck...	do.	..Paravoor.
T. Venkuttarama Iyer Ag	do.	. Kottarakarray.
T. Bhoojung Row .	do.	. Poothapandy.
R. Appathoray Iyen	do.	..Coolitorah.
K. Valoo Pillay... ...	do.	..Colachel.
V. Shungara Pillay ...	do.	..Alwaye.
V. Krishna Iyer...	Master Special School	..Mavalikara.

Sircar School for Girls, Trevandrum.

Lady Superintendent—Miss Mainwaring.
Assistant Miss A. C. Donnelly.

Subjects taught.

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

Vernacular.

Neelacunda 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.		
Koshee .	Do.		
Cochoo Pillay Varior	. Do.		
Valoo Pillay .	.. Do.		
Pulpanaba Pillay ..	.. Do.		
Amroothanatha Iyen	Do		
Anandakrishna Iyen	. Do		
	. Do		
Krishna Pillay	..1st Master, Central Vern.		School.
Vencadaswara Iyen .	.. Do.	Karamanay Girls'	do.
Ganapathy Iyen	Do.	Fort Girls'	do.
Pulpanaba Iyen	Do.	Soocheendrum	do.
Sreenivasa Iyen .	.. Do	Kottar	do
Shivarama Pillay ..	Do	Kottai Tamil	do.
Easwara Iyen	Do	Eraneel	do.
Narayana Pillay .	. Do	Neyattinkaray	do.
Harihara Iyen .	. Do	Culcoolum Girls'	do.
Parasoorama Iyen	.. Do	Thiroovuttar	do
Ananden Pillay	Do.	Velavencode	do.
Pulpoo Thumby ...	. Do.	Culcoolum	do.
Mahalinga Sastri ..	Do	Nedoomungaud	do
Vencataswara Iyen ..	. Do.	Kottarakaray	do.
Pulpanaba Iyen .	Do.	Sheraingil	do.
Narayana Iyen	Do.	Quilon	do.
Shungaranarayana Iyen	.. Do.	Quilon Girls'	do.
Govinda Pillay ...	.. Do	Karunagapully	do.
Govinda Varior .	.. Do	Kartigapully	do.
Shungoo Varior .	. Do.	Mavalikara	do.
Sreeneevasa Iyen	Do.	Chenganoor	do.
Soobramony Iyen ...	.. Do.	Thiroovulla	do.
Krishnan Oonny .	.. Do.	Ambalapolay	do.
Narayana Iyen ...	.. Do.	Shertalay	do.
Atchootha Varior ...	. Do.	Vycome	do.
Pulpoo Iyen	. Do.	Cottayam	do.
Soobramoney Iyen ...	.. Do.	Chunganacherry	do.
Vencadaswara Iyen...	.. Do.	Paravoor	do.
Boothalingum Iyen ..	.. Do.	Coonathoor	do.

Proverty Schools.

Name of District	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER.
Thovallay.	Aramboly ...	..Harihara Iyen.
	Boothapandy ...	.Vythianatha Iyen.
	Thalakoody ...	..Shungranarayana Iyen.
	Tharichananncoppoo	Ramaswamy Iyen.
	Anandapooram	..Ramaswamy Iyen.
	Allakiapandipooram	Soobramony Iyen.
	Arimanalloor ...	..Soobramony Iyen.
Agl	Parakay ..	..Moothooswamy Iyen.
	Tharoor	.Mathoosoothana Iyen.
	Earavipoothoor	Socrianarayana Iyen.
	Krishnencoil ...	..Pitchandy Iyen.
	Kottaram ..	.Sthanoosoobramony Iyen.
	Parvathipooram	Sthanoo Iyen.
	Edalacoody ..	Shungararamanatha Iyen.
anee	Rajakamongalam	.Krishna Iyen.
	Killiyoor	.Soornanarayana Iyen.
	Auloor . .	.Kashava Pillay.
	Kadiapattanum	Nagen Pillay.
	Pathara	Govinda Pillay.
	Thiroovithamcode	.Mathanda Pillay.
	Middalam	Valoo Pillay
	Paracherry ...	Letchmynarayana Iyen.
Culcoo	Kothanalloor .	Janardana Iyen.
	Coolasakarum	. Narasimha Iyen.
	Pounana	Uppoo Iyen.
	Kattathooray ...	Krishna Iyen.
	Triparapoo	Vencadaswara Iyen.
	Mangalom .	.Iyeppen Pillay.
	Chakal... .	.Coomara Pillay.
	Aroothasapattoo	Shungaranarayana Pillay.
	Elloothasapattoo	Krishna Iyen.
	Pynkoolam .	.Ramaswamy Iyen.
	Poothoocada ...	.Ramakrishna Pillay.
	Coonnathoor ...	.Narayana Iyen.
	Amshy	.Pulpoo Pillay.
	Paukode ...	Eswara Pillay.
	Mathoocoomale	Shungoo Auchan.
	Kollamcode ...	.Kashava Pillay.
	Palookil . .	.Pulpoo Pillay.
	Anookodu	Krishna Pillay.

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

Name of District	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER.
Kottarakaray.	Valliam ..	Narayana Pillay.
	Nadoovuncavoo	Valoo Pillay.
	Chadayamongalom	Kashaven Oonny.
	Ellookone .	.Mathoonny.
	Cotookal . .	.Govinda Pillay.
	Valoonalloor .	.Chanda Pillay.
Pathanamthurom.	Koollakada .	.Wurkey.
	Vattikavalay	Mathoo Pillay.
	Thalavoor	Ramen Pillay.
	Injakaud	Vergese.
	Kalayapooram	Wurkey.
Shencotah	Shencottah .	..Coothalam Iyen.
	Sharoovacarenpoothoor	Armoogum Iyen.
	Achenpoothoor	.Vythianatha Iyen.
	Elathoor .	Shungaranarayana Sastri.
	Shampoorvadacaray	Soobramony Iyen.
	Carkoody ..	.Mashanum.
	Ayakoody .	Cashy Iyen.
	Poolyara .	Thiroomalamoothoo Thumban
	Shivanalloor ...	Meenachisoondra Iyen.
Karunagapal	Karunagapally	Krishna Pillay.
	Chavaray ..	Sanapathy Iyen
	Poothoopally .	Narayanen Auchan.
	Thavalakaray . .	Pulpanaba Pillay.
	Panmana ...	.Andy Iyen.
	Thalava . .	Shungoo Pillay.
	Coolasacarpooram .	Govinda Pillay.
Karticapal	Karticapally . .	Cochoocoonjoo Mopla.
	Aripad... . .	Valoo Auchan.
	Pallypad . .	...Chakravany Varier.
	Chapaud ...	.Valoo Pillay.
	Moothoocoolum	Pulpanaba Pillay.
	Coomarapooram	...Ramakrishna Iyen.
	Keericaud ...	Govinda Pillay.
	Pathyoor ..	.Krishna Varier.
	Killackakaray...	.Tharien.

Name of District	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER.
avalikara	Mavalikara .	.Krishna Pillay.
	Thackakaray .	Neelacunda Pillay.
	Panthallam Vadakakaray	Krishna Pillay.
	Panthallam Thekkakaray	Ramen Pillay.
	Moollikoolungaray	.Kashaven Oonythan.
	Choonakara .	Govinden Oonythan.
	Pallikal ...	.Iyeppen Pillay.
	Noornaud	Narayana Pillay.
	Aula	.Pulpanaba Pillay.
	Cunnamongalom	Narayana Pillay.
	Thamarakoolum	Cochappy Pillay.
	Vanmany	Kashava Pillay.
Chenganoor	Chengauoor	Vergese.
	Vadakakaray	...Charian Vergese.
	Ranee .	. Oodoop.
	Chennithallay	Vergese.
	Manaur	.Pulpoo Pillay.
	Coompalay .	Potha.
	Omalloor ...	Shungaramarayana Pillay.
Thiroovul	Edanaud ..	...Coorien.
	Aranmoollay	..Coomara Pillay.
	Iyroor	Krishna Pillay.
	Cuddapra	Valoo Pillay.
	Culloorpaura .	.Krishna Pillay.
	Nadoompram	.Govinda Pillay.
	Kavyoor ...	Yohannan
	Neercoonnum	Krishna Varier.
Ambalapoo	Takally	Shungaren Potty.
	Kavalam	Mathaven Pillay.
	Thalavady	...Paramaswaren Pillay.
	Caroomaudy	.Shungara Varier.
	Poolncoonnam	..Anandarama Iyen.
	Chambakoolum	Ramen Pillay.
	Alleppey	.Chackravany Varier.
ayam	Thiroovarpoo	Iyeppen Pillay.
	Valoor	Govinda Coorooeul
	Kidangoor ..	.Pulpanaba Pillay.
	Pampaudy	.Narayana Pillay.
	Vijayapooram ...	Ramavurmen Oonyathari.
	Manchadikaray	.Narayana Pillay.
Chunga cherry	Vallianaud ..	..Ramen Pillay.
	Poothoopally ...	.Paramaswaren Pillay.
	Parriarum	.Vergese.
	Neelamparoor ..	.Coorien.
	Canjarapally ...	..Pulpanaba Pillay.

Name of District	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NAME OF MASTER
Meenachel.	Meenachel	.Govinda Pillay.
	Poolyanore	.. Narayana Pillay.
	Ramapooram	...Thanoo Pillay.
Vycome	Vycome ...	...Eravi Pillay.
	Pallipooram ...	Ramen Narayanen.
	Panavally ...	Coojen Pillay.
	Manacoonnum	Valoo Pillay.
	Coollasacaramongalom.	Narayana Pillay.
	Moolakoolum ...	Rama Varier.
	Vadayaur .	.Narayana Pillay.
Sherta	Shertalay	..Narayana Pillay.
	Anryaud	.Coomara Pillay.
	Thaneermookum	Narayanen Oony.
	Vayalaur ...	.Cochanien Oony.
	Aroor	Krishna Pillay.
	Thooravoor ...	.Govinden Carthavoo.
	Mararikooluin .	.Andy Pillay.
Yetmanoor.	Yetmanoor	.Neelakunda Iyen.
	Manjore	.Ramen Pillay.
	Vachoor	..Govinden Panikar.
	Kypoollay	.Neelakunda Pillay.
Kumaud.	Ashamanoor ...	Achoothen Pillay.
	Nadiyadam ..	Shungaren Menon.
	Edapally Vadackoombaukum	Krishna Iyen.
	Do. Thackoombaukum	Ramen Menon.
	Trikakara	Shungara Pillay.
	Charanalloor	.Apathooray Iyen.
	Coonnathoonaud	Cochookrishna Varier
	Alwaye .	Wurkey.
Allungaud.	Iyroor .	Coonjen Nymal.
	Allungaud	.Chokalingum Pillay.
	Manjappra	Govinda Pothooval.
Paravoor.	Parakadavoo	.Krishna Pillay.
	Cotoopally	Alakianamby Pillay.
	Vadakakara	.Rama Varman Thumban.
	Moonambum	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. ...	Canthimathinathen.
Do.	Paramaswaren Pillay.
Do.	Aroomoogaparoomaul.
Coonnoocoolly	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 1051.

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.	Rs.	C.
Agusteeswarem . ..	48	2	13	12	6	7
Mayelaudy	56	2	13	20	6	7
Mokilancoody...	27	1	6	14	3	7
Kottayadee	26	1	5	24	2	26
Kunnenkoolum	25	1	6	16	3	8
Ooyaravellay	29	1	6	8	3	4
Allakappapoorum	25	1	6	„	3	„
Thamarakoolum	26	1	6	„	3	„
Koondalle	19	1	6	14	3	7
Poonnayadee	29	1	5	2	2	15
Leepooram	25	1	6	20	3	10
Coomarapooram	25	1	5	14	2	21
Paracharry Vellay	25	1	5	„	2	14
Karany Madam	25	1	6	14	3	7
Ottayal	21	1	3	20	1	24
Chanthaayadu	28	1	6	12	3	6
Nagercoil	47	2	16	18	6	7
Alloor	26	1	10	24	4	4
Chanthapoorum	44	2	12	8	6	4
Cheeonpoorum	36	2	9	27	4	4
Ananthanaden	29	1	6	24	3	12
Vadacharry	15	1	6	8	3	4
Denispoorum	28	1	5	24	2	26
Vyrakoody	28	1	5	24	2	26
Kodooppakoolly	25	1	5	„	2	14
Payamkoolly	25	1	4	„	2	„
Kalliankaudoo	29	1	6	8	3	4
Kovilvellay	25	1	6	18	3	9
Chothoovellay	43	2	10	„	5	„
Poothallam	42	2	9	„	4	14
Moonkilvellay	16	1	6	10	3	5
Ammandyvellay	25	1	6	12	3	6
Paroovellay	26	1	4	16	2	8
Villookeerry	25	1	6	„	3	„
Arapooray	25	1	6	18	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.	Rs	C.
Allenvellay Eraniel District	30	1	5	„	2	14
Poothoor Do. Do.	20	1	6	8	3	4
Etamoley Do. Do.	23	1	7	26	3	27
Achancoollum Agusteeswarem Do	27	1	6	„	3	„
Kottar Girls' School Do. Do.	44	2	9	8	4	18
Nagercoil Do. Do. Do	27	1	6	„	3	„
Nagercoil Boarding Do. Do	78	4	24	16	6	7
	1,267	53	319	11	148	25
Rev. J. Emlyn,* (In charge Neyoor Mission District.)						
Neyoor, Colachel Proverty.	50	2	12	14	6	7
Seynamallay, Do Do.	40	2	12	14	6	7
Kullakuttum, Do. Do.	51	2	12	„	6	„
Mundakadoo, Do. Do.	31	2	12	„	6	„
Colachel, Do. Do.	50	2	12	„	6	„
Tirruvancode, Tirruvancode Do.	43	2	12	14	6	7
Kodiyar Do Do.	37	2	12	„	6	„
Kadamalackunnu, Culcolum Do.	45	2	12	14	6	7
Mattikodu, Middalam Do	52	2	12	14	6	7
Vadakankara, Do Do	40	2	12	„	6	„
Devikodu, Do. Do.	47	2	12	14	6	7
Vaunanvellay. Colachel Do	65	2	12	14	6	7
Poottattie, Killiyoor Do.	45	2	12	„	6	„
Kottikode, Kothanalloor Do.	33	2	12	„	6	„
Kualikode, Kappaiyara Do.	37	1	7	„	3	14
Cunnenkode, Kadiapattanum Do.	31	1	7	„	3	14
Manalikadu, Middalam Do.	46	2	10	„	5	„
Salamkonem, Kappiyara Do.	53	1	7	„	3	14
Auttoor, Auttoor Do.	19	1	6	14	3	7
Pulipanam Do Do.	25	1	7	„	3	14
Cullenkuli, Makode Do.	25	1	6	„	3	„
Tattavaram, Auttoor Do.	26	1	6	„	3	„
Poovankode, Makode Do.	23	1	5	14	2	21
Anayadee, Do. Do.	25	1	6	„	3	„
Milachi, Culcoolum District.	30	1	6	„	3	„
Palapullum, Colachel Do.	33	1	6	„	3	„
Kollavellay Do. Do.	21	1	6	„	3	„
Mattur Do. Do.	38	1	6	„	3	„
Kunnanoor Do. Do.	35	1	6	„	3	„
	1,096	44	269	14	134	21

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

The name of the applicant and locality of the school.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Salary of Teachers.		Amount of grant per mesem.	
Rev. S. Mateer, (In charge Quilon Mission District)			Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Asramum, near Quilon	39	1	6	„	3	„
Mayanaidu 4 miles south of Quilon...	25	1	6	„	2	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 ..	40	2	12	„	3	14
Anditope Do. ...	87	3	12	„	3	„
Talakoodie	49	2	12	„	3	„
Sembenvellay. Alakiapandiporam . .	26	1	6	„	2	14
Kattuputhoor Do. ...	35	1	7	„	2	14
Puliadi, Melpedagay . ..	24	1	7	„	2	14
Sagayanugur 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
Kristnencoil, Culkoolum Do.	41	2	12	14	6	7
Irenipooram, Eraniel Do.	40	2	12	14	6	7
Kanjeracodu, Do. Do.	43	2	12	14	6	7
Magilvellay, Velavancode Do	41	2	12	14	6	7
Kullivellay, Do Do.	44	2	12	14	4	4
Arasakullum, Eraniel Do.	25	1	5	„	2	14
Paluvey, Neyattinkaray Do.	25	1	6	„	3	„
Panachimoodu or Vangodu Do Do.	27	2	12	„	3	„
Aroor . Do. Do.	25	1	6	„	3	„
Karaykodu 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	„
Aranmanay Do. Do	26	1	6	„	3	„
Venguncly Do. Do.	25	1	6	„	3	„
Kunnathoor Do. Do.	25	1	6	„	3	„
Matandapurom Do. Do.	26	1	6	„	3	„
Pungoollom Do. Do	26	1	6	„	3	„
Virikod Eraniel Do	26	1	6	„	3	„
Koolithoray Velavencode Do.	34	1	6	„	3	„
Attoorkonum 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.	
Rev. S. Mateer.			Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Neyattinkaray, Velangamoorie 1 mile South from Cutcherry . ..	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 Naimum to Kotoor at 13th mile post ...	26	1	6	14	3	„
Nellikakuri on road from Valarama-poorum 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
Poothoopally, Chunganacherry Talook	30	3	19	„	6	7
Wagathanom, Do. Do	32	1	6	„	3	„
Velloocoto, . Do. Do.	34	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
Pullum, Do. Do.	52	2	10	21	5	10
Pankil, Do. Do.	26	1	5	..	2	14
Olesha, Etmanoor 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	„
Manganem, Do Do.	39	1	8	„	4	„
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	2	12	„	6	„
Shampoorvadacaray Do .	39	2	12	„	6	„
Pooliara Do. ..	27	1	8	„	4	„
	107	5	32	„	16	„

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. Caley.			Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Mavalikaray Mission compound ..	25	1	6	„	3	„
Mangury ..	25	1	6	„	3	„
Kattanum...	25	1	6	„	3	„
Kannit	25	1	6	„	3	„
Puthupally	25	1	6	„	3	„
Krishnapooram	25	1	6	„	3	„
Cheruvelloor	25	1	6	„	3	„
Chenganoor	25	1	6	„	3	„
Vengal between Chunganacherry and Tiroovellah ...	25	1	6	„	3	„
Kavyoor	25	1	6	„	3	„
Thalavady	25	1	6	„	3	„
Poovathoor	25	1	6	„	3	„
Kuakanal Thiroovellah District .	25	1	6	„	3	„
Mission compound Do. Do. .	25	1	6	„	3	„
Karakal Do Do.	25	1	6	„	3	„
Girls' School Mission compound Do. Do.	25	1	6	„	3	„
Most Rev. Mar Thomas* Athanasius.	100	17	96	„	48	„
Tiroovellah District, Neranum	28	1	6	„	3	„
Do. do. Manamthotuvam .	26	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Valangavattum ..	27	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Cattoonilam ..	46	2	14	„	6	7
Do do. Nedoompuram	32	1	8	„	4	„
Do. do. Karekel	26	1	8	„	4	4
Do. do. Maramana . .	29	1	7	„	3	14
Do. do. Kuriannoor ...	33	1	8	„	4	4
Do. do. Kuriannoor West	28	1	7	„	3	14
Do. do. Nedoomprayar	28	1	7	„	3	14
Do. do. Thottaplachary	32	1	8	„	4	4
Do do. Edacharimala	28	1	7	„	3	14
Do. do. Kolumchary .	27	1	7	„	3	14
Do. do. Chirakara	32	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Malukaray ...	44	1	6	„	3	„
Do. do. Iyroor ..	51	2	12	„	6	„
Do do. Cottathoor	41	1	6	„	3	„
Do. do. Eraviparoor .	64	2	14	„	6	7
Do. do. Nalbagam ..	26	1	8	„	4	„
Do. do. Caviyoor . .	26	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Pooathoor ..	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

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.	Mullapulasherry ...	30	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Poonnakant .	28	1	8	„	4	„
Do	do	Kavumbaukum ..	39	1	8	„	4	„
Do.	do.	Chathencari .	28	1	8	8	4	4
Do.	do	Vurchithra, ..	37	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Kuttur ...	44	1	6	„	3	„
Do.	do.	Poonnamoottum .	35	1	8	„	4	„
Chenganoor	do	Omayatookara .	46	1	8	8	4	4
Do.	do.	Vamali ..	25	1	4	„	2	„
Do.	do.	Alla .	31	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Moondencavoo .	39	1	8	8	4	4
Do	do.	Puthanoor .	30	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Prayar	32	1	4	„	2	„
Do.	do.	Parechari ..	32	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Omalloor	29	1	5	„	2	14
Do.	do.	Pariyarum ...	32	1	8	„	4	„
Do.	do.	Eramathoor	32	1	5	„	2	14
Do.	do.	Elangimale .	28	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Karama	29	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Poothencavoo	25	1	8	„	4	4
Do.	do.	Triparanthura	43	1	7	„	3	14
Mavalikaray	do.	Vennany	25	1	4	„	2	„
Do.	do	Vennany Thalathoo	27	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Thalakara ..	25	1	8	„	4	„
Do	do.	Panthalam	37	1	7	„	3	14
Do	do.	Vathkolem .	45	1	8	„	4	„
Do.	do	Thoompanum	51	1	8	8	4	4
Do.	do.	Maneury	25	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Muttum .	26	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do,	Pulenplah .	26	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Kurathicaut ..	25	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Kurathicaut South.	45	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Mongaram ..	47	1	8	„	4	„
Cartigapully	do.	Chapaud ..	43	1	8	„	4	„
Do.	do.	Valiacoolymuri	38	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Pullipadoo .	33	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Mappadum ...	28	1	7	„	3	14
Do.	do.	Kayancoolam ..	38	1	8	8	4	4
Kunnathoor	do.	Cunencod ..	44	2	15	„	6	7
Do.	do.	Cadampanaud .	27	1	4	„	2	„
Do.	do.	Poruvary ...	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 mensem.	
Most Rev. Mar Thomas Athanasius.			Rs.	C.	Rs.	C.
Kottarakara do. Kottarakara .	33	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Valakattoo ..	28	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Pooyapully ..	27	1	4	„	2	„
Do. do. Chenkolum ..	32	1	4	„	2	„
Do. do. Paringalloor ...	30	1	7	„	3	14
Quilon do. Callada	30	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Cundarah ..	32	1	4	„	2	„
Do. do Parathoo ..	25	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Pullman ..	30	1	7	„	3	14
Cottayam do. Thalathangadi .	36	2	12	„	6	„
Do. do. Kollattoo ...	32	1	7	„	3	14
Ampalapoola do. Thalavady ..	27	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Anaprampa ...	32	1	7	„	3	14
Do. do. Edattoova ..	39	1	4	„	2	„
Do. do. Thalavady ..	29	1	7	„	3	14
Paravoor do. Paravoorthora ..	29	1	6	„	3	„
Do. do. Machanthurrity ...	25	1	5	„	2	14
Carunagapully do. Thalava ..	30	1	5	„	2	14
Do. do. Thavalakara .	35	1	6	„	3	„
	2,684	87	570	16	282	15
Very Rev. Fre. C. C. Nazareth.						
Alleppey	46	1	5	„	2	14
Condacherry	26	1	6	„	3	„
Canjeracot	42	1	8	„	4	„
Cattoor	47	2	9	„	4	4
Erivinay	31	1	5	14	2	21
Mangat	27	1	5	„	2	14
Pulicherray	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	49	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.						
Thackoonthalapooraidam, Karoomanthasathoo in Namum Proverthy, Neyattinkaray District..	52	1	8	16	3	14
Ramen Ramen.						
Varoovelagum Pooraidam, Poonnapoorum Moori, Vunjeyoor Proverthy Trevandrum District..	50	1	5	„	1	14
Iyappen Oodayan.						
Panavelagum Pooraidam, Aiyecaraveedoo Mooriyel, Nallamum Adigarum, Trevandrum District . ..	55	2	9	14	2	14
Nayana Pillay.						
Panavelagum Pooraidam, Vayamoolamooric, Palcoollungaray Proverty Trevandrum District ...	40	1	7	„	3	14
Mathaven Coomaren.						
Vattathoo Veetoovellagum Pooraidam in Vunjiyoor Proverty, Trevandrum District ...	52	1	10	21	1	0
Paramaswaren Valayaden.						
Samavellay Pooraidam at Poothenchanthay, Trevandrum... ...	52	1	8	„	2	14

Book Depot, Trevandrum.

M. Parameshuaren Pillay... ... ..Superintendent.

CENTRAL JAIL, TREVANDRUM.

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

C. Krishna Iyen ... . Superintendent

TREVANDRUM CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

A. Cootal Row ... ...Government Conservancy Officer.
C. Krishna Iyen .. .. Superintendent of the Trevandrum Jails in charge of the Fort Division of the Town.

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, ALLEPPEY.

Hugh Crawford,
Commercial Agent.

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

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

Hugh Crawford ... . Alleppey.
P. White . . .. .Quilon.
Yagappa Pillay Acting ...Colachel.

—o—

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conrad R. Vernede,
Conservator of Forests and Magistrate.

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

—o—

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	Areccooty do
Siva Soobramanya Pillay	Do	Arucavoo 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, (*Europe*)

Commission for the Settlement of Boundary between Travancore and the British Province of Tinnevelly

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

Commission for the Settlement of Boundary between Travancore and Cochin.

P. Shungoony Menon Commissioner

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REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

V. Nagam Aiya, B A ..Superintendent.

———o———

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. Cosby ... ...Central and Southern Coffee Districts.
H. Crawford ... ...Alleppey.

MILITARY FAMILY PAYMENTS AND PENSIONS, TREVANDRUM.

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

POST.

C. Smith,
Inspector of Post Offices, Palamcottah Division.

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

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

W. R. Rich,
Assistant Superintendent Cochin Sub-Division—In charge.

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

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Swamynatha Iyen ... ...Anjengo.
C. Laport ... ...Tangacherry. —— Employed by the Sircar to Superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-THREE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHA RAJAH.

	Name.	Date of Ascension 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	1591-95	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	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Vurmah Rajah	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Karoola Vurmah Rajah	1718-19	6
26	Rama Vurmah Rajah	1724-25	5
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	Ranee Gouree Letchmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Paurwatee 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. Macauly, 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
Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827. [December 1829.
Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th
Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829 relieved 24th June 1831. [ary 1836.
J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th Janu-
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. Minchin, 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 Annavy	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.
Sreenecvassa Row, (in charge)	1845.
V. Kristno Row	1847.
Sir T. Madava Row	1858.
A. Sashiah Sastri	1872.
N. Nanoo Pillay	1877.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

London Missionary Society.—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When Commenced.	Missionaries.	Time of Arrival in Travancore.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.
Nagercoil	1809	Rev James Duthie ...	1839	65	6,863	47	1,473	522
		,, William Lee*	1865					
Do. Native Pastorate	1866	(vacant)	,,	1	1,160	8	274	233
Tittuvilei	1866	,, C. Yesudian	(Native)	13	1,701	14	446	71
Neyoor	1828	,, James Emlyn (in charge)	1868	60	8,801	37	2,100	476
		Dr. T. S. Thomson L. R. C. P. & L. R. C. S.	1873					
Do. Native Pastorate	1866	Rev. S. Zechariah	(Native)	2	715	0	0	0
Pareychaley ...	1845	,, James Emlyn .	1868	77	14,856	49	1,534	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	6,360	1,653

Nagercoil Seminary.

Principal .....Rev. James Duthie.
Assisted by Mr. Robert Caldwell,
and 5 Native Teachers.

London Mission Press, Nagercoil.

Work done in Pages.

English	109,032.
Malayalim	1,400.
Tamil	1,884,200.
Total	1,994,632.

* In England, Total 4 European Missionaries.
10 Native Missionaries and Pastors.

Church Missionary Society, Travancore and Cochin.

Names of Chief Stations.	Date of Commencement.	Missionaries and Native Clergy.	Arrival of Missionary in Travancore.	Baptized.	No. of Schools	Boys in School.	Girls in School.	Students.	Printing Presses.	Book Depôt.
Cottayam, Parish ..	1816	Rev. W. J. Richards	1871	934	10	244	360		5	Christian and general Vernacular books for schools &c. sold here, 4 Colporteurs employed in selling books.
,, C. M. S. College	1838	,, J. H. Bishop, B A	1867					226		
,, Cambridge Nicholson Instn.	1861	,, W. J Richards	1871					27		
,,		Mr. M. Browne	1876							
,,		Rev. Jacob Chandy*								
Nothern Council viz.—		,, B H. Maddox *Chairman.*	1864							
,, Pullam .	1843	,, K. Koshi,* *Vice* do.		1,022	4	110	35			
,, Chunganacherry		,, K. Koratha*		659	3	24	11			
,, Erecarte		,, K. Chakko*		893	13	319	64			
,, Mallapally	1838	,, C. Itty*		1,467	6	142	25			
,, Olesha .		,, A. J. Chakko ..		1,087	5	147	29			
,, Mundakayam and Melkavu	1851	,, P. M. Kuryan .		1,394	8	110				
,, Cochin	1856	,, A Thomma		474	1	20	12			
,, Allwye	,,	,, R. H. Maddox ...	1864							
,, Trichoor	1841	,, ,, ,,	,,	557	7	115	99			
,, Kunnunkulam	1853	,, ,, ,,	,,	270	7	131	30			
,, Alleppey .	1816	,, J. Caley	1871	733	14	298	43			
,, Mission District	1838	,, R. H. Maddox	1864	1,102	7	154	17			
Southern Council-Mission Dist..	1838	,, J. Caley *Chairman*	1871	372	35	843	178			
,, Tiroowella		,, ,, ,,		1,642	20	386	143			
,, Mavelikara	,,	,, J. Tharian*		554	School Returns included in the above.					
,, Thallavaddie		,, G. Kuryan*		905						
,, Kodawalangy		,, C Thoma*		653						
,, Puthupully		,, J. Pothan ..		340						
,, Ellantu		,, O. Mamman* ...		307						
,, Katanum .		,, P. Warugesa* ..		291						
,, Kannit		,, K. Kuruvella*		327						

"The College" Educates up to the Matriculation Standard. The Institution trains schoolmasters. There is a Divinity Class.

Employing about 35 men and boys; work done in Malayalam and English, Extensive Bindery also, and Type foundry.

In England on furlough. Rev. H. Baker (1843), Rev. W. Johnson (1867), and Rev. H. Bower (1867). * Native Clergyman.

N. B.—The Cottayam schools include Mrs. Baker's and Mrs. H. Baker's Boarding schools, Mrs. Bishop'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. Fre. Leonard of St Louis, O D.C., Archbishop of Nicomedia, and Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1851.

The Right Rev. Fre. Marcellino of St. Teresa O D.C., Bishop of Pario, and Coadjuator 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.			
									Stations.	Inmates of each convent.		
				Eng	Mal					Males	Females	
Coonemaw	The Very Rev. Father Philipof St. Joseph D.C. M. A. Vicar General	1854	Grand total of the Catholic population about 280,000.	2	389	About. . ...5,062.	About.. . . 2,213.	196				Printing establishments 4
Cochin	Rev. Fr. Cherubim of St. Louis D.C M. A. Vicar	1854							Magnamey	24		
Chathiath	Rev. Fr. Joseph Elias of the Sac Heart of Jes. D.C M A Vicar	1859							Coonemaw	50		
Puthempally	Rev. Fr. Camilus of the Presentation D.C.M.A. Rector of the Seminary	1870							Mananam	12		Parochial Churches 196
Magnamey	Rev. Fr. Candidus of the Sac. Heart of Mary D.C.M.A. Superior of the Convent.	1870							Varacollam	8		Chapels 39
Verapoly	Rev. Fr. Celestine of the Cross, D.C.M.A.	1870							Polingono	4		Latin Priests 39
									Ambaracado	6		Syrian do 33
									Valluley	.	15	Seminaries 4
									Cochin		6	Catechumenates 5
									Arnatocaray	11		

Vicariate Apostolic of Quilon.—Established on the 12th March 1845.

e Rt Rd.Fre Ildephonsus of St. John Bapst O D C , Bishop of Amyzon and Vicar Apostolic of Quilon, arrived in India & Travancore 1852.

Mission Stations and Sub Stations	When Commenced	Missionaries	Time of Arrival in Travancore	No of Christians	No of Schools		No in Boys School	No in Girls School	No of Students in Theological seminaries	Convents		No of Printing Establishments.
					Eng	Tam				Stations	Inmates Ma	Inmates Fe
ulon		Right Rev Fr Michael Anthony Bishop of Mennithena D C	1825									
ulieth—Sub stations 2		Very Rev Fr Ambrose D C Vicar General	1862									
		Rev Fr John Colombino D C M Ap	1851									
		Rev Fr Marc Victor D C M Ap	1858							Quilon	7	
revimerum—Sub stations 6		Rev Fr Innocentius D C M Ap	1866									
		Rev Fr Ferdinandus D C M Ap	1867									
Tavalicara—Sub station 1		Rev Fr Thomas Syrian										
ibica—Sub stations 2		Rev Fr Chrisostomo Syrian										
olitota—Sub stations 2		Rev Fr John Syrian										
alladay—Sub stations 3		Rev Fr Miranda Latin										
hopoo		Rev Fr Joseph M Fernandez (Latin										
angacherry		Rev Fr Thomas D C Superior	1867									
		Rev Fr Procopius D C M Ap	1867									
		Rev Fr Augustine Chevrier M Ap	1872	About—7,710	3	78	About—2,540	About—314.	4			
ravipeorum—Sub stations 3		Rev Fr Peter (Latin)										
Tampully—Sub stations 4		Rev Fr Thomas D Rosario (Latin)								Pangacherry	8	
njengo—Sub stations 3		Rev Fr Peter D Rozario (Latin)										
udoocruchy—Sub stations 4		Rev Fr Immanuel D Pietade Latin										
engotte—Sub stations 16		Rev Fr Gregory D C M Ap	1872									
ula-oomoodoo—Sub stations 20		Rev Fr Augustin D C M Ap	1862									
		Rev Fr Ludovicus Verleure M Ap	1862									
arangadoo—Sub stations 11		Rev Fr Thomas D C M Ap	1867									
ottar—Sub stations 23		Rev Fr Joseph D C M Ap	1868									
olachel—Sub stations 6		Rev Fr Bernardinus D C M Ap	1872									
allavaley—Sub stations 4		Rev Fr Norbert (Latin)										
nevam—Sub stations 5		Rev Fr Isidore M Ap	1872									
ol atopoo—Sub stations 2		Rev Fr Antonius D C M Ap	1867									
ottento rey—Sub stations 3		Rev Fr Francis Xavier D C M Ap	1871									
ipe Comerin—Sub stations 5	...	Rev Fr John Cardillero M Ap	1872									

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.	No. of Schools.		No. of Boys in School.	No. of Girls in School.	Seminaries and Catechumens.
					English.	Tamil or Malayalim.			
Alleppey	1	Rev. J. S. Gracias .	1868	53	...		...	...	1 Seminary, at Alleppey. *Rector*—Rev. J. S. Gracias. *Preceptor*—Rev. E. A. S. Burch. *Pedagogue*—Rev. J. A. Freire. Students—40. 1 Catechumen, at Alleppey.
Cangeracote	1	,, E. Caddavil Cathanar	1875	475	...	1	18	10	
Caringulam	8	. J R A. Rebello	1872	2487	...	6	115	49	
Cattoor	1	,, P A. R. Correa	1867	3495	...	7	179	96	
		,, N. B. Cruz (assist.)	1865	...	...	...	...	...	
Eruvine	1	. V. B. Neves . .	1877	310	...	1	23	10	
Nindagara	5	,, C Silva	1857	1100	...	4	69	21	
Paucara	2	,, F. X. Terrath	...	360	...	1	17	4	
Petta	3	,, F. C. Lourenco	1875	1206	2	1	58	32	
Quilon	4	,, J. P. L. Fonceca	1874	2168	...	5	97	32	
Tumpoly	1	,, C. P. Pereira	1867	1543	...	3	80	28	
Tutur	6	,, P. L Cruz	1869	1210	...	1	42	7	
Vaddy and Tangacherry	5	,, P. J. Fernandez	1871	1656	2	2	40	126	
Valiatorrey	2	,, A. F. Antunes	1874	2102	...	3	90	95	
Vattalunguel	2	... ...	..	1592	...	3	25	41	
Vally	4	,, J. I. Miranda	1855	874	...	2	34	17	
Cochin Amarabady	2	,, J. B. Gomez...	1875	1223	...	2	87	68	

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

	Resident Partners or Attorneys.
J. Darragh	...Francis Armstrong signs Per Procuration.
Andrew & Co, ...	...R. 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.
Damjee Hooka & Co.	Jyram Maharajau, Agent.
Samjee Padomsee	...Raysee, Agent.
Kangjee Oomersey	.. Kangjee Oomersey.
Coonjeecamaly Hadjee Noordin...	...Coonjeecamaly 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.
Kanjee Set	Rice, coir &c.
Shuther boji Set .. .	Rice, cotton, country twist &c.
Thamothiren Set ...	Rice, coir, gram &c.
Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery &c.
Isaac Set .	Piece goods &c
Shithembaram 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
Coyah ..	do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo . .	do do.
Veerapathren . .	Timber &c.
Keery Putter	Pepper, sugar &c
Kadervava	Timber &c
Wuddaken Pakeer	Rice &c
Karootha Sooboo	Rice, gram &c.
Nullacunoo Pillay	do do.
Latiff	Coir, rice &c
Coonjarthaum Cootty .	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.
Chittamcurry Coonjoo ..	Piece goods &c.
Kamethee	Oil &c.
Vengadaswarem Putter	do.
Alli Lethah . ..	Rice, coppra, coir, piece goods.
R. Appavoo Pillay . .	Wine and spirits.
T. X. Fernadez	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.

Name	Trade.	Remarks.
Hadjee Osman Junis	Piece goods, metals.	
Hadjee Abbuker Hadjee Ahmed	Do	
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons.	Do	
Hadjee Camesa Karemmamad	Do.	
Hadjee Omer Hadjee Assan	Do.	
Assan Omer	Do.	
Abdulla Sah Mahomed	Do.	
Satheca Jusape	Do.	
Ivram Appah	Do.	
G. W. Boomgardt	Wine, Spirits & preserved provisions.	
Jego Chetty Baboo	Do.	G. V. Coelho, Agent.
T. L. Gomez	Do	
Antony Joseph	Do	
P. S Pandernath Chetty	Do.	Macclean Pereira.
P. Moreira	Do.	
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 I. Croning	Do.	
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	
John Cornelius	Do.	
Yengojee Row Govinda Row	Do.	
Vytheyanathen	Timber.	
Moothuswamy Reddy	Do.	
Mytheen Pillay	Do.	
Cochoo Cootty	Do.	
Perumaul Pillay	Do.	
Soobramanyen Thiraveyem	Rice.	
Shungaralingum Iyemperumaul	Do.	
Ramalingam Chithambarem	Do.	
Veerabahoo Ananchaperumaul	Do.	
Soobien Varada Iyen	Do.	
Vengadanarayana Iyen Krishnaien.	Do.	
Sashien Ramasoobien	Do.	
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen	Do.	
Iavaien Vengoo Iyen.	Do.	
Iavian Koolathoor Iyen	Do.	
Sreekameswara Iyen Authy Iyen	Do.	
Soondralingum Pillay	Do.	
Moothoswamy Shungralingum	Do.	
Shasha Iyen	Do.	
Vegadasuriaien	Do.	
Vengoo Iyen	Do.	
Soobramony Iyen	Do.	
Boothalingam Pulpanaben	Country cloth.	
Arumookem Krishnan	Do.	
Chithambarem Perumaul	Do.	
Neelakunden Thanooven	Do.	
Sivathanoo Neelakunden	Do.	
Vengadathree Annavaien	Do.	
Rama Soobien	Do.	
Kunakathi Meerasa Ravoother	Do.	
AthamvewaPakirwamath Ravoother	Do.	
Thumby Meeran Mytheen	Do.	
Ramaswamy Pillay	Do.	
Chithambarem Arunashalem	Do.	
Kasaven Chembagem	Do.	
Saminathen Soobramanyen	Do.	
Ammanathen Sivathanooven	Do.	
Perumanl Nagalingem	Do.	
Letchmana Iyen	Do.	

Trevandrum.

Names.	Remarks.
Shasha Iyen	Country cloth.
Neelan Pillay	Do.
Vengada Sooba Iyen	Do.
Vengadaswamy Iyen	Do.
Shodalamoothu Theraveyem	Tobacco.
Shivakurunathen Arunashalem	Do.
Namaswayem Yakennaden	Do.
Poornam Iyen Pulpanaba Iyen	Do.
Shiven Shungarakumaru.	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 ... ...
,, Beypore & Calicut ..	40	20	8 ... ...
,, Tellichery & Cannanore	55	27 8 ..	11 ... ...
,, Mangalore ...	70 . .	35	13 ... ...
,, Carwar ...	80 . ..	40	16 ... ...
,, Goa ...	90	45	18 ... ...
,, Vingorla ...	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.	Passage. Deck.
Alleppey	98	15	20	4
Cochin	132	20	40	7
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222	20	50	10
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272	20	65	13
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362	25	80	16
Carwar	494	30	90	18
Goa	542	30	100	20
Vingorla	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	915	30	110	22
Uperpollium	1112	35	150	30
Masulipatam	1192			
Coconada	1292	35	160	32
Vizagapatam	1366	40	170	34
Bimlipatam	1383			
Calingapatam	1129	40	180	36
Gopalpore	1495			
Ganjam	1510			
Pooree	1561	40	190	38
False point	1621			
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" ..	C. H. Hillcoat	1,235	200
4	,, "Akola'	T M. Williams ...	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
0	,, "Ava"	C. M H Day	1,709	346
1	,, "Avagyee'	W. Britten ...	217	76
2	,, "Baghdad' .	R. J Scott	820	180
3	,, "Burmah"	J. Smith	675	200
4	,, "Busheer"	W. Loutit	539	130
5	,, "Calcutta"	F. Nailer	519	120
6	,, "Canara"	T Sanders	1,229	220
7	,, "Coconada"	A Morris ...	547	250
8	,, "Commalla'	J. C. Sharp ...	550	200
9	,, "Ethiopia"	J H Atkinson	1,311	200
0	,, "Euphrates"	J L. Sheill	500	120
1	,, "Goa" ...	F. Avern ...	1,232	220
2	,, "Himalaya'	J Henderson	910	250
3	,, "India" ...	J T Rogers	657	200
4	,, "Java"	F Cotton ...	943	200
5	,, "Khandalla	G W. Wicks, R N R.	1,318	221
6	,, "Kurrachee"	R. Johnson	317	120
7	,, "Madras	G. G. C. Stevenson	462	125
8	,, "Madura"	J. K. Gavin	1,266	300
9	,, "Mahratta'	J. James	505	130
0	,, "Malda"	J Lang	1,269	300
1	,, "Mecca'	W. E. Hutchinson	936	200
2	,, "Medina"	E. C. Russell	524	140
3	,, "Moulmein'	J. Pollock ..	220	70
4	,, "Oriental"	H. Morby ...	1,007	200
5	,, "Pachumba'	A. Grey ...	544	140
6	,, "Patna'	J. E. Withers	1,132	200
7	,, "Penang'	H. A. Guy, R.N.R	475	120
8	,, "Punjaub"	A. D. Hansard	685	200
9	,, "Puttialla"	R. Henderson	494	130
0	,, "Rajpootana"	J. T. Lewis, R.N R.	1,312	221
1	,, "Rangoon'	C. Kruse	215	400
2	, "Satara"	E. G. Flower	821	250
3	,, "Socotra"	W. Starratt	1,240	220
4	,, "Umballa"	R. L. Turner	495	130
5	,, "Vingorla"	J. Melville ...	316	120
6	,, "Sir John Lawrence" ...	J. H. Woodhouse	940	180
7	,, "Chanda"	C. C. Hutcheson	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 ..	430
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 ...	150	To Batavia ...	360
Port Said ...	406	Saigon ..	322
Ismailia	390	Hong-Kong ..	360
Suez ..	376	Shanghai	444
Aden	240	Yokohama	444
Galle ..	58	Mahe (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	234	Hong-Kong ...	216
Suez . .	226	Shanghai ...	266
Aden	144	Yokohama	266
Galle .	34	Mahé (Seychelles) ...	302
Pondicherry .	8	Mauritius and Bourbon	324
Calcutta .	48	Naples ...	270
Singapore	136		

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		

Reserved Rates.

	Cabin For one Rs	Cabin For two. Rs
To Southampton...	1,360 ..	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 Servants, 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.	Proverty.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of Works done	Remarks.
Coonemaw	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 Gazette, viz., "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.
Velianado	Changanacherry...	Velianado	St. Joseph's	Poothenpurakel Coorien Kuruvilla	Religious books.	
Alleppey	Ambalapulay	Alleppey .	Carmel	Samuel Appoo	Religious & Classical books.	
Mananam	Yetumanoor	Mananam	St. Joseph's	Rev. Fr. Cyriacus 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	Vunjioor	Moodravilasum	Pulpanaba Moodelliar	Book and Job Printing.	
Nagercoil	Augusteeswarom..	Kottar	London Mission Press			
Sagaya Street Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press...	P. C. Joseph		

I.

Table of Rates of charges for work done at the Mudravilasum 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.		
English Body.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
4 Page size ...	1	8	„	„	12	„	„	6	„	„	3	„
8 Do. ...	„	12	„	„	6	„	„	3	„	„	1	6
12 Do. ...	„	8	„	„	4	„	„	2	„	„	1	„
16 Do. ...	„	6	„	„	3	„	„	1	6	„	„	9
Pica Body.												
4 Page Size ...	2	„	„	1	[illegible]	„	„	8	„	„	4	„
8 Do. ...	1	„	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	4	„	„	2	„
12 Do. ..	„	12	8	„	[illegible]	4	„	[illegible]	8	„	1	11
16 Do. ...	„	8	„	„	4	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	1	„
Long Primer Body.												
4 Page Size ..	3	„	„	1	[illegible]	„	„	12	„	„	6	„
8 Do. .	1	8	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	6	„	„	3	„
12 Do. ..	1	„	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	4	„	„	2	„
16 Do .	„	12	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	1	„

II.

Table of charges for account Forms, Returns &c.

	For 100 copies in Long Primer body.			For 100 copies in Pica body.			For 100 copies in English body.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	
Foolscap $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet size.	2	8	„	2	„	„	1	8	„	For every 2nd
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. ...	5	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	3	„	„	[illegible] 100 copies
Do. Full Do. ..	10	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	6	„	„	[illegible] charges
Royal $\frac{1}{8}$ Do. ...	3	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	2	„	„	will be only
Do. $\frac{1}{4}$ Do. ...	6	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	4	„	„	one-fourth o
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Do. .	12	„	„	10	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	half of the 1s
Do. Full Do. ..	24	„	„	20	„	„	[illegible]	„	„	applied

EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS

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

—o—

Armstrong, Frank
Baker A G, Cottayam, Planter
Blair R Hunter, do
Bourdillon, F W, Ashamboo, do
Browne, Martin do
Brown, Peermade do
Burch, E S, do
Burrows, J do do
Caldwell, Robert, do
Callps, Robert, do
Carleton, J, Oswood.
Clark, R N, Peermade, do.
Clarke, T, Ashamboo, do
Cerneau, G Planter, Athreemallay
Cox, Rev J, Ashamboo, (Late L M S) Planter
Cox, William
Crozier, P F, Planter
Darragh, J, Alleppey, Merchant, Manufacturer of Coir Matting.
Dow, J, Merchant Alleppey
Dow, A L
Dow, R W
Egan, H, Peermade, Planter
Fraser, J., Ashamboo, do
Ferguson, K S
Ferguson, R B
Goslin, A W, of Messrs Andrew, Irvine & Co., Merchants, Alleppey.
Grant, A, Ashamboo Planter
Greenland, F, Merchant, Alleppey
Hawksworth, J M, Civil Engineer
Horne, C E, Merchant, Alleppey
Harley, Rev H, Quilon
Hinton, N I
Mackey E Denny, Planter
Marshall, T R.
MacLenan, G, Ashamboo
Macauly, R
McCauly, C
McLauchlan, G M
Miller, T, Ashamboo, Planter
Miller W B, Ashamboo, do
Moncur, J R, Ashamboo, do
Montclair, A, Planter Athreemallay
Morris, R Planter
Orr, G D
Prince, I H
Parker, F M, Peermade Planter
Ritchie, J Athreemallay, do
Richardson R, do
Richardson, F G, Cottayam do
Sanderson, Planter
Shand, F Ashamboo, do
Sargent, L H do
Shaw, F Athreemallay do
Sinclair John C, do
Thornhill G T, Ashamboo do
Tod H Newman, Peermade Planter
Turner A W do
Williams A C, (a) Ashamboo do
Yeaton, 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.)

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Honorable Goday Narrain Gajapathi Row.
„ J. G. Coleman.
„ Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor.

SECRETARIAT.

PUBLIC &c. DEPARTMENTS.

Honorable D. F. Carmichael ...Chief Secretary.
John Sturrock Esquire ... ...Under do.

JUDICIAL & LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

W. M. Scharlieb Esquire, Barrister-at-Law...Asst. Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C. G. Master Esquire, Barrister-at-law .. Secretary.
J. H. Garstin Esquire ... . Addl. do. (Famine.)
L. A. Campbell Esquire . .. Under do.
G. Stokes Esquire (Bom. C. S.) Temporary Addl. Under Secy. (Famine.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel James Michael C. S. I Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel E. A Foord R. I. . Secretary
Lt. Col J. H M. Shaw Stewart . Joint Secy Railway Branch.
Lt. Col J. Mullins R I Chief Engineer for Irrigation & Joint Secretary.
Col W. T F. Farewell S. C Officiating do. do
Major Alexander DeCourcey 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 I. N ...Private Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

G. Thornhill Esquire, C. S. I 1st Member (on leave)
Honorable R. A. Dalyell 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. Leman „ ...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.
C. 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. Mc. Iver	„ Acting	Asst. do. do.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Honorable Sir Walter [illegible] . Kt Chief Justice (on leave)
Lewis [illegible] Acting „
James [illegible] Judge (on leave.)
J R [illegible]
T. M Busteed 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			.. Kurnool.
J. Hope	„	Acting	.. Chengleput.
C. G Plumer	„		North Arcot.
O. B. Irvine	„		. South. „
A. C. Burnell	„		. 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,

MAHA RAJAH OF COCHIN

(Born 11th May 1835.)

Ascended the Musnud 28th March 1864.

BROTHER OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness

VEERACARALA WURMAH,

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

(Born 30th August 1816)

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 1848)

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 RAVEL 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 Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Born 12th September 1865)

Eleventh Prince of Cochin
Fourth Son of His Highness Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coomjee Amah Tambooran
(Born 18th November 1865)

Twelfth Prince of Cochin
Third Son of His Highness Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 29th November 1865)

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin
Third Son of His Highness Second Aunt
Her Highness Coomjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Born 27th February 1866)

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin
Eldest Son of His Highness Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Born 20th June 1868)

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin
Fourth Son of His Highness Cousin
Her Highness Coomjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Born 31st October 1869)

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin
Second Son of His Highness Second Aunt
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Born 29th April 1870)

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin
Second Son of His Highness Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
(Born 15th July 1870)

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest 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 Aunt
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 Pilia 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 Pilian 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 12th 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 Cheirna 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, P. A	..	DEWAN PESHCAR.
Francis Rice	...	Secretary to the Dewan
Rengappachariar	.	. Dalwaye
E. Ittoothra Warrier		Huzzoor Sheristadar
Joachim F. Augustus		Manager
Krishna Menone	...	Walha Sumprethy
Uluthra Warrier		Head Rayasom
Cochu Pillay Menone	.	Commercial Accountant.
Ittoonny Ravee Punikar	.	. Treasurer

(Subordinate to the Huzzoor are 7 Districts.)

R. White .. . English 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 M. A		..Assistant Do.

—o—

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

S. Sivarama Pillay	Master, Trichoor.
——— ...	Do. Wadakancherry.
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 ...	. Cannanore.
Venkata Rao ..	Moogoondapoorom
M. Narayana Menon	Trichoor.
Paramasura Iyen	Tallapilly
Chundra Shekera Iyen	Chittoor.

COURTS OF LAW.

Appeal Court of Cochin (at Ernacollum.)

V. Subramanya Pillay, B. L. ... ..1st Judge.
S. Locke, Barristar-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.
Atchootha 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 Cardamom Hills.
John Carlos . .. Clerk in charge of the Sirkar Ports.
P. R. 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.

VACCINATION.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government,
General Superintendent.

The Establishment consists of 8 Vaccinators divided into 2 Classes

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H. W. Hudson
Engineer.

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

SIRCAR PRINTING PRESS

Francis Rice.
In Charge of the Press.

TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOWS.

From	Eng. miles.	
Caroopadanah		
Caroovanoor ..	...10½	On the high road from Cochin to Paulghaut
Trichoor ...	...10	
Putticaud ...	... 8⅝	
Kakaad	...14½	..Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichoor
Bolinjamparah...	...	On the high road from Paulghaut to Pulachy.
Wadakanchery	...	...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 Warrier	...Nazir Do. do.
Mark A. Patel	...Tahsildar, 2nd Class Magistrate, Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Money Order Agent, Marriage Registrar, and Officer in charge of the Jail.
V. Kannen Nayr	.. Government Pleader.
R. Gayathri Pattar	. Pleader.
D. R. 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.
Ghonsebeg ...	...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.
Egesippe Pinto ...	... }

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

B. Frank	.. Superintendent of Customs
Ramaswamyer ..	.. 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 Offig. Supt. of Tels. ..Malabar Coast Division.
H. R. 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.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Church of England.

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

Protestant Boys' School.

A. F. Scaly... ... ...Manager.
K. R. Thoman .. ..Head Master.

Protestant Girls' School

A. F. Sealy... ... .Manager.
Miss F. D'Albedyhll .. . ..Superintendent.
Miss Catherine Prince ... . Head Teacher.
Miss Rose Pedro ... ...Second Teacher.

Vicar Apostolic of Malabar.

Rev Fr. Cherubim, O. C. D. Missionary Apostolic, Offig. in the Town of Cochin.
Rev. Francis D'Costa } Assistants
Rev. Fr M. Fernandez }
Rev. J. Fonceca D'Almeida .. Vicar of the Church at Vypeen.

Bishopric of Cochin.

Revd Sebn da Peid Fahio ..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'Coutho	...	Sub-Accountant.

MERCANTILE FIRMS.

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Volkart Brothers	J Steiner, Agent
Pearce Leslie & Co	D S. Gilkison, Partner
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Dassabhoy Merwanjee & Co	H Pancha
J. F Perreira & Co	J F Perreira
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O. C. Ganapathy	...Opendra Chetty Ganapathy.
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Geo. Brunton .	. C. B. Sparrow.
P. Marcar ..	...P. M. Marcar.

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Damjee Ooka & Co.
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Hadjee Issa Sala Mahamad.
Hadjee Kassim Hadjee Abdoolatiff.
Moosa Hadjee Hamad.
Mooljee Jetta & Co.
Samjee Padamjee.
Spitteler & Co.

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Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

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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.

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Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

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

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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 Leslie & Co.—Agents.

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

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Board of Directors.
John Frederick Perreira
G. S. Rungan
E. F. Pereira.
Dewjee Bhimjee.
S. Peddoo Naidoo.
J. F. Perreira, Honorary Secretary.

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George Brunton, M. I. C. E. ...W Brunton & 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
I Massillamoney Pillay ... 1st Class Hospital Asst

[illegible] Friend-in-need Society.

MANAGING COMMITTEE

J. H. Aspinwall
A F. Scaly
C. B. Sparrow
J Govinda Menon
R Oughterson—Honorary Secretary and Treasurer

[illegible] Press (Limited.)

Rohde
A. Jung
Fernandez
} Directors.

[illegible] Library & Reading Room.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

J H. Aspinwall	President.
[illegible]	D M Cruickshank.
B. Sparrow	T C D. Rozario
H. Bartlett	W E Clarke
F Scaly	E. H Stonehewer

H. M. Walker—Honorary Secretary
M A. Patel —Honorary Treasurer.
A D'Costa Librarian

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

ST. FRANCIS CONFERENCE—COCHIN.

Vieyra	President
A. D'Silva ...	Vice President.
Beale	..Secretary
A Perreira ..	Treasurer

Department Public Works, Cochin.

J. Grimes ... ...Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.
S. Asscervatham Pillay ...Talook Overseer.
I C Rama Iyer .. ...Draughtsman.

Municipal Commissioners for the town of Cochin and its Suburbs.

W. Logan... .. ...Collector of Malabar and President.
J H. Aspinwall ... ...Vice President.
Mark Antony Patel. Hadjee Issa Sally Mahomed.
Benedict Frank. Eddavalathe Kunhi Ahmod.
George Brunton, M. I. 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.
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Proprietors- -Cochin Mercantile Press Company "Limited."
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PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, TRAVANCORE.

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

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets 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 Punchayets.

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

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 Chingum, 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 Menum, 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 Coombhum, 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 November*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the three Sessions 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 Chittray, 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 Aurany, 1041, (*2nd September*, 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Amending the Regulation of 1036.

Enacted on the 27th Chittray, 1041, (*8th May*, 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs 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 Sadr Court of Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carcadaqum 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 unauthorized lotteries.

Enacted on the *30th Meenum* 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 *19th 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 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 16th day of Edarom 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 cog nizance as hitherto of cases of contempt of Court by whomsoever committed.

7. The special arrangements herein made are not intende de 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 Proclamtion 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.

	Station.
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 $\frac{16\text{th Edavom 1050.}}{28\text{th May 1875.}}$ 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.

† *Note*—Printed forms will be supplied.

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 Bangby 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 1*st 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. 1405, 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, & applicable to particular Countries
	Annas	
United Kingdom	8	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 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 (NOTE —The Company's present charge is an *ad valorem* rate of 2 per cent which does not include Marine or other Insurance) 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 that Company's Office 122, Leadenhall Street London E C The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to India are, however published in the British Post Office 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 means of information about the transmission of parcels
Ceylon	8	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
Germany Austria Hungary	8	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
Denmark	8	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
Sweden Norway Switzerland	8	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
France The Netherlands (Holland) Belgium	8	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 tolas) of the contents and should if possible be written in the French language* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss

(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 cover ing insecurely tied with string friction 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..	Only one declaration as above described is required.
Ceylon ...	
Germany	
Anstria-Hungary	
Denmark ...	
Sweden	A second or duplicate declaration is also required.
Norway	
Switzerland	
France	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.
The Netherlands (Holland)	
Belgium	

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. R. 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 (10 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.

No. 1070.—British India having been admitted to the General Postal Union, with effect from the 1st July 1876, the Governer-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 ½ 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.			
Viâ Brindisi.			2½
Viâ Southampton.			1½
To Aden, Malta and Gibraltar			1½
To any country belonging to the Union not coming under the foregoing heads			1½

2. The higher rates thus prescribed for correspondence sent *viâ* 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, "Printied 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 prices.

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.	EACH LETTER Pre payment of ordinary letters optional The registration fee as well as the postage must in all cases of registration be prepaid in full by stamps		PRINTED PAPERS LEGAL & COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS & PATTERNS Pre payment compulsory Maximum Weight of any packet of papers or Documents 2 lbs & of patterns 8 ozs	
Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified it is always *by British Packet*, i e , P & O Co Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent *via* Bombay or from Aden in the case of correspondence posted at Aden The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the country or office to which the mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office.	Per	Registration Fee	Each newspaper Per 4 ozs	Each packet of printed papers Per 2 ozs
	As	As	As	As.
Aden	1	4	1	1½
Africa—Spanish possessions on Northern Coast of—See Spain				
Algeria—See France				
Austria (including Hungary)—				
via Brindisi through *Italy*	5	4	1	1½
via Trieste	5	4	1	1½
Azores—See Portugal				
Balearice Islands—See Spain.				
Belgium—				
via Brindisi through *Germany* ..	5	4	1	1½
via Brindisi through *Italy* . .	5	4	1	1½
Canary Islands—Same as for Spain, and also the following .				
via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*.	6	4	2	2½
via Southampton through the *United Kingdom*	5	4	1	1½
Denmark—				
via Brindisi through *Germany* ..	5	4	1	1½
Egypt—				
Through British Offices at *Suez* or *Alexandria*	5	4	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only—				
By French packet through *Agent on board*. .	5	4	1	1½
Faroe Islands—				
via Brindisi through *Germany*	5	4	1	1½

	As.	As.	As.	As.
Finland—Grand Duchy of—See Russia..				
France—				
via Brindisi through French Office, *Modane*				1½
via Marseilles through French Office, *Alexandria*				1½
Additional route from Aden only—				
By French packet through *Agent on board*				
French Colonies, *viz*:				
In America—				
French Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies, Martinique, Miquelon and St. Pierre				
In Asia and Oceania—				
Marquises Islands, New Caledonia and dependencies, Saigon, Tahiti and the Archipelago under French protectorate.				
via Calcutta or Madras, or from Aden by French packet through *Agent on board*				
In East Africa				
Mayotte and Dependencies—				
via Bombay through *Aden* and thence by Zanzibar line				1½
Reunion and St. Marie in Madagascar—				
via Bombay and Aden and thence by French packet through *Agent on board.*				1½
In West Africa.				
Senegal and Dependencies—				
via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*				2½
via Southampton through the *United Kingdom*				
Germany—				
via Brindisi				1½
Gibraltar				1½
Greece—				
Through British Post Office, *Alexandria.*				
Additional route from Aden only—				
By French packet through *Agent on board*				1½
Holland—See Netherlands				
Hungary—See Austria				
Iceland—				

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

	As.	As.	As.	As.
via Marseilles through French Office, *Alexandria*	5	4	1	1½
via Gibraltar	5	1	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only—				
By French packet through *Agent on board*	5	4	1	1½
Sweden--				
via Brindisi through *Germany*	5	4	1	1½
Switzerland—				
via Brindisi through *Italy* ...				1½
Turkey —				
Through British Post Office *Alexandria*	5	4	1	1½
United Kingdom—				
via Brindisi	6	4		9½
via Southampton ..		4		1½
United States of America—				
via Brindisi through *United Kingdom*...	6	4	2	2½
via Southampton through *United Kingdom*	5	4	1	1½
via Bombay and Hong-Kong	5	4	1	1½
via 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.

Rates of Postage on Letters.

Not exceeding in weight	Postage. Fs.	Ck.	Ca.
½ Tolah	,,	1	,,
1 do.	,,	2	,,
1½ do.	,,	3	,,
2 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.

TABLE No. 2.

Rates of Postage on Newspapers.

Not exceeding in weight	Postage. Fs.	Ck.	Ca.
10 Tolahs	,,	1	,,
20 do.	,,	2	,,
30 do.	,,	3	,,
10 do.	1	,,	,,

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

TABLE No. 3

Rates of Postage on Books.

Not exceeding in weight	Postage.
10 Tolahs.	
20 do. ..	
30 do. ..	
40 do. ..	
50 do ..	
100 do ..	
150 do. ...	
200 do. ...	10

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

TABLE No. 4.

Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.

Not exceeding in weight	For distance								
	Not exceeding 30 miles			Not exceeding 100 miles			Exceeding 100 miles		
	Fans	Chks	Cash	Fans	Chks	Cash	Fans	Chks	Cash
20 Tolahs ..	,,	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 picked 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, $\frac{27th\ Dhanoo,\ 1041.}{9th\ January\ 1866.}$

SIRCAR TAPPAL STATIONS.

From	*To*	*No. of Miles.*
Thovalla ..	.. Vadasherry	6
Vadasherry ..	.. Poothapandy	5
Ditto ..	.. Kottaur	2½
Kottaur ..	Soochindrum	3
Soochindrum	.. Mahathanapoorum ..	7
Vadasherry ..	.. Palpanabapoorum	10
Pulpanabapoorum	.. Errancel	3
Ditto ..	. Carringul	6
Ditto ..	.. Coolithoray	9¾
Errancel ..	.. Colachel	4½
Coolithoray ..	. Tengapatnum	6
Ditto ..	.. Tirroovataur	4
Ditto ..	.. Parachalay	4
Ditto ..	.. Neyattunkarray	10
Neyattunkarray	.. Poovaur	6
Ditto ..	. Nemum	7
Ditto ..	.. Trevandrum	11½
Trevandrum	. Calacootum	10
Calacootum ..	. Sherangheel	11½
Sherangheel	. Vamanapoorum	11
Ditto ..	. Vettiyoor	5
Ditto. ..	. Vurkalay	11
Vurkalay ..	. Parroor	8
Parroor ..	. Quilon	7
Quilon ..	. Kottarakaray	15
Kottarakaray	. Puthnapoorum	11
Puthnapoorum	. Addoor	10
Addoor ..	. Pullikel	14
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
Nadoovengaud	. Ponmoody	24
Ditto ..	. Trevandrum	12
Arrianaud ..	. Katakadai	7

	From	To	No. of Miles.
Cottayam Inspector's Range.	Quilon ..	Shavaiay	8½
	Shavaiay ..	Padmanicoolungaray ..	7
	Padanairicoolungaiay	Krishnapooium	8
	Krishnapooium ..	Aripaud	11
	Aripaud	.. Ambalapoolay	12
	Ambalapoolay	.. Alleppey	8
	Ditto ..	.. Poolincoonnoo	8
	Krishnapoorum ..	Mavelhkaiay	7½
	Mavellicarrav ..	Tiioovella	11
	Tiroovella	.. Changanacherry	6
	Changanacherry ..	Cottayam	12
	Cottayam	.. Canjerrappully	21
	Canjerrappully ..	.. Peermade	23
	Mavellicarray	.. Chenganoor	6
	Chenganoor . ..	.. Arramola	6
	Puthunumthittay ..	.. Conyoor	7
	Arramola	.. Puthunumthittay ..	8
Shertallay Inspector's Range.	Alleppey	Kalavoor	7
	Kalavoor	Shertallay	6¾
	Shertallay . ..	.. Vycome	7
	Shertallay	.. Areecootty	12
	Vycome	.. Theckomparavoor ..	7
	Theckemparavoor ..	Chalickavattum	10
	Chalickavattum ..	. Varapulav	7¼
	Varapulay . ..	Paravooi ..	6
	Piravoor	.. Tiruvalooi ..	6
	Tiuvalooi	.. Parumbavoor	12
	Do.	.. Alwaye	5
	Parumbavooi ..	.. Moovathoopulay	12
	Moovathoopulay ..	.. Kedungoor ..	22
	Kedungoor	Pallah ..	8
	Pallah . ..	Thodoopulay ..	15
	Kedungoor	.. Yethoomanoor ..	5
	Yethoomanoor ..	Vycome	16
	Ditto	.. Cottayam	8

—o—

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.
Comaragom	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 Karuvapudantha 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 Canoes.

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 or Carriage used for the Transit, without having paid his fare.* *Table I.

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 ¼ 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 single Passenger or a group of Passengers, not 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.

* 8 fares for a Carriage.

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 the Transit.†

† Table IV.

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 puplic Auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, Passengers should be at the respective stations 30 minutes before the departure of the Transit.‡

‡ Table IV.

Parcels.

23. Big and heavy Parcels as well as small ones, will be 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 III.

† 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 Huzzoor Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance.	Rates from Trevandrum. To	Fanams.	Chuckrams		Rates from station to station.	Distance from one place to another.	Fare per passenger Fans.	Chks.	Remark.
Miles.						Miles.			
24	Cheroonirkadavoo*	1	1	From Alleppey to Cottayam, the distance is 12 miles; passage fare, Fanam 1. (Branch Transit.)	Trevandrum.	„	„	„	Thus the total distance of the
28	Nadayarai.	2	1		Cheroonirkadavoo. *	24	1	1	line is 195 miles, and the fare
40	Quilon.	3	„		Nadayarai.	4	1	„	per Passenger for the whole line
81	Ambalapoola.	6	[illegible]		Quilon.	12	„	3	is Rupees 2.
90	Alleppey.	6	[illegible]		Ambalapoola.	41	3	„	* There is no station at
114	Vycome.	[illegible]	[illegible]		Alleppey.	9	„	2	Cheroonirkadavoo.
129	Cochin.	9	2		Vycome.	24	1	1	
154	Caroovoopadantha	10	2		Cochin.	15	1	3	
175	Trichoor.	12	1		Caroovoopadantha.	25	1	„	
195	Shoranoor.	14	„		Trichoor.	21	1	3	
					Shoranoor	20	1	3	

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.*	
	Rns	Ch	Rns	Ch	Rns	Ch	Rns	Ch	Rns	Ch	Rns	Ch	Rns	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		1		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 „
Cottayam	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 3 „ „ 10 „
Cochin	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 1 „ „ 8 „
Caroovoopadantha ..	6 „ „ Noon „ 3 „ „ 8 „
Trichoor . . .	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 3 „ „ 10 „
Shoranoor	6 „ „ 9 „ „ Noon „ 4 „

TABLE IV.

Shows the time when different Transits depart from, or arrive at the stations.

(The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.)

Distance from Station to Station.			* (A)				‡ (B)			
Miles.	Stations.		Departure.		Arrival.		Departure.		Arrival.	
			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M	P. M.	A. M	P. M.
	Trevandrum.		...	8–0	...	...	..	..	..	...
20	Nadayara.	(b)	4–10	...	4–0	...	...	10–10	..	10–0
12	Quilon.	(a)	...	3–0	10–0	...	...	6–0	10–0	...
41	Ambalapoolay.	(b)	6–10	...	6–0	...	...	6–10	...	6–0
9	Alleppey.	(a)	...	6–0	10–0	...	...	3–0	...	2–0
24	Vycome.	(b)	3–10	...	3–0	...	3–10	..	3–0	...
15	Cochin.	(a)	...	8–0	...	2–0	...	8–0	6–0	...
25	Caroovoopadantha	(a)	Noon	..	6–0	...	...	8–0	6–0	.
21	Trichoor.		...	8–0	...	6–0	...	10–0	...	8–0
20	Shoranoor.		...	3–0	..	...	...	2–0	..	...

If by any accident (A) or (B) fails to reach the stations marked (a) before the time appointed for departure, the Transit thence will be nevertheless despatched at the appointed time.

No time for meals &c. will be allowed for Passengers at stations marked (b).

Branch Transit 12 Miles.		A. M	P. M.
Alleppey	Dep.		11–0
	Arr.	6–0	...
Cottayam...	Dep.		11–0
	Arr.	6–0	...

* (A) Stands for the Transit from Trevandrum to Shoranoor.

‡ (B) Stands for the Transit from Shoranoor to Trevandrum.

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

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and vice versa.						From Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum and vice versa.						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit..	20	„	„	25	„	„	10	„	„	12	8	„	
To Natives for a whole Transit (Spring Bandy.)	12	8	„	15	„	„	7	8	„	10	8	„	
Do. Do. for a whole Transit in Theppukutty Bandy.	10	„	„	„	„	„	6	„	„	8	8	„	
Do. Do. for a single passenger...	1	„	„	1	8	„	„	8	6	1	„	„	
For a single passenger to the mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trevandrum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	at the rate of 3 Pies per mile.
Parcels–for every 25 lbs or 1 Maund	„	8	„	„	„	„	„	6	„	„	„	„	

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

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and vice versa.						From Tinnevelly and from Trevandrum to Oliganacharry.						From Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and vice versa.						Remarks.
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	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	12	8	0	7	2	0	9	0	0	
Whole second Class for Europeans	15	2	0	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whole first class Bandy for Natives... ..	15	2	0	20	2	0	7	10	0	10	2	0	7	10	0	4	2	0	6	2	0	
Passengers each...	2	0	6	2	8	6	1	0	6	1	4	6	1	0	6	0	8	6	0	0	0	
For Parcels of 25 lbs equal to 1 Maund...	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	

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

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

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly & Trevandrum to Oliganacharry.						From Oliganacharry to Trevandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
t Class Bandy for Europeans .	20	4	„	25	4	„	10	4	„	12	8	„	12	8	„	
d Do. do do. ..	15	2	„	20	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
; Do. do for Natives	15	2	„	20	2	„	7	10	„	10	2	„	7	10	„	
r each Native passenger ..	2	„	6	2	8	6	1	„	6	1	4	6	1	„	6	
rcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund	„	8	„	„	..	„	„	6	„	„	„	„	„	6	„	
r the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Trevandrum.	.			.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	..	At 6 Pies per mile.
r the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly .	..	..	.	...	.	...	..	.		..	.	.	...	..	..	At 5 Pies per mile.

Bullock Transit across the Wurkullay Barrier.

The following is the Scale of Charges :—

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

Directions for Vessels arriving at Alleppey.

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 simular 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 ALLEPPEY.

Directions for Ships bound from the Southward, the Bay of Bengal, or Coromandel 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 (68° 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 E. 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 Tinnevelly. 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 or CAPE COMORIN by the great Trigonometrical survey is in Lat. 8° 4′ N. Long. 77° 36′ 45″ E. Lieuts. Hethersay, Powel and Selly, late Indian Navy and Mr. Franklin R. N., place it 4 miles further Westward viz.: 77° 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. ¼ 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 Ghaut 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 5 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. ¼ N. distance 2¼ miles. Adunda Islet on the same bearing, distance 1½ miles and Kotah Islet N. by W. ¼ W. a little over 1¾ 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° 5′ 30″ N. Long. 77° 16′ 20″ E. Cuddeaputnum Point is steep and like the neighbouring shore has a red appearance.

COLACHIL 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° 10′ 45″ N. Long. 77° 13′ 30″ E. The anchorage in the roads is in from 8 to 8½ 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.

TENGAPATNUM—About 5 miles N. W. by W. from Colachel is the town of Tengapatnum Lat. 8° 13′ 30″ Long. 77° 10′ E Off the mouth of the river (south of it) is the Island of Innyelpan-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 RUTTRA 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.

TRIVANDRUM or TIRUVANANTAPOORUM. The seat of the Government and Capital of the Kingdom of Travancore is about 2½ miles East from Shunggoomoogum 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° 30′ 35′ N. and Long. 77° 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.

ANJENGO or UNCHE TYNKEL. The Fort is in Lat. 8° 39′ 40″ N. and Long. 76° 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 burid 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 Cocoanut 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 Wurkulla 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 Tnoor 18 miles distant, as during the S. W. Monsoon cargo boats go to that point on the Madras Railway The Wurkulla Cliffs are now being tunnelled through, and will, when completed connect this water communication with Trevandrum from whence there is a canal to Wurkulla, 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 breath, 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° 53′ 30′ N. Long. 76° 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 Ivoker 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 *west* of the Quilon Reef and became a total wreck It was said a leadsman was in the chains & 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° 21′ 25″ N. Long 76° 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 3¼ miles North from Alleppey Lat. 9° 32′ 33″ North Long. 76° 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 pa-'rallel 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′ 23′ N; a Red Buoy in 5 fathoms off the Town of Ambalapolay marks the anchorage The Alleppey Light House bears from the Buoy North ½ East by compass, distant 6½ 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 6½ 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 roads to seek shelter at Narakal 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 9–10 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 registerd.

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.

Huzzoor 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. Length.	Thickness.	Capacity.	Name of License holder.	No. of Crew.	Names of Do.

SCHEDULE.

Boat hire for taking Cargo.

To Barques, Ships and Steamers.

		Rh.	C.	
I	Coffee in boxes weighing between 2 and 3 Cwt.			per box.
II	Do. in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 Cwt.			„ 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...			Ton.
	The above rates in regard to Native Vessels to be increased by ¼ for ship &c.....			
XI	Landing general Cargo from ship &c.....	10	8	„ 14 Cwt.
XII	Do. do. do. from Native Vessels..			„ Do.
XIII	Landing general Cargo in return boats ¼ of the above rate.....			
XIV	Passengers.....		¼ „	per head.
XV	Boat hire for a full day	56	„	

BOAT RULES.

For the Port of Alleppey, Sanctioned by His Highness the Maha 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 vessell 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 Malayalum 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 15 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 15 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 15 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

Huzzoor 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 1871 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,
187 *Signature of Master Attendant*

C.

Schedule of Boat Hire for the Port of Alleppey.

No.	Articles.	Boat-hire. Rs.	Ch.	Ca.	
1	Cocoanuts per 1,000 with Husk	1	8	„	Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays or beyond the hours specified in rule 16 during ordinary days.
2	Do. Do. without Do.	„	15	„	
3	Copra	„	8	„	
4	Ginger				
5	Turmeric				
6	Wheat and other grains				
	per Candy				
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	„	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 Leaguer	1	„	„	
27	Do. in bulk, per Boat	1	7	„	
28	Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing	1	2	„	
29	Shipping Planks, per Corge	1	„	„	
30	Do. Do. Double, Do.	2	„	„	
31	Do. Timber Logs, per Candy	„	4	„	

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,
Dewan.

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 ATTENDANT.

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,
Dewan

Huzzoor Cutcherry,
28th June 1876.
16th Auny 1051.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOM CHOWKEYS.

Supt's. Ranges.	*Chowkey.*
Arambooly	Arambooly.
	Poonacoolum.
	Alavakara.
	Unjegramum.
Colachel	Manacoody.
	Colachel.
	Puttanum.
	Pooar.
	Villinjum.
Tangacherry (or Quilon)..	Poonthoray.
	Anjengo.
	Paravoor.
	Tangacherry.
	Kayencolum.
Alleppey	Alleppey.
	Katoor.
Areecootty	Manakodum.
	Areecootty.
	Velloothooly.
	Kundanaad.
	Chathanaad.
	Varaupulay.
	Monumbom or *Palliport.*
	Bagawathekota.
	Ramaswerumkota.
	Eddapully.
Arienkavoo	Achenkovil
	Kolathoorpula.
	Arienkavoo.

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

RULES REGARDING HIRE OF MARACAN AND ROWERS.

WHEREAS the rates at which Rowers 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 Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile. 6 Cash=	0 2
Do. do. of empty do. for do.... 3 Cash=	0 1
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat per day.....$2\frac{1}{2}$ Fan.=	5 7
If Rowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be paid Batta at the rate every day of ... . 1 Fan.=	2 2

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

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW.

DEWAN.

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

	Distance	Hire of a Rower 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 loaded & returning with out Boat	
	Miles	Single hire		Double hire		One & a half hire		One & a hire.	
		Chs	Ca	Chs.	Ca	Chs	Ca	Chs	Ca
From TREVANDRUM *to*									
Anjengo ...	19	7	2	14	4	10	11	8	11
Coltotum ...	22	8	4	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	1
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
Arcepaud .	30	11	1	22	8	16	11	14	1
Mavelikaray ...	25	9	6	18	12	14	1	11	11
Thirconapolay . .	28	10	8	21	,,	15	12	13	2
Karumady ...	37	13	11	27	12	20	13	17	5
Ambalapolay ...	38	14	1	28	8	21	6	17	13
Alleppey... ...	49	18	6	36	12	27	9	22	15
Arecaud	53	19	14	39	12	29	15	24	13
Cottayam ...	61	21	,,	18	,,	36	,,	30	,,
Sheratallay ...	66	24	12	19	8	37	2	30	15
Vycome	74	27	12	55	8	11	10	34	11
Areecootty ...	80	30	,,	60	,,	15	,,	37	8
Cochin	88	33	,,	66	,,	49	8	11	4
Alwaye	108	10	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10
Paroor	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10
Carupadana ...	130	48	12	97	8	73	2	60	15
Pathanapoorum...	33	12	6	24	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
,, Mavelikaray to Alleppey	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5

From Coltotum to Edava via the Vurkalay Hills 6 Miles.

,, Shernee Kadavoo cross the Hill to Nadayara 1 Do.

,, Nadayara to Paravoor 4 Do.

,, Vurkalay 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 4½ 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 mile, 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 mile, 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 dâk 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 were 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 6¼ Chuckrums 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.
TREVANDRUM, 15th DEC., 1864.

REGULATION II OF $\frac{1040}{1864\text{–}65}$

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 Malayalim, 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 discretional 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-forths 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 purchase 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 hereunder written and delineated in the Map of survey hereto annexed, to be holden by the grantee, subject to the following conditions :—

1. A tax of three-fourths of a Queen's Rupee will be payable to the Sircar annually on every acre of land sold. The tax shall remain unaltered till the year 1067 M. E. / 1891 M. A. D. 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. 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 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	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 Ashamboo range of Hills, the drainage of which flows into the Parayalar, which is the Eastern tributary of the Coolithoray river.

T. MADAVA ROW,
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 Tinnevelly 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 ROW,
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 $\frac{17\text{th August }10}{1\text{st July }18}$

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 Peermade range of Hill Lolding 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 Cutcherries 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 Audy 1052. 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 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 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 $\frac{\text{1st Eddavom 1050}}{\text{13th May 1875}}$ 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 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 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 $\frac{\text{28th Madom 1050.}}{\text{9th May 1875}}$ 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 1052. / 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.

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 Alpasi, 1044 / 29th October, 1868 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 1871.

N° 4873
R. 1811

Huzzoor 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 thence-forth 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 tope 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* 11*th Alpasi* 1053 *corresponding with the* 26*th 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, husks 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 inconvenience 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 carcases from roads or from private premises.

(g) To prevent glandered 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 കൊല്ലൻകുളം

Valoothakautkolum വഴുതക്കാട്ട് കുളം

Authuvarampukolum at Challay ആറുവരമ്പു കുളം

and 3 out of the group of reservours 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,
Dewan

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 conterminous 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 Challay Division, the Tycaud Division, the Pettah Division, and the Sreevarahom Division.

BOUNDARIES.

Fort Division—Bounded on all sides by the Fort.

Challay 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 Wertern Fort Gate to Shangoomoogom, on the East by the Mam 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 Shangoomoogom, 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 to be 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.

Huzzoor 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.
Palpanabapuram or Southern...	Palpanabapuram.	Thovaulah	Poothapaundy.
		Agastheesuram	Shosheendrum.
		Erraneel	Erraneel.
		Kulculam	Palpanabapuram.
		Velavancode	Coolethoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray.
		Trevandrum	Trevandrum.
		Neddoovengaad	Neddoovengaad.
		Sherangheel	Sherangheel.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunattoor	Kunattoor.
		Karunagapully	Pudnaircolunkaray
		Kartigapully	Arrepaud.
		Mavellikaray	Mavellikaray.
		Chenganoor	Chenganoor.
		Tiruvella	Tiruvella.
		Ambalapuley	Ambalapuley.
		Kotaurakaray	Kotaurakaray.
		Pathnavaram	Pathnavaram.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Shertallay or Northern .. .	Shertallay.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vyekam	Vyekam.
		Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor.
		Cottayam	Theroonakaray.
		Changanacherry	Changanacherry.
		Meenachel	Palah.
		Mooauttoopulay	Mooauttupulay.
		Thodoovulley	Karicode.
		Kunattoonaad	Perroombavoor.
		Aulangaad	Tiruwaloor.
		Paravoor	Cunnencolankara.

JURISDICTIONS OF THE ZILLAH AND MOONSIFF COURTS.

District or Zillah Courts.	Moonsiff Courts subordinate to each Zillah.	Kelvies, Adigaroms, Proverthies or Maniams in each District comprising Jurisdiction of the Zillah and Moonsiff Courts.
Pulpanabapoorom...	Wuddashairy	Agastheesuram, Thair, Shucheendrum, Kottaur & Padiyapadagah Kelvi in the Agastheesuram District.
	Pulpanabapoorom	All the Adigaroms in the Kulcolum and Eraneel Districts.
	Nagercoil, Additional	All the Kelvies in the Thovaulah District & Padiyapadagah Kelvi in the Agastheesuram District.
Trevandrum..	Parashallay	All the Adigaroms in the Velavancode District; & Neyattankaray, Vellapil, Parashallay, Kunnathookal Kollyil, Coolathoor, & Perookadavilah in the Neyattankaray District.
	Trevandrum	Nellamun, Oolloor, Coolathoor, Pallipuram, Kalayecoodum, and Tiruvnookel in the Trevandrum District.
	Do. Additional.	Vunjoor, Palcoolangara, Pattom, & Vattoorkavoo in the Trevandrum District; and Naimom Kottookal, & Marookil in the Neyattankaray District.
	Parapencode	All the Adigaroms in the Sherangeel and Neddoovengaud Districts.
Quilon.	Quilon	All the Proverthies in the Quilon District, & Thayvelakaray, & Shavaray in the Karanagapally District.
	Do. Additional	
	Krishnapurum	Karanagapally, Koolashaikarapooram, Puthoopally, Krishnapuram, Thalavah, and Punmonah in the Karanagapally District: Panthalam vadakkikara, Panthalam thekkikara, Thamaraculom, Pallikel, and Thekkikara in the Mavellikaray District, and Pathoor in the Kartigapally District.
	Do. Additional	
	Kotaurakaray	All the Proverthies in the Kotaurakaray, Pathanapuram, and Kunattoor Districts.
	Shencottah	All the Maniams in the Shencottah District.
	Tiroovellah	All the Proverthies in the Tiruvellah and Chengannoor Districts.
	Areepaud	Kartigapally, Auriad, Keericaud, Charpaud, Palligaud, Moothookolom, Kelakakarah, Kumarapuram and Thirckoonnapulay in the Kartigapolly District and Mavellikaray, Kannamongalom, Noornaud and Aulaw in the Mavellikaray District.
Alleppey...	Alleppey,	Alleppey, Kynukari, Neddoomudy, Pulinkoonnoo, and Kavalam in the Ambalapulay District; and
	Do. Additional	Ariad Mararikolom, Thanecmoockom, Sherttalay, and Vayalar in the Sherttalay District.
	Ambalapulay	All the Proverthies in the Charganacherry District & Ambalapulay, Chembockoolam, Thalavady
	Vykam	Kolimookkoo, Thagali, Poracaud, & Kuroomady in the Ambalapulay District.
	Do. Additional	All the Proverthies in the Vykam District; & Arroor, & Thooraoor in the Sherttalay District.
	Yetmanoor ...	All the Proverthies in the Yetmanoor, Meenachel, & Cottayam Districts.
	Do. Additional	
Paravoor ...	Mooauthupulay	All the Proverthies in the Mooauthupulay, Thodeovullay, & Kunattoonaud Districts.
	Paravoor ...	All the Proverthies in the Aulangaud & Paravoor Districts.

Routes of Main Roads and Backwaters, with distances and Traveller's Bungalows in Travancore.

A star (*) denotes Traveller's Bungalow

Stages		Remarks
From Trevandrum to Tinnevelly viâ Arambooly pass.		
Trevandrum* .	0	
Neyattengherry* ...	11	
Coolythoray*	11	
Oodagherry* .	10	
Nagercoil* . .	8½	
Arambooly* .	1 8	
Panagoody*	5½	British
Tinnevelly* (Railway station)	38	Do
From Nagercoil to Colachel Port.		
Nagercoil* ..	0	
Colachel* (Port) .	14	
From Trevandrum to Cochin and Shoranor.		
Trevandrum*		
Anjengo		
Wurkullay .		
Naddayara* (Road)		
Quilon* .	42	
Airanthengoo*	18	
Carmaudy*	20	
Alleppey* (Port)	11	
Cochin* (Port)	30	British
Trichoor* .	16	Cochin Govt.
Shoranore (Road) (Railway station)	20	British
Trevandrum to Cottayam Road.		
Trevandrum* ..	0	
Bavanapuram	20	
Nellamail	9	
Poolicode	9½	
Cottaracurray*	8	
Yanady ..		
Uddoor* .		
Pundalum .	4	
Chenganore .	9	
Chunganacherry* ...	12	
Cottayam*	10	

Backwater communication from Trevandrum to Trichoor excepting the 3¼ miles across the Wurkallay Barrier

Stages.	Distance	Remarks.
From Trevandrum to Shencottah.		
Trevandrum*	0	
Nedoovengaud*	12	
Pallode	10	
Muddathoraycawny	10½	
Colathoorpully*	7½	
Arienkavoo*	14	
Poolyarrah*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
Alleppey to Peermade, Goodalore and Cumbum.		
Alleppey*	0	
Cottayam*	16	Backwater.
Warroor*	17	
Moondakayam*	15	Foot of ghaut.
Peermade	13	Head of ghaut.
Periar ferry	14	
Goodalore ghaut head	10	
Goodalore	7	British.
Cumbum	6	Do.
From Quilon to Shencottah.		
Quilon*	0	
Koondara	10	
Cotaracurray*	6	
Poonalore*	12	
Camp Gorge	15	
Arienkavoo*	6	
Poolyarrah*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
From Kayencolum backwater to Poonalore on road from Trevandrum to Shencottah.		
Kayencolum	0	
Pullicul*	4½	
Uddoor*	13½	
Puthnapuram*	10	
Poonalore*	7	

PENSION RULES ESTABLISHED UNDER SIGN MANUAL BY H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH.

Under date the— *15th August*, 1864.
1st Chingom, 1040.

1. All Public servants drawing monthly salaries of 30 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 authorized 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, Maramut, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do. Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Do. Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoo 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.
Huzzoor Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzzoor Treasurer.
Manager, Huzzoor Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzzoor Head Royasom.
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 Visharippoos drawing monthly salaries of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Sudr Court, Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List A.

Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomastakenmars and Clerks in the Huzzoor Cutcherry 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	...	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
2	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—			
	Fire-arms, and parts thereof...	...	"	10 per cent.
	Gunpowder, common ...	lb.	0 5	
	" sporting ...	"	1 0	
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
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	
	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	
	Ratans	Cwt.	7 0	
	All other sorts, except common bamboos, which are free	...	*Ad valorem*	
8	Carriages and component parts thereof, except railway carriages and trucks..	...	"	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—*(Continued.)*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
9	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	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	,,	*Ad valorem*	
10	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE INCLUDING LACQUERED-WARE BUT EXCLUDING EARTHENWARE, 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 .	..	*Ad valorem*	
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 . ..	...	*Ad valorem*	
15	CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—			
	Bottle-corks	Gross	1 8	
	Vial-corks	,,	0 8	
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
16	Cotton and articles made of Cotton—			
	Cotton hosiery	...	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Cotton, Raw, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon	...	"	
	Cotton rope	Cwt.	25 0	
	Country canvas	"	50 0	
	Piece Goods—			
	Grey—			
	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 madapollams	"	0 9½	
	T. cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills	"	0 8	
	Other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
	Sewing thread—			
	Goa and Country... ...	Cwt.	30 0	
	On reels or cards containing 100 yards each, and *pro rata* above and below*	Gross	3 0	
	White and coloured ...	lb.	1 0	
	Twist—			
	Mule—No. 15 & lower Nos.	lb.	0 5	3½ per cent.
	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 13	
	Twist, Turkey Red, all kinds*	,,	1 6	
	Cotton goods, all other sorts	,,	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
17	Drugs and Medicines, except opium—			
	Aloes, black	Cwt.	11 0	
	,, socotra	,,	25 0	
	Assafœtida (hing) ..	,,	55 0	
	,, coarse (hingra).	,,	10 0	
	Camphor, Bhemsaini (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 ..	...	*Ad valorem*	
18	Dyeing and Colouring Materials—			
	Aniline dyes—Magenta & Roscine	oz.	0 4	
	Cochineal	lb.	1 4	
	Gallnuts, country, Myrabolam	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.
			Rs. A.	
	Orchilla weed	lb.	5 0	
	Sapan wood and root ...	„	5 0	
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
19	Earthen-ware (except earthen-ware piping,) China, China Clay and Porcelain.	...	„	
20	Fireworks—			
	China	Box of 133½ lbs	30 0	
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
21	Flax and articles made of Flax—			
	Canvas, European sail, not exceeding 40 yards ...	Bolt.	15 0	
	Piece goods	...	*Ad valorem*	
	All other sorts, including linen thread	...	„	
22	Fruits and Vegetables—			
	Almonds without shell ...	Cwt.	30 0	5 per cent.
	„ in the shell ...	„	11 0	
	Cajoo 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 ...	...	*Ad valorem*	
	Walnuts	Cwt.	5 8	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	All other sorts, except Bedmushk, Bajarbattu nuts, and fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free	..	*Ad valorem*	
23	Glass, Glass-ware, Beads, False Pearls and False Corals—			
	Bangles, Glass, China, gilt.	100 pairs	6 0	
	„ „ „ not gilt .	„	3 0	
	Beads, China	Cwt	30 0	
	Coral, false	..	*Ad valorem*	
	Glass, China, of all colours	133⅓ lbs.	32 0	
	„ Crown colored .	100 Supi feet	25 0	
	„ „ of sizes ..	„	7 0	
	Pearls, false—			
	Bàjria	Lakh	5 0	
	Boria	Thousand	1 4	
	Jouria	Lakh	8 0	
	Nathia	Thousand	0 6	
	Tachea	„	1 0	
	Wattanah . .	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 ..	...	*Ad valorem*	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	
	„ Bysobal (coarse myrrh) ..	„	12 0	
	„ Olibanum or franl incens ...	„	12 0	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF—(*Continued*)

No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation	Rate of Duty
			Rs A	
	Kino	Cwt	10 0	
	Myrrh ...	„	30 0	
	„ Persian (false) .	„	3 0	
	Rosin ..	„	5 0	
	All other sorts		*Ad valorem*	
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—			5 per cent
	Border	Each	30 0	
	Buffalo .. .	Score	80 0	
	Cow	„	60 0	
	Skins—			
	Calf	Doz	15 0	
	Chamois	„	6 0	
	Goat	Score	16 0	
	Lamp	„	6 0	
	Roan	Doz	30 0	
	Sheep	Score	11 0	
	All other sorts	..	*Ad valorem*	
	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.
			Rs. A.	
29	Ivory and Ivory-ware—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders ..	Cwt.	125 0	
	Elephants' tusks each exceeding 20 lbs in weight.	„	450 0	
	Elephants' tusks not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 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 ..	...	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent
30	Jewellery, including Plate—			
	Silver-ware, Plain } Other than European	Tola	1 2	
	„ Embossed or chased. } Other than European	„	1 8	
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, which are free ...	...	*Ad valorem*	
31	Leather and articles made of leather, including Boots, Shoes, Harness and Saddlery, but excluding belting for driving machinery, which is free ...	.	„	
32	Liquors—			
	Ale, beer and porter .	Imp. Gallon or six quart bottles	...	One anna.
	Cider, and other fermented liquors			
	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 ...	...	*Ad valorem*	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 increased in proportion 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.
33	Matches, Lucifer, and all other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
34	Mats—			
	Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts ..	Hundred	70 0	
	All other sorts except coir matting	...	*Ad valorem*	
35	Metals, unwrought, wrought, and articles made of Metals—			
	Brass—			
	Beads, Ghúngrí, China ..	Thousand	0 14	
	Old	Cwt.	35 0	
	Sheets, rolls, very thin ...	,,	90 0	
	Wire	lb.	0 8	
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
	Copper—			5 per cent.
	Australian cake	Cwt.	50 0	
	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, unmanufactured...	...	*Ad valorem*	
	China white copper-ware.	lb.	1 2	
	Foil or dakpana	100 leaves	3 0	
	Wire	lb.	0 1½	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	All other sorts .		*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Gold Leaf, European ...	100 leaves	3 0	
	„ Mock ...	20 books	5 0	
	Iron—			
	Anchors and cables .		*Ad valorem*	
	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	„	„	
	Hoop, plate and sheet	Ton	135 0	
	Nails, rose, clasp, and flat-headed, rivets and washers .	Cwt	12 8	
	Nails other sorts, including galvanised .		*Ad valorem*	1 per cent.
	Nail rod .	Ton	120 0	
	Old	Cwt.	2 0	
	Pig	Ton	55 0	
	Pipes and tubes .. .		*Ad valorem*	
	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 .	.	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Lametta double reels ...	Score	4 8	
	„ 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	...	*Ad valorem*	
	Sheets, tea	Cwt.	20 0	
	,, other sorts... ..	,,	12 0	
	Orsidue 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	5 per cent.
	Swedish	,,	10 0	
	Tin, Block... . .	,,	50 0	
	,, other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
	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	...	*Ad valorem*	
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. Rs. A.	Rate of Duty.
38	Oils—			
	Cassia	lb.	3 0	
	Cocoanut...	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	
	Naphtha	Cwt.	30 0	
	Otto of sorts	oz.	10 0	5 per cent.
	Sandalwood	lb.	8 0	
	Turpentine	Imp. Gallon	1 10	
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish ...	Cwt.	15 0	
	Wood	,,	15 0	
	All other sorts, except cocum and slush fat, which are free... ..	...	*Ad valorem*	
39	Oil and Floor Cloth .	...	,,	
40	Opium—			
	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	
	Paints of sorts	,,	12 0	
	,, Composition ...	,,	25 0	
	,, Patent driers ...	,,	14 0	
	Prussian blue, China ...	lb.	0 8	
	,, ,, European...	,,	1 8	5 per cent.
	Red lead	Cwt.	14 0	
	Turpentine	Imp. Gallon	1 10	
	Verdigris	Cwt.	75 0	
	Vermilion, Canton ...	Box of 90 bundles	150 0	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	White lead	Cwt.	12 0	5 per cent.
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
42	Paper—			
	Wall paper	...	,,	
43	Perfumery—			
	Atary, Persian	Cwt.	15 0	
	Perfumed spirit in wood, or in bottles containing more than half a pint...	Imp. Gallon	...	Rs. 4
	Rose-flowers, dried ...	Cwt.	13 0	5 per cent.
	Rose-water	Imp. Gallon	1 12	
	All other sorts, including perfumed spirit in bottles containing not more than half a pint .	...	*Ad valorem*	
44	Piece goods, not otherwise described	...	,,	
45	Pipes and other Implements used in the consumption of tobacco	...	,,	
46	Pitch, Tar, and Dammer—			
	Bitumen	. .	,,	
	Dammer	Cwt.	5 0	
	Pitch American and European	,,	6 0	
	,, Coal	,,	2 8	
	Tar, American and European	,,	6 0	
	,, Coal	,,	2 8	
	,, Mineral	...	*Ad valorem*	
47	Provisions and Oilman's Stores—			
	Bacon in canisters, jowls and cheeks	lb.	0 9	
	Beef and pork ...	Tierce of 3 Cwt. Barrel of 2 ,,	60 0 40 0	
	Cheese	lb.	0 10	
	China preserves	Box of 6 Jars	8 0	
	Flour	Barrel or Sack of 200 lbs	15 0	
	Ghee	Cwt.	36 0	
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*Ad valorem*	

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	Pork hams	lb.	0 10	5 per cent.
	Salted fish*	Cwt.	...	12 annas.*
	Tongues salted	Keg of six	10 0	5 per cent.
	Vinegar, European in wood	Imp Gallon	1 8	5 per cent.
	,, Persian ...	,,	0 12	5 per cent.
	,, Country ...	,,	0 6	5 per cent.
	All other sorts, except bêche-de-mer, fishmaws shark-fins, singally and sozille, which are free ...	...	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
48	Railway Materials—			
	Of iron	...	,,	1 per cent.
	Steel rails and other articles made of steel intended for the permanent-way of railways..	...	,,	1 per cent.
	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 Maund of 3,200 Tolas		Re. 1 As. 13
50	Seeds—			
	Castor	Cwt.	4 8	5 per cent.
	Cummin	,,	13 0	5 per cent.
	,, black	,,	4 8	5 per cent.
	Linseed	,,	5 8	5 per cent.
	Methi	,,	4 0	5 per cent.
	Mustard, rape, or sarson..	,,	4 8	5 per cent.
	Quince seed or bihi-dana..	,,	30 0	5 per cent.
	Sozirá	,,	20 0	5 per cent.
	All other sorts, except seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution which are free... ...	...	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
51	Shells and Cowries—			

* Duty to be levied only on salted fish imported into the Bombay Presidency except Sindh, 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. Rs. A.	Rate of Duty.
	Chanks—			
	Large shells, for cameos	Hundred	10 0	
	White, live	„	6 0	
	„ dead	„	3 0	
	Cowras—			
	From Mozambique and Zanzibar	„	3 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...	...	*Ad valorem*	
52	Silk and articles made of Silk—			
	Floss	lb.	8 0	5 per cent.
	Piece goods	...	*Ad valorem*	
	Raw Silk—			
	Chahàram 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	...	*Ad valorem*	
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	„	32 0	
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
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	...	*Ad valorem*	
57	Tea—			
	Black	lb.	0 12	
	Green	„	1 4	
58	Tobacco—			
	Snuff	per bottle of 54 tolas	2 2	8 per cent.
	Cigars	lb.	3 8	
	Goodak	„	0 8	
	Unmanufactured ..	„		As hitherto.
59	Toilet Requisites, not otherwise described ...	...	*Ad valorem*	
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	5 per cent.
	„ oiled, other than European	„	0 10	
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	
62	Woollen Goods—			
	Braid	„	„	
	Hosiery	„	„	
	Piece goods	„	„	
	All other sorts	„	„	

TRAVANCORE EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Weight for Number.	Value. Rs.	As.	Rate of Duty.
1	All produce of the Cocoa-nut tree—				
	Copra	Cwt. 1	8	8	5 per cent.
	Cocoanuts	No. 1000	30	„	
	Do. oil (see oils)	„	„	„	
	Coir	Cwt. 1	9	„	
	Cables tarred and untarred...	Do. 1	10	„	
	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	„	6	
	Toddy, Treacle, Plants and husks	.. ..	*Ad valorem.*		
2	All product of the Areca-nut tree—				5 per cent.
	Areca nuts without husk	Candy 1	125	„	
	Do. do. in husk ...	Do 1	67	„	
3	All product 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	.. .	*Ad valorem.*		
4	All Kinds of Grains and oil seed—				
	Paddy	Cwt. 1	2	„	5 per cent. if exported to British India or Sir cor Cochin.
	Rice	Do. 1	3	4	
	Green Gram	Do. 1	4	„	
	Black Gram	Do. 1	3	12	If to other Countries 3 annas per maund.
	Country beans or Paroom-payaroo...	Do. 1	3	„	
	Horse Gram	Do. 1	2	4	
	Gingelly seed	Do. 1	6	„	5 per cent.
	Chamah, Tinah, Raggy Varagoo and Varagary.	... ...	*Ad valorem.*		

TRAVANCORE EXPORT TARIFF.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Description of Goods.	Quantity Weight or Number.	Value. Rs.	Value. As.	Rate of Duty.
	Laurel nuts	Cwt. 1	7	„	
	Castor seed	Do. 1	4	8	
5	Oils—				
	Gingelly	Do. 1	15	„	5 per cent.
	Cocoanut	Do. 1	15	„	
	Laurel	Do. 1	8	„	
	Castor	Do. 1	16	„	
	Lemon grass	lbs. 1	1	12	1 per cent.
	Margosa	.. ..	*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 Buffaloe Hides tanned..	Score 1	80	„	
	Cow Do	Do. 1	60	„	
	Goat skins ..	Do 1	16	„	
	Sheep skins	Do. 1	11	„	
	Deer kins . . .	Do. 1	8	„	
	Kid skins	Do 1	6	„	
	Hides untanned—				
	Country Buffaloe ..	Do.	40	„	5 per cent
	Cow	Do	20	„	
	Goat skins	Do	8	„	
	Sheep skins	Do.	5	5	
	Deer skins	Do	4	„	
	Kid skins	Do.	3	„	
	All other Hides or skins..	..	*Ad valorem.*		
8	Horns—				
	Horns Buffaloe	Cwt. 1	11	„	
	Do. Cow	Do. 1	6	„	
	Horns Stag and Deer	Do. 1	12	„	
	Elephant tusks above 20 lbs. weight	Do. 1	150	„	
	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.*		

TRAVANCORE EXPORT TARIFF.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Number.	Value. Rs	As.	Rate of Duty.
9	Ginger Cumin and Dry—				
	Ginger unscraped Malabar ...	Cwt. 1	10	„	
	Dry Ginger	Do. 1	15	„	
	Galingal	Do. 1	3	8	
10	Salt Fish	Do. 1	3	„	
11	Tamarinds .	Do. 1	2	8	
12	Sugar Cane and all its Produce—				
	Sugar cane ..	No 1000	15	„	
	Molasses . .	Cwt 1	6	„	
	Sugar hard .	Do 1	2	„	
	Do. soft . ..	Do 1	12	„	
	Treack or Juice	.	*Ad valorem*		
13	Arrow root and its Produce—				5 per cent.
	Flour ..	Do	20	„	
	Root ...	Do	2	„	
14	Turmeric of every Kind—				
	Termeric ..	Do 1	7	„	
	Pinjel ...	Do 1	3	4	
	Maramunjal and Munchanay . .	.	*Ad valorem.*		
15	Kuchoolum	Do. 1	10	„	
16	Jute Fibre kope &c .	lbs. 300	10	„	
17	Fishing Nets &c .	.	*Ad valorem.*		
18	Pepper	1 Candy	„	„	5 Rupees.
19	Sea shells, lime and Betel chunam	Cwt. 1	„	8	5 per cent.
20	Indigo—				
	Leaves green and Dry ..	Ton	„	„	3 Rupees.
	Manufactured ...	Indian Maund	„	„	
21	Salt Petre	.. ..	Nemuck		3 per cent.
22	Lac—				
	Button	Cwt. 1	65	„	5 per cent.
	Seed	Do. 1	45	„	
	Shell	Do. 1	80	„	

TRAVANCORE EXPORT TARIFF.—(*Concluded.*)

	Description of Goods.	Quantity Weight or Number.	Value. Rs.	As.	Rate of Duty.
	Stick	Cwt.	35		5 per cent.
	Other sorts except lac dye which is free...		*Ad vale*		
23	Opium the chest of 2 Indian Maunds	..			600 Rupees.
24	Timber—				
	Teak, Black wood, and Thavatharam ..	Candy	12		
	Cole Teak .	Do.	5		
	Anjelly, Jack, Thampayoo Karingalee	Do.	6		
	Jungle wood of all descriptions not above named .	Do.	4		
	Teak, Black wood and Thavatharam planks	per 100 Virals	100		
	Anjelly, Jack, Thampayoo & Karingalee planks	Do.	75		
	All other kinds of planks	Do.	40		
	Knees and ribs used in ship building	per corge	10		
	Do. Do. for small vessels	Do.	20		
	Do. Do Do for boats..	Do.	10		
	Areca trees ...	per 100	15		10 per cent.
	Bamboos	Do.	10		
	Cocoanut and Palmyra rafters . ..	per 100 each			
	Oilmills	each			
	Boats made of Anjelly	per parah			
	Do all other kinds of timber... . .	per parah			
	Masts Poonay gnth ranging from 11 to 18 virals	...	125		
	Do. Do. below 12 Virals		80		
	Logs intended to be used for Catamarans Vamboo	each	10		
	All other kinds ..	Do.	2		
	Yanathonee	per parah	2		
	Codapanay	each	2		
	Water wheels		*Ad vale rem.*		
	Plumbago -	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

A.

Areas, Houses and Population.

No.	Names of Talooks	Area in sq. miles	Total number of Houses	Total Population
1	Thovalay	121	8,585	29,685
2	Aroostesswaram	97	21,700	81,615
3	Eranel	142	21,233	1,06,752
4	Calcoolum	112	13,377	62,116
5	Vilavancode	146	14,257	69,553
6	Neyattunkurry	215	22,295	1,06,128
7	Trevandrum (South)	99	10,258	49,927
8	Do (North)	210	10,211	50,186
9	Nedoomangad	210	10,911	47,668
10	Shearmadl	115	18,970	87,992
11	Kottarkurry	241	11,687	55,157
12	Puthenpurram	100	8,161	36,816
13	Shencottah	63	5,111	28,756
14	Quilon	141	21,667	1,06,091
15	Cummattoor	18	12,861	59,947
16	Kunnatturpully	59	23,117	96,170
17	Kurtalpully	70	18,071	80,263
18	Mavelikurry	1,101	24,950	1,09,191
19	Chengannoor		16,185	77,998
20	Tiruvella	12	20,201	97,820
21	Ambalapulay	121	17,791	89,022
22	Shertallay	129	28,965	1,11,951
23	Vycome	86	16,182	72,161
24	Yettoomanoor	110	15,659	76,590
25	Cottayam	117	12,144	60,867
26	Chengamacherry	200	11,162	69,420
27	Meenachel	312	11,256	53,140
28	Moovattupulay	510	18,721	91,674
29	Todupulay	612	4,816	23,253
30	Cunnattunad	221	21,265	97,015
31	Alengaud	208	12,790	64,905
32	Paravoor	47	11,838	60,156
	Cardamom Hills	"	511	2,488
	Total	6,730	5,07,125	23,11,379

B.

Population classified according to Religion.

Number	Names of Taloons.	Hindu	Mahomedans.	Christians.			Other Religionists.	Total.
				European.	Eurasian.	Native.		
1	Thovalay	26,662	1,215	9	14	2,305		29,635
2	Agusteeswaram ...	61,006	3,800	8	22	16,717		81,613
3	Eranicl	69,193	1,191	12	1	32,731		1,06,732
4	Culcoolum	13,058	2,131	5		16,971		62,116
5	Vilavancode ...	18,572	2,367	2		18,812		69,553
6	Neyattunkaray	81,933	5,206		2	15,981		1,06,128
7	Trevandrum South	10,02	5,807	18	37	1,037		19,927
8	Do. North	12,07	3,337	65	211	4,200		50,186
9	Nedoomangad	13,09	2,958	7	16	1,097		47,668
10	Sheraingil	71,06	11,69	10	21	1,760		87,992
11	Kottarakaray	13,13	1,061	1		5,939		53,137
12	Puthanapuram	31,14	2,282	9	1	3,378		36,816
13	Shencotta ...	26,65	1,129			677		28,756
14	Quilon	81,84	10,593	10	99	13,512		1,06,091
15	Cunnattoor	51,09	2,266			6,081		59,947
16	Karunagapully	78,02	10,096		12	7 336		95,170
17	Kartigapully	68,28	5 156			6,518		80,263
18	Mavalikaray	90,39	1,393	1	8	11,392		1,09,191
19	Chengennoor	56,31	2,197	...		17,153		75,998
20	Tiruvella	61,90	1,580			31,332		97,829
21	Ambalapulay	61,69	9,120	10	124	17,173		89,022
22	Sharetalay	85 200	3,638	6	12	26,072	3	1,14,931
23	Vycome	59,70	3,048			9,398		72,151
24	Yettoomanoor	51,111	528			25,251		76,890
25	Cottayam	11,335	627	9	.	18,896		60,867
26	Chenganacherry	11,360	3,308	6	6	21,740		69,120
27	Meenachel	28,663	1,282	6	484	22,765		53,140
28	Moovattupulay	52,150	5,377			31,117		91,671
29	Todupulay	15,271	2,389		1	5,689		23,353
30	Cunnattunad	58,683	13,538	18	6	24,697	73	97,015
31	Alengaud	36,026	6,152	33		22,692		64,903
32	Paravoor	10,011	2,905	16	.	17,119	75	60,156
	Cardamom Hills	.	.			.	.	2,488
	Total.....	17,00,317	1,39,905	261	1,383	1,66,874	151	28,11,379

C.

Statistics for each Proverty or Sub-division of a Talook.

Names of Talooks	Names of Proverties	Number of Houses	Hindus	Mussulmans	Christians	Other Religionists	Total
Tinevelly	Mulpidiah	1[illegible]1	[illegible]	92[illegible]	69[illegible]	„	6[illegible]75
	Anamthapuram	57	1[illegible]1		109	„	1,9[illegible]2
	Alakiyapandipuram	1[illegible]9	1[illegible]0		[illegible]66	„	1,575
	Tholayy	2[illegible]0[illegible]	7[illegible]104	280	109	„	7,793
	Thalakkoody	1610	[illegible]7[illegible]	21	187	„	[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible]
	Nadavoopidiah	[illegible]19	2[illegible]91	13	[illegible]61	„	[illegible],[illegible]71
Agusteswaram	Parakkupidiah	1[illegible]22[illegible]	10[illegible]5	67[illegible]	1[illegible]22	„	1[illegible],780
	Pidappattoopidiah	[illegible]00[illegible]	10127	93	1,0[illegible]1	„	11[illegible]257
	Cottupidiah	[illegible]001	11[illegible]3[illegible]	27[illegible]	[illegible],017	„	20,043
	Agusteswarampidiah	[illegible]71	11[illegible]1[illegible]5	[illegible]30	[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible]0	„	21,558
	Shoochindrampidiah	[illegible]0	[illegible]71	1	26[illegible]	„	6[illegible]612
	Theruppidiah	1[illegible]570	[illegible]7[illegible]9	1	1,0[illegible]0	„	6,[illegible]13
Erwadi	Pranel	1[illegible]08	1[illegible]0[illegible]14	11	[illegible],717	„	16[illegible]645
	Cudiyapattanam	[illegible],1[illegible]1	[illegible]7[illegible]9	29	795	„	10[illegible]586
	Needdalur	1[illegible]9	1[illegible],101	1[illegible]1[illegible]9	1[illegible],[illegible]07	„	21,115
	Coolachel	712	[illegible],077	1[illegible]60	7[illegible]580	„	19[illegible]017
	Midalur	[illegible],[illegible]9[illegible]	[illegible]5[illegible]	107	1[illegible]5[illegible]1	„	11[illegible]15
	Innyamadie	1[illegible]	1[illegible]7[illegible]1	1[illegible]017	1,[illegible]62	„	7[illegible]4[illegible]
	Nattalum	1[illegible]9[illegible]	[illegible]2[illegible]81		1,724	„	[illegible]00[illegible]
	Killiyoor	2[illegible]902	7[illegible]1	[illegible]1	[illegible],117	„	11,111
Colachel	Culcoolum	[illegible],111	1[illegible]0[illegible]6	1,[illegible]31	1[illegible]725	„	13,415
	Brahmapuram	[illegible]0[illegible]0	1[illegible]756	1	607	„	2[illegible]106
	Cottiyallur	1[illegible]1[illegible]1	[illegible]111	91	2[illegible]212	„	[illegible],711
	Mailaud	[illegible]1	1[illegible]57	1	2[illegible]01		[illegible],[illegible]41
	Pommauh	1[illegible],851	[illegible]16	110	1,[illegible]1	„	6,758
	Thiruvettur	[illegible],[illegible]20	10[illegible]0[illegible]9		2[illegible]174	„	12[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible]
	Attoor	1[illegible]470	1[illegible]1[illegible]9	119	2[illegible]91[illegible]	„	7,10[illegible]
	Kuppeyah	1[illegible]85	1[illegible]8[illegible]	119	[illegible],[illegible]12	„	10,216
Vilavancode	Vilavancode	1,[illegible]67	7[illegible]1[illegible]	[illegible]28	1[illegible]609	„	9,150
	Aroommah	1[illegible]276	1[illegible]0[illegible]3	[illegible]	1,529	„	[illegible],882
	Pycode	2[illegible]091	[illegible]1[illegible]57	„	3,446	„	9,60[illegible]
	Kalkul	1[illegible]12[illegible]	177	171	[illegible]55	„	1,236
	Aroodushapattoo	2[illegible]523	9[illegible]179	[illegible]8	2,939	„	12[illegible]426
	Yaloodushapattoo	2,277	[illegible]992	[illegible]81	1,757	„	11,150
	Coonnathoor	1[illegible]916	7[illegible]811	159	2[illegible]236	„	10,206
	Pankoolam	1,164	1[illegible]80	1,017	1,02[illegible]	„	6,620

Names of Talooks	Names of Proverties	Number of Houses.	Hindus	Mohomedans	Christians	Other Religionists.	Total
Neyattunkurray	Neyattunkurray	4,575	17,147	1,802	3,516	„	22,465
	Neimum	2,285	10,466	432	64	„	10,962
	Kottoocad	4,019	16,194	2,082	3,014	„	21,291
	Marunkal	1,388	5,611	121	297	„	6,029
	Vilappoo	1,183	1704	126	128	„	1,958
	Panachilay	1,298	5,679	202	756	„	6,637
	Coonnathoocad	1,176	4,679	125	1,724	„	6,528
	Perumcadavila	2,372	9,959	154	1,706	„	11,819
	Kollavil	2111	5771	78	3,505	„	9,354
	Kollathoor	1,158	4,725	84	1,276	„	6,085
Tovalay	Nellimam	3,677	14,966	2,906	1,614	„	19,479
	Pattam	1221	4,972	157	571	„	5,503
	Oolloor	1,516	6,581	192	22	„	6,795
	Coolathoor	1,100	4,777	51	1,645	„	6,473
	Pallipparam	1489	4,611	2,255	150	„	7,026
	Fort of Travancore	899	4,097	2	„	„	4,099
Trivandrum	Vanjeoor	4,815	18,551	1,258	2,172	„	22,981
	Pulkolangara	1,941	7,855	551	1,021	„	9,513
	Vattiyoorkavoo	1,741	7,572	191	117	„	8,210
	Kaniakoolam	991	3,577	71	„	„	1451
	Thumbal Tal	1,221	4,029	1,001	299	„	5,331
Nedoomangad	Nedoomangad	1,969	7,752	341	8	„	8,101
	Vanbayikkoonnum	1,697	6772	811	„	„	7,583
	Kurakoolam	926	4,015	227	„	„	4,272
	Oolamudicad	1,666	6852	379	27	„	7,238
	Arrumanad	1,411	5022	256	612	„	5,890
	Perumkulam	925	3,759	282	905	„	3,946
	Koolathummel	759	2901	123	142	„	3,166
	Vamanapuram	1,708	6907	559	6	„	7,472
Sherungul	Sherungul	2,082	8,012	1,506	864	„	10,212
	Koonthalloor	950	3,603	767	10	„	4,416
	Cadakkavoor	1,999	6,588	911	10	„	7,600
	Mamampoor	1837	6881	1,016	181	„	8,378
	Warkaly	5,922	11,277	3,657	304	„	18,238
	Navayikkolam	1,262	5,071	1,092	„	„	6,166
	Madavoor	1,115	5,927	575	„	„	6,805
	Nagaroor	1,116	6,135	427	„	„	6,562
	Attoongal	2,271	8,912	645	31	„	9,588
	Edakkode	791	3,215	241	„	„	3,489
	[illegible]	1,139	5,785	755	„	„	6,538

Names of Talooks.	Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religionists.	Total.
Kottarakaray.	Kottarakaray ..	2,212	7,817	595	1,608	„	10,020
	Chadayamangalam ..	1,346	5,007	882	11	„	5,900
	Anjel	1,976	7,086	893	473	„	8,452
	Eloocon	2,102	8,621	217	1,623	„	10,461
	Vehyam .	1,385	5,584	166	1,151	„	6,901
	Koorumil . .	876	3,587	707	1	„	4,295
	Oommannoor	1,790	5,431	601	1,070	„	7,105
Puthanapuram.	Puthanapuram .	1,037	3,047	906	117	„	4,070
	Vilakkoody ..	1,455	5,023	793	358	„	6,174
	Mylom... . ..	1,091	4,370	31	571	„	4,972
	Vettikkvala	1,489	5,357	164	1,168	„	6,689
	Thalavoor	777	2,916	2	594	„	3,512
	Koolakkada .. .	1,377	5,799	1	330	„	6,133
	Pattalidarsham .	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	111	199	„	4,250
	Poolyarah	979	3,011	215	284	„	3,543
	Elathoor ...	682	2,315	4	24	„	2,343
	Ayikkoody .	819	2,743	10	101	„	2,854
	Klangad	527	1,890	15	„	„	1,905
	Shamboorvadakara ...	1,229	3,567	102	69	„	3,738
Quilon.	Quilon	4,448	15,072	3,228	1,304	„	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	15,331	3,133	2,566	„	21,033
	Kilakkakallada ...	1,210	4,696	7	1,446	„	6,149
	Padinjarakallada ...	926	3,895	108	673	„	4,676
	Perunad	3,358	12,170	1,081	2,383	„	15,637
Cunnattoor.	Cunnattoor	2,030	8,092	211	779	„	9,085
	Poruvaly	1,589	6,485	1,019	506	„	8,010
	Chooranad	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	„	5,693
	Kodumun	882	3,710	7	516	„	4,233

Names of Talooks	Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religionists.	Total.
Karunagapully.	Karunagapully ..	2,359	7,461	1,580	647	„	9,688
	Coolashacarapuram ...	2,335	7,583	1,171	105	„	8,859
	Krishnapuram	3,303	10,732	1,562	912	„	13,206
	Poothuppally .	3,884	13,015	1,182	963	„	15,160
	Thalavah (തഴവ)	3,325	11,682	998	390	„	13,070
	Thavalakkara ..	2,735	9,958	1,379	1,421	„	12,758
	Chavarah	3,091	11,075	691	2,187	„	13,953
	Pammanah	2,115	6,520	1,533	723	„	8,776
Kartigapully.	Kartigapully ...	1,911	6,871	314	943	„	8,128
	Arippaud	1,379	5,596	273	501	„	6,370
	Pathiyoor .	2,536	8,340	1,735	977	„	11,052
	Koerikkad .. .	2,286	8,749	934	182	„	9,865
	Chayppad ..	1,474	5,556	119	701	„	6,376
	Pallippad	1,741	6,296	40	1,214	„	7,550
	Moothoocoolam ...	2,143	8,900	487	214	„	9,601
	Kilakkakara	1,371	5,325	227	1,132	„	6,684
	Coomarapuram .	1,969	7,874	372	644	„	8,890
	Thrikkoonnapulah ..	1,264	4,782	955	10	„	5,747
Mavalikaray.	Mavalikaray . ..	2,808	10,585	107	2,107	„	13,099
	Kunnamungalam ..	1,954	7,421	12	1,108	„	8,541
	Thekkakara .	3,831	11,459	412	1,410	„	16,281
	Panthalam Thekkakara.	3,361	11,942	875	2,616	„	15,433
	Do. Vadakkakara.	2,762	9,827	131	2,783	„	12,741
	Pallikkal .	3,756	11,876	1,102	1,893	„	14,871
	Thamarakulam ...	2,429	9,148	846	289	„	10,283
	Nooranaud .. .	2,023	7,990	505	444	„	8,939
	Alah	2,015	7,149	403	1,451	„	9,003
Chengennoor.	Chengennoor	1,941	6,861	10	1,652	„	8,523
	Mannar	1,967	7,147	427	1,067	„	8,641
	Vadakkakara	4,272	15,263	65	5,162	„	20,490
	Ranny	1,358	4,814	185	1,395	„	6,394
	Koompalah	2,937	8,997	1,804	3,053	„	13,854
	Chennithalah	2,086	7,206	6	1,762	„	8,974
	Onalloor	1,927	6,060	„	3,062	„	9,122
Tiruvella.	Tiruvella	2,423	8,233	106	2,935	„	11,274
	Nedoompuram ..	2,086	6,114	32	3,394	„	9,540
	Kaviyoor	3,054	11,668	83	3,291	„	15,042
	Kadapprah	2,511	7,167	188	4,451	„	11,806
	Aranmollah	3,465	11,397	69	5,057	„	16,523
	Ayiroor	3,626	11,523	618	5,876	„	18,017
	Kallooppara	3,129	8,806	484	6,328	„	15,618

Names of Talooks.	Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religionists.	Total.
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	897	3,845	„	1,256	„	5,101
	Champakkoolam .	1,059	4,149	16	1,721	„	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
	Karumady	518	2,376	77	217	„	2,670
Sharetala.	Sharetala	5,507	14,855	477	6,293	2	21,627
	Vayalaroo	4,511	14,631	413	3,724	1	18,769
	Aroor	3,065	10,004	661	2,212	„	12,877
	Thuravoor	4,184	12,925	660	3,580	„	17,165
	Mararikkoolam ...	4,149	9,376	44	6,285	„	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	570	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	„	13,358
	Manakkoonnam ..	3,308	12,397	219	2,092	„	14,708
	Vycome	2,897	11,279	63	1,841	„	13,183
	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	„	12,224
	Kyppila	1,956	6,884	„	3,181	„	10,065
	Aymanam	1,920	7,681	2	2,039	„	9,722
	Kadithiruthee...	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	„	7.432
	Pampady	1,235	3,945	„	2,062	„	6,007
	Vijayapuram	2,904	9,606	6	4,703	„	14,315
	Akalakkoonnam ..	1,703	7,087	55	1,496	„	8,638
	Kidangoor	2.195	5.877	„	4.192	„	10,069

Names of Talooks.	Names of Proverties.	Number of Houses.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Other Religionists.	Total.
Chenganacherry	Chengarnacherry	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	„	17,972
	Veliyanad	766	3,154	„	951	„	4,105
Meenachel.	Meenachel	1,693	4,039	„	3,848	„	7,887
	Llalam...	1,541	3,692	9	3,825	„	7,526
	Bharanganganam ...	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
	Pooliyannoor	2,170	5,198	„	4,421	„	9,619
Moovattupulay.	Moovattupulay ...	2,194	5,630	639	4,843	„	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
	Yananalloor	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	3,382	„	10,920
	Thrikkakara	1,564	4,613	2,198	529	„	7,340
	Aloovay	1,787	4,682	3,432	1,182	73	9,369
	Perumpavoor	2,315	6,880	2,090	3,121	„	12,091
	Charanalloor	1,997	6,500	131	3,500	„	10,131
	Ashamannoor	2,110	7,093	304	3,435	„	10,832
	Malavannoor	1,368	4 705	90	2,330	„	7,125
	Aikkaranad	3,786	4,917	130	3,041	„	8,088
	Valakkoolam	737	2,273	1,525	5	„	3,803
	Edappally Theckoom Bhagam...	2,564	8,038	941	3,186	„	12,165
	Dc. Vadakkum Bhagam...	1,012	3,102	1,039	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 ..	3,532	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	4,145	133	2,623	„	7,201
	Verapolay ..	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	3,299
		Thalakkoody ...	642	2,683
		Bhoothapandy ..	477	2,384
		Alakiyapandipuram ...	319	1,261
	Agusteeswaram.	Cottar	1,897	7,838
		Nagercoil	1,677	6,491
		Shucheendram ...	595	2,989
		Cape Comorin ...	430	2,247
	Eraniel ...	Eraniel	1,085	4,878
		Cadiyapattanam ...	841	3,599
		Tiroovancode	464	2,351
		Colachel	1,038	4,768
		Rajackamangalam ...	640	2,427
	Culcoolum . .	Palpanabhapuram ...	854	3,985
		Thuckalay ...	1,090	4,921
		Tiruvuttar ...	461	2,048
	Vilavencode ...	Coolithoora ...	453	2,163
		Thangapattanam ...	509	2,934
	Neyattunkaray.	Neyattunkaray ...	753	3,425
		Poovar ...	415	2,454
		Balaramapuram ...	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 ...	452	1,878
	Pathanapuram ...	Poonaloor ..	349	1,395
	Shencotta ...	Shoncotta ...	2,621	9,752
	Quilon ..	Quilon ...	2,877	14,366
		Paravoor ...	1,273	6,678
	Cunnattoor ...	Adoor ...	427	1,781
		Kyppattoor ...	311	1,521
	Karunagapully.	Padanayerkulangara ...	652	2,718
		Krishnapuram ...	895	3,731
	Kartigapully...	Arippand ...	421	2,048
		Cayeneulam ...	520	2,379
	Mavalikaray ...	Mavalikaray ...	950	4,468
		Punthalam ...	1,007	4,870
	Chengennoor ...	Chengennoor ...	284	1,018
		Puthencavoo ...	219	1,097
		Mannar ...	219	988
		Pathanumthitta ...	251	1,137

No.	Names of Talooks.	Names of Towns.	No. of Houses.	No. of People.
	Tiruvella ...	Tiruvella ...	510	2,543
		Niranem ...	674	3,047
		Caviyoor ...	609	2,986
		Calloopparah ...	246	1,389
	Ambalapulay ...	Ambalapulay ...	675	2,879
		Alleppey	6,231	29,918
	Sharetala ...	Sharetala ..	2,190	9,228
		Thooravoor ...	962	4,052
		Moocoomail ...	1,356	4,912
		Mannencherry ...	672	2,575
	Vycome	Vycome ...	1,013	4,937
	Yettoomanoor...	Coomaranalloor ...	707	3,605
		Yettoomanoor	491	2,159
	Cottayam ...	Cottayam ...	1,271	6,333
		Kidangoor ...	667	3,262
	Chenganacherry	Chenganacherry ...	1,191	5,807
		Munjadikara ...	1,293	6,572
	Meenachel ...	Meenachel ...	524	2,124
		Palah	578	2,354
		Bharananganam	402	1,870
		Poonjaroo ..	1,036	4,990
	Moovattupulay ...	Cothamungalam ..	558	2,746
	Todupulay ..	Todupulay ..	276	1,132
	Cuunattunad ...	Aloovay ...	516	2,761
		Charanalloor ...	201	869
	Alengaud ...	Alengaud ..	268	1,125
	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 TREVANDRUM.

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 Rs.
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

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 No.....dated..... 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 nonpayment 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.
(Nusseerabad) Sub-Division.
3. Bhopal, (Sehore)
4. Bushire.
5. Calcutta.
6. Coorg, (Mercara)
7. Gwalior.
8. Indore.
9. Mhow.
10. Nowgong, (Bundelkhund)
11. Port Blair.

Lower Provinces of Bengal.

1. Backergunge, (Burrisal.)
2. Balasore,
3. Bankoora.
4. Beerbhoom, (Soory.)
5. Bhagalpur.
6. Bhullooah, (Noakholly.)
7. Bogra.
8. Burdwan.
9. Chittagong.
10. Chumparun, (Motiharee.)
11. „ (Bettiah,)Sub-Division,
12. Cooch Behar.
13. Cuttack.
14. Dacca.
15. Darjeeling.
16. Dinagepore.
17. Durbhunga.
18. Furreedpore.
19. Gya.
20. Hazaribagh.
21. Hooghly.
22. „ (Serampore,) Sub-
23. Howrah. [Division.
24. Jessore.
25. Jalpaiguri.
26. Lohardugga, (Ranchee.)
27. Maldah.
28. Manbhoom, (Purulia.)
29. Midnapore.
30. Monghyr.
31. Moorshedabad, (Berham-
32. Mymensingh. [pore.)
33. Nuddeah, (Kishmaghur.)
34. Nya Doomka.
35. Patna.
36. Pooree.
37. Pubna.
38. Purneah.
39. Rajshahye, (Baulcah.)
40. Rungpore.
41. Sarun, (Chupra.)
42. Shahabad, (Arrah.)
43. Singhbhoom, (Chybassa.)
44. Tipperah, (Comillah.)
45. „ (Brahmunberiah,) Sub-Division.
46. Tirhoot, (Mozufferpore.)
47–24. Pergunnahs, (Alipore.)
48. „ (Barrackpore,) Sub-Division.
49. „ Dum-Dum. Do.

Assam.

1. Cachar.
2. Darrang, (Tezpur.)
3. Garo Hills.
4. Goalpara.
5. „ (Dhubri,) Sub-Division.
6. Kamrup, (Gauhati.)
7. Lakhimpur, (Dibrugarh.)
8. Nowgong.
9. Shillong.
10. Sibsagar.
11. Sylhet.

Oudh.

1. Bara Banki.
2. Bahraich.
3. Fyzabad.
4. Gonda.
5. Hardoi.
6. Kheri.
7. Lucknow.
8. Partabgarh.
9. Rae Bareli.
10. Sitapur.
11. Sultanpur.
12. Unao.

North-Western Provinces.

1. Agra.
2. Alahabad.
3. Aligarh.
4. Azamgarh.
5. Banda,
6. Bareilly.
7. Basti.
8. Benares.
9. Bijnor.
10. Budaun.
11. Bulandshahr.
12. Cawnpore.
13. Dehra Dun.
14. „ (Chakrata,) Sub-Division
15. Etah.
16. Etawah.

North-Western Provinces.

17. Farukhabad.
18. Fatehpur.
19. Ghazipur.
20. Gorakhpur.
21. Kamirpur.
22. Jalaun.
23. Janupur.
24. Jhansi.
25. Kumaun, (Almara.)
26. „ (Naini Tal.) } Sub-
27. „ (Ranikhet.) } Division.
28. Lalitpur.
29. Mainpuri.
30. Meerut.
31. Mirzapur.
32. Moradabad.
33. Muzaffarnagar.
34. Muttra.
35. Roorkee.
36. Saharanpur.
37. Shahjahanpur.

Central Provinces.

1. Balaghat.
2. Betul.
3. Bilaspur.
4. Bhandara.
5. Chanda.
6. Chhindwara.
7. Damoh.
8. Hoshangabad.
9. Jubbalpore.
10. Mandla.
11. Nagpur.
12. Narsingpur.
13. Nirwar.
14. Raipur.
15. Sambalpur.
16. Saugor.
17. Seoni.
18. Sironcha.
19. Wardha.

Punjab.

1. Amritsar.
2. Bannu.
3. Dera Ghazi Khan.
4. Dera Ismail Khan.
5. Delhi.
6. Ferozepore.
7. Gujranwala.
8. Gujrat.
9. Gurdaspur.
10. „ (Dalhousie) Sub-Division.
11. Gurgaon.
12. Hissar.
13. Hoshiarpur.
14. Hazara.
15. Jhang.
16. Jhelum.
17. Jullundur.
18. Kangra.
19. Kohat.
20. Karnal.
21. Lahore.
22. Ludhiana.
23. Mooltan.
24. „ (Montgomery,) Sub-Division.
25. Muzaffargarh.
26. Peshawar.
27. „ (Mardan,) Sub-Division.
28. Rawalpindi.
29. „ (Murree,) Sub-Division.
30. Rohtak.
31. Sialkot.
32. Shahpur.
33. Simla.
34. „ (Kasauli,) Sub-Division.
35. Umballa.

British Burmah.

1. Akyab.
2. Bassein.
3. Henzada.
4. Kyouk Phyoo.
5. Maoobeng, (Thonkwa.)
6. Mergui.
7. Moulmein.
8. Prome.
9. Rangoon.
10. Sandoway.
11. Shoa Gyeen.
12. Tavoy.
13. Thayetmyo.
14. Tounghoo.

Bombay.

1. Aden.
2. Ahmedabad.
3. Ahmednagar.
4. Alibag.
5. Bombay.
6. Baroda.
7. Belgaum.
8. Bhuj.
9. Broach.
10. Dharwar.
11. Hyderabad, (Sind.)
12. Kaira.
13. Kaladgi.
14. Kanara.
15. Kurrachee
16. Kattywar, (Rajcote)
17. Khandesh
18. Kolhapur
19. Mahableshwar
20. Nasik
21. Poona
22. Patnagiri
23. Satara
24. Sawant Wari
25. Shikarpur
26. Sholapur
27. Surat
28. Tanna

Berar.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

1. Akola.
2. Amraoti.
3. Basim.
4. Buldana.
5. Ellichpur.
6. Wun.
7. Hyderabad Deccan Hyderabad, (Chudderghat) Out-Station of the Hyderabad contingent
8. Bolarum

Mysore

1. Bangalore.
2. Chikmagalur.
3. Chitaldroog.
4. Hassam.
5. Holar.
6. Mysore
7. Shimoga
8. Sucklaspore
9. Tumkur

Madras.

1 Bellary
2 „ (Anantapore)
3 „ (Ghooty)
4 Chingleput
5 Conjeveram
6 Sydapat
7 Coimbatore
8 „ (Bhowany)
9 „ (Erode)
10 Cuddapah
11 „ (Madanapully)
12 „ (Proddatur)
13 Ganjam, (Berhampore)
14 „ (Chicacole)
15 Godavery, (Cocanada)
16 „ (Ellore)
17 „ (Nursapore)
18 „ (Rajamundry)
19 Kistna, (Bezwada)
20 Kistna (Guntoor)
21 „ (Masulipatam)
22 Kurnool
23 „ (Cumbum)
24 „ (Koilakuntla)
25 „ (Nundial)
26 Madras
27 „ (Madura)
28 „ (Dindigul)
29 „ (Palany)
30 „ (Paumben)
31 „ (Periakolum)
32 „ (Ramnad)
33 Malabar, (Badagara)
34 „ (Calicut)
35 „ (Cannanore)
36 „ (Cochin)
37 „ (Manantoddy)
38 „ (Paulghaut)

Madras.

39 „ (Ponany)
40 „ (Tellicherry)
41 Neilgherries, (Ootacamund)
42 Nellore
43 „ (Ongole)
44 North Arcot, (Chittoor)
45 „ (Palmanair)
46 „ (Vellore)
47 Salem
48 „ (Ahtoor)
49 „ (Oosoor)
50 „ (Tripatore)
51 „ (Yercaud)
52 South Arcot, (Chellumbrum)
53 „ (Cuddalore)
54 „ (Tindevanum)
55 „ (Villapoorum)
56 „ (Virdachellum)
57 South Canara, (Mangalore)
58 „ (Udipy)
59 Tanjore
60 „ (Combaconum)
61 „ (Mannargudi)
62 „ (Mayaveram)
63 „ (Negapatam)
64 „ (Tranquebar)
65 Tinnevelly
66 „ (Tuticorin)
67 Travancore, (Trevandrum)
68 Trichinopoly
69 Vizagapatam
70 „ (Bimlipatam)
71 „ (Koraput)
72 „ (Parvatipore)
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 Shedules, the following rates of commission will be chargeable, viz.,

For sums not exceeding £ 2 .....£ 5 .....£ 7.....£ 10
commission rates..... ... . . A. 8 ... ..R 1 .....R 1 A 8 ....R 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.....As.....P.....
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 OR REPAYMENTS.

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 Residency 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.

TARIFF.

FROM TIME TO TIME.

£.	s.	d.	Schedule. 14	Schedule. 15	Schedule. 16	Schedule. 17	Schedule. 18	Schedule. 19	Schedule. 20
			Exchange rate of 1 s. d. per Rupee	Exchange rate of 1 s. 8½ d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1 s. 8½ d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1 s. 8 d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1 s. 7½ d. per Rupee	Exchange rate of 1 s. 7½ d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1 s. 7½ d. per Rupee.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	0	0	0 0	11 11 3	11 13 9	12 0 0	12 2 6	12 5 0	12 7 6
2	0	0	2 0	23 6 9	23 11 3	24 0 0	24 4 9	24 9 9	24 15 0
3	0	0	11 3	35 2 0	35 9 0	36 0 0	36 7 3	36 14 9	37 6 6
4	0	0	4 3	46 13 3	47 6 6	48 0 0	48 9 9	49 3 9	49 14 0
5	0	0	13 3	58 8 6	59 4 3	60 0 0	60 12 3	61 8 9	62 5 6
6	0	0	6 3	70 4 0	71 1 9	72 0 0	72 14 6	73 13 6	74 13 0
7	0	0	15 6	81 15 3	82 15 6	84 0 0	85 1 0	86 2 6	87 4 3
8	0	0	8 6	93 10 6	94 13 0	96 0 0	97 3 6	98 7 6	99 11 9
9	0	0	1 6	105 5 9	106 10 9	108 0 0	109 6 0	110 12 3	112 3 3
10	0	0	10 6	117 1 3	118 8 3	120 0 0	121 8 3	123 1 3	124 10 9
	1	0	0 3	0 9 3	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 10 0
	2	0	0 6	1 2 9	1 3 0	1 3 3	1 3 6	1 3 9	1 4 0
	3	0	11 9	1 12 0	1 12 6	1 12 9	1 13 3	1 13 6	1 14 0
	4	0	0 0	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 6	2 7 0	2 7 6	2 8 0
	5	0	14 3	2 14 9	2 15 6	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 1 3	3 2 0
	6	0	7 6	3 8 3	3 9 0	3 9 6	3 10 3	3 11 0	3 12 0
	7	0	0 9	4 1 6	4 2 3	4 3 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 9
	8	0	10 0	4 11 0	4 11 9	4 12 9	4 13 9	4 14 9	4 15 9
	9	0	3 3	5 4 3	5 5 3	5 6 6	5 7 6	5 8 6	5 9 9
	10	0	13 6	5 13 9	5 14 9	6 0 0	6 1 3	6 2 6	6 3 9
	11	0	4 9	6 7 0	6 8 3	6 9 6	6 11 0	6 12 3	6 13 9
	12	0	15 0	7 0 6	7 1 9	7 3 3	7 4 9	7 6 3	7 7 9
	13	0	5 3	7 9 3	7 11 3	7 12 9	7 14 3	8 0 0	8 1 9
	14	0	1 6	8 3 0	8 4 9	8 6 6	8 8 0	8 9 9	8 11 9
	15	0	10 9	8 12 6	8 14 3	9 0 0	9 1 9	9 3 9	9 5 6
	16	0	4 0	9 5 9	9 7 9	9 9 6	9 11 6	9 13 6	9 15 6
	17	0	13 3	9 15 3	10 1 3	10 3 3	10 5 3	10 7 6	10 9 6
	18	0	6 6	10 8 6	10 10 9	10 12 9	10 15 0	11 1 3	11 3 6
	19	0	15 9	11 2 0	11 4 3	11 6 6	11 8 9	11 11 0	11 13 6
		1	0 2	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9
		2	1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 9
		3	4 4	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
		4	5 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3
		5	3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3
		6	4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 5 0
		7	5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9
		8	6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 9
		9	7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 6	0 7 6
		10	7 9	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 3	0 8 3
		11	8 6	0 8 6	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 3

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

W. R. 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.

Trevandrum, 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.

Classification of Offices.

RULE II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes—1*st*, those performing permanent day and night duty; 2*nd*, those performing full day duty, 3*rd*, those performing limited day duty.

Office hours.

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).

Hours of business on Sundays & Holidays.

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.

Exception in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority.

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.

Messages should be legibly written and clearly expressed.

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.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION.

Limit to length of messages.

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.

Messages must be in the Roman character, or Arabic figures.

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.

Messages translated for natives.

At stations other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English and *vice versâ*.

Cipher Messages.

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 R 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.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Full address necessary.

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.

Messages sent by Post to Telegraph Stations for transmission.

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.

Treatment of messages received by Post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

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.

addressed to non-Telegraph Stations.

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.

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.)

"Bearing" messages.

RULE XIV.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

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 Addressees 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 *senders 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 on 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 *whenever 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 prepayment 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.

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

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.

CHARGES.

RULE XX.—*No charge is made for the transmission of the address.*

Free address.

The address includes names of Stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bonâ fide* names or designations* of the Sender and Addressee and the *latter'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.

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.

Charge for a message.

RULE XXI.—The following are the rates of charges for a message in ordinary language:—

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.*

Occasions on which double charges are leviable.

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

* 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.

time), 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

RULE XXIV.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph Station or *vice versâ*, without additional charge.

Ceylon local rates.

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.

No unusual abbreviations or combinations permitted.

"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," "Cfi," as one word.

RULE XXVIII — Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words joined by a hyphen.

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 "*General's*," "*Charles'*," "*Brother's*").

Words separated by an apostrophe.

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.

Proper names titles, &c.

RULE XXXI.—Every *isolated* character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

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 messag-

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.

Collation 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.

Charge for collation.

RULE XXXIX.—The charge for repeating is equal to half the charge for the message. A repeated message is indicated by the word "*collationée*," 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.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY

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.

Case of non-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.

Priority of return message.

The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Charge for advice of delivery.

RULE XLII.—The charge for an Advice of Delivery is equal to that for a single message at ordinary or day rate.

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 in 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.

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.

Charge for re-addressing a message

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.*

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* 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

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.

No refund given for errors in an uncollated message.

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.

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 Check 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 employés, 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.

Certified copies of messages obtainable by sender and receiver.

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.

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), *bonâ 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, *viz.*:—

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.	„	„ Neemuch State.
N. B.	„	„ Northern Bengal State.
N. S.	„	„ Nalhati State.
Nz.	„	„ Nizam's State.
O. & R.	„	„ Oudh and Rohilcund.
P.	„	„ Patree 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.

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Slow	Remarks.
A.				
ABBOTTABAD	3rd	.	28	
ABOO	3rd		30	Ooria and Achalgarth 6 miles cooly hire 4 Annas Rookavkishnen 11 miles cooly hire 8 Annas
Achalda, E. I.				
Achnera, R. S. ...				
Adoni, M.				
AENG, *(see RUE)*				
AGRA	1st	.	9	In communication by wire with R. S & E I Railway Stations
AHMEDABAD	2nd		31	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Ahmednugger	3rd		24	
Ahmoodpore, E. I				
Ahraura Road, E. I.				
Ajgaon, O & R .				
Ajeeraka, R. S.				
AJMERE ...	2nd		22	*Jarajarh* Poshkur *(or Pokhur)* 6 miles cooly 4 Annas In communication by wire with Railway Station
Ajmere, R. S. ...				
Ajodhya, O. & R. ...				
Akbarpur, O. & R.				
AKOLA	3rd	...	13	Railway Station 1½ miles
Aryalur, S I.				
AKOT, *(T.)*	3rd	...	13	Open only during the cotton season
AKYAB, *(Burma)*	1st	...	13	
Alomdanga, E. B				
Alamnagar, O & R.				
ALIGARH	3rd	...	9	E I Railway Station 1 mile In communication by wire with O & R Railway Station
ALLAHABAD	2nd	7	...	In communication by wire with Railway Station ½ mile
ALLEPPEY	2nd		15	
Ambli Road, B. B.				
Amboor, M. ...				
Amherst (Burma)	3rd	50		
Ammanaiknoor, S I.				
Ammapetta, S. I.				
AMRAOTI	2nd & 3rd	...	10	Railway Station ½ mile 2nd during cotton season 3rd at other times
AMRITSAR, P. & D. ...	3rd	...	22	Railway Station ½ mile Dalhousie 117 miles Rs 6 12 by ekka and cooly
Amroli, B. B.				In communication by wire with P & D Railway
AMARDHAPURA (Ceylon).	3rd	1		
Andari, B. B.				
Angar, G. & P.				
Anand, B. B. ...				
Aonla, O. & R. .				
Arconum, M.				
Arcot, M.				
Arnu, R. S.				
ARRAH, (Bengal Presidency)	3rd	17		
Arrah, E. J. *(Shahabad)*				
Asafpur, O. & R. .				
Asalpur, R. S.				
Assensole, E. I. .				

Names of Stations.	Class	Local Time. Fast.	Slow	Remarks.
ATCHEEPORE	2nd	33	..	Colooberiah (Ferry 2 As) Fort Gloster Mayapore Budgebudge Boat hire Rs 1
Atganm, G. I. P.				
Atrai, N. B.				
Atrauli Road, O & R				
Atari, P & D				
ATTOCK	3rd		32	Military Office
Aujhi, O & R. ..				
Auspree, M				
Avadi, M.				Poonamallee 6 miles 8 As (or post Madras)
Avenashy Road, M.				
Azimganj, N. S.				Open from 6 to 18 hrs, Rail way time Berhampore 12 miles 15 As Murshidabad 6 do 8 do
B.				
Balaspore, T. S.				
Babai, G. I P.				
Babatpur, O. & R.				
Babrala, 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		Bulramgherry Boat hire 4 As Chandbally 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 1½ miles In communication by wire with Dinapore Railway Station Sonpur 7 miles cooly 8 As Hajeepur 7 do do do
BANNU (Edwardesabad)	3rd	...	10	Open from 6 A M to Noon 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 2 miles Powgarth cooly hire Rupee 1 messages to be addressed *First* and *cooly*
BARRACKPORE	2nd	33	.	Railway Station ¼ mile *Naraipore, Ichapore, Kittagur Futta, Biddabatty & Khurdah*

Names of Stations.	Class	Local Time.		Remarks.
		Fast.	Slow.	
Barh, E. I. ...	...	...	...	Open for Public messages from 6 A. M. to 6 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. B.		..	...	Toongar 10 miles 6 Annas
Baswa, R. S. .				
Bawal, R. S. . .				
Bazitpur Ghat, T. S. ..	..	...	..	Open from 10 A M to 4 P M daily for public messages
Beas, P. & D. . .				
Behea, E. I. .				
Beeleemora, 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 Rajhat 4 miles *Serais*. In communication with O & R Railway Station
BEORA .	3rd	..	13	Narsingpur 18 miles 9 As
Berewlee, B. B. .				Gopalpore 10 miles cooly 6 As
BERHAMPUR (Gangam)	2nd	18	.	Chittapore 13 .. , 8 ,
Do. (N. W. P.) E. I				
BETTIAH	3rd	16		
Bewai R. S.				
Beypore, M.				
BEZWARRAH	2nd	2	.	
BHAGALPUR .	3rd	26	...	E I Railway Station 100 yds
Bhagowli, O. & R.				
Bhandup, G. I. P.				
Bharwari, E. I.				
Bharthma, E. I. .				
BHAUNAGGAR ...	2nd	.	34	
Bhaupur, E. I. .				
Bheelar, B. B.				
Bhigwan G. I. P.				
Bhiringi, G. I. P.				
BHUSAWAL ...	1st	.	18	Railway Station ½ mile.
BHURTPUR .	3rd	.	11	Railway Station 3 miles connected by wire
Bhynder, B. B. ...				
Bichpuri, R. S.				
Bihta, E. I. .				
Bijhoi, O. & R. .				
Bilari, O. & R. .				
Bilwai, O. & R. ...				Chittawalsa 5 miles cooly 4 Annas
BIMLIPATAM ...	2nd	12	...	

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Bindaura, O. & R. ...				
Bir, G. I. P. ..				
Biswa Bridge, G. I. P.				
Bohani, G. I. P. ..				
Boinchi, E. I. .				
Boisar, B. B.				
Bolari, S.				
BOLARUM	3rd		7	
Bolpore, E. I				
BOMBAY	1st		30	*Bore Bunder, Colaba, chinch poogli, Churney Road Dadur*
Boodaloor, S. I. .				
Bore Bunder, (Bombay) G.I.P.				
Borgaon, G. I. P.				
Bori, G. I. P.				
Bogoola, E. B. .			...	Krishnaggar 8 miles 6 Annas.
BROACH .	2nd & 3rd		29	Railway Station 2 miles 2nd class during cotton season 3rd other times
Bukhtiarpore, E. I.				
Bulsar, B. B.				
Buddergunge N. B.				
BURDWAN	2nd	31		Railway Station ½ mile
Burhan, E. I. .				
Burhanpur, G I. P. ...				
Burhea, E. I.				
BURHEE	2nd	21		
Barrakur, E. I				
Barara, P. & D.				
Burriarpore, E. I. .				
Burrol, N. B.				
Buxar, E. I.				
BYCULLA	2nd		30	Railway Station ¼ mile
Bahram ghat, O. & R.				
C.				
CACHAR (see SILCHAR)				
Cadgoody, M.				
CALCUTTA	1st	33		*Howrah Sealdah Ballygunge*
CALICUT	2nd		18	
Callian, G. I. P.				
Camalapore, M.				
CANNANORE	3rd	.	19	Charkal
Canning, C. & S. E.				
Caroor, S. I. .				
Carwar .	3rd	.	24	*Sedaseogurh* Anje Deva 8 As boat hire
Cashmere, (see Kashmir)				
CAWNPORE .	2nd	1	.	E I & O & R Railway Stations 2 miles
CHAKRATA .	3rd		19	
Chalisgaon, G. I. P.				
Chandausi, O. & R.				
Chandernagore, E. I. .				
Chandini, G. I. P. .	...		. .	Asirgarh 7 miles 8 Annas

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Chandpur, O. & R.				
Chandor, G. I P.				
Changamanga, P. & D.				
Channu, P. & D.				
Charoli, B. B.				
Chengleroyen's Choultry, S.I.				
CHERAT, (T.)	3rd		33	Military Office (only open during hot weather)
CHICACOLE	3rd		15	Calingapatam 15 miles 5 As
Chichawatni, P & D.				
Chiksagar, G. I. P				
Chinamapett, M.				
Chinchwad, G. I. P.				
Chindwara, G. I. P.				
Chitapur, Nz.				
Chitpore, E. B.				
CHITTAGONG	1st	46		
Chogdah, E B.				
Chola (Bulandshahr Road) E. I.				
Chuadanga, E. B.				
Choral Chauki, H, S.				
Chumargaum, B. B				
Chunar, E I.				
Church gate, B. B.				
COCHIN	2nd		14	Ernakulam & Vypeen Balgutty 4 As Boat hire
COCONADA	1st	8		Pittapere 10 miles 8 Annas Corringa 8 do 4 do Samalcottah 8 do 4 do
Codoor, M.				
COIMBATORE				
Colaba (Bombay) B. B.				
Colar Road, M.				
Colgong, E. I.				
Collattoor, S. I.				
COLOMBO (Ceylon)	1st	.	2	In communication with Rail way Station
Commercolly, E. B.				
Comilla (Tipperah)	2nd	43		
Conjeecode, M.				
Conjeveram, S. I.				
COOCH BEHAR	3rd	37		
Coompta	3rd		22	Honore 14 miles 8 As and Tudiy 7 miles 4 Annas
Coonoor	2nd			Wellington
Coopum, M.				
Coorla, G. I. P.				
Cootipooram, M.				
Covilputty, S. I.				
Cuddapa, M.				
Cudumbathoor, M.				
Cudumudy, S. I.				
CUTTACK	1st	23		False Point (Post)
Cuttalay, S. I.				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time.		Remarks.
		Fast.	Slow.	
D.				
DADUR (Beloochistan) ...				
Daboura, E. 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.				
DARJEELING ...	2nd	32		*Jallapahar*
DEESA	1st		32	
DEHREE	3rd	16		
DEHRA DUN	3rd	.	9	Rajpore 7 miles 4 Annas Open only during Winter season
Deksal, G. I. P. ...				
DELHI	2nd		12	In communication by wire with E I & R M Rail way Stations
Deoband, N. & D.				
DEOLAI	1st	...	16	Railway Station ½ mile
Deori, E. I.				
DERA GHZI KHAN	2nd	...	37	
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	3rd		38	
Dhankia, R. S. ...				
Dhanu Road B. B.				
Dharur Nz. .				
DHARWAR ..	3rd	...	21	
DHOLLERA ...	2nd		32	
DHORAJEE ...	3rd		37	
Dholpur	3rd	9		
Dhond G. I. P .				
DHULIA	3rd	...	22	
DHUBRI	2nd	39		
DIAMOND HARBOUR	2nd	32		
Dildarnagar E. I. .				
Dibrugarh				
Dinagepore N. B.				
DINAPORE	3rd	19		
Dindigul 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.				
Durunkhundi G. I. P.				
Dygaum G. I. P. ..				
Dulsing Serai S. S. .				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
E.				
Echapore (Ishapur) E. B.				
EDWARDESABAD (see BANNU) ..				
Egatpura G. I. N. ...				
ELEPHANT POINT (BURMA)...	2nd	65		
Ellamanoor S. I. ..				
Erode M. ...				
Ettawah E. I. .				
Etola B. B. ...				
F.				
Faridpur O. & R. ..				
Fatehganj O. & R. ...				
FATEHGARH ...	3rd		2	*Farukhabad*
Fatehpur E. I. ...				
FEROZPORE	3rd	...	22	
Firozabad, E. I.				
Frere Street, S. ...				
Furukhnaggur, R. S.				
Futwa, E. I. ...				
FYZABAD	3rd	8	...	*Ajodhya, Hawalgunj*, Gondah 25 miles Sultanpur 32 miles
False Point.				
G.				
Ghakkar, P. N. ...				
Gadarwara, G. I. P. ...				
Gaipura, E. I. ...				
GALLE (Ceylon) ...	1st	...	1	
Galunar, E. I. ..				
GAMPOLA (Ceylon) .	3rd	1		
Garhi Harsaru, R. S.				
GAUHATI ...	2nd	46		
Ghaziabad, E. I. ...				
Ghakkar, N. N.				
Ghidhour, E. I. ...				
Ghogah, E. I. ...				
Ghoti, G. I. P. .				
Giridi, E. I. .				
GOA ...	3rd	...	25	Margao 18 miles 1 Rs 4 As Mapsa 6 do 6 do Aguada 6 do 6 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.				
Gooskara, E. I. ...				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Gooty, M.				
Gorai, E. B.				
Goshainganj, O. & R.				
Grant Road (Bombay), B B.				
GUDDUCK	3rd		19	
Gudur, G. I. P. ...				
GANESH KHIND (T)	1st		.25	
GUNTOOR	3rd	1		
Gurgaon, R. S. ...				
Guzerat, P. N.				
GWALIOR ..	2nd		8	*Mirat & Lushkar*
Gujranwala, P. N. ...				
H.				
HYDERABAD (Sindh)	1st		47	
Halulia, N B				
Harauni, O. & R.				
Harda, G I. P.				
Harduaganj, O & R ...				
Hardoi, O. & R				
HARDWAR	3rd		8	
Harsud, G. I. P.				
Hathras Road, E. I.				
HAZARIBAGH	3rd	21		
Hazratganj, O & R				
Helak, R. S. ...				
Hilli, N. B. ...				
HENZADA, (Burmah)	3rd	60	..	Donabew 50 miles boat Rs 8 Ngathtungyoung 60 miles cooly Rs 5
Hinganghat	3rd		5	
HUBLI	3rd		20	
Hoogly, E I.				
HOOGLY POINT	2nd	33		*Chinsurah Bandel*
HATIMARDAN	3rd		33	
Howrah, E. I.				
Hudgi, G. I. P.				
Harappa, P. & D.				
Husain Sagar, N. Z.				
HYDERABAD (Deccan)	2nd		7	*Chuddergaut in communication by wire with Railway Station*
I.				
Ikran, R. S. ...				
Illampalli, N. Z.				
Illapur, N. Z.				
INDORE	1st		13	*In communication by wire with chronometer in M S Railway Station*
Indore City				
Itarsi, G. I. P.			...	Hoshungabad 11 miles 6 As from 1st October to 14th June 12 Annas from 15th June to 30th September

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
J.				
JACOBABAD ...	2nd		46	
JAFFNA (Ceylon) ...	2nd		1	*Nallur*
Jagadhri, P. D. ...				
Jagadispore, E. I.				
Jagoti, E. B. ...				
Jakwara, B. B.				
Jalgaon, G. I. P.				
Jalalganj, O. & R. ...				
Jalamb, G. I. P.				
Jalesar Road, E. I.				
JALPAIGURI	2nd	34		
Jamtara, E. I.				
Jamoocc, E. I.				
JOONAGHUR (Kattywar)	3rd			
Jarlhans (Upper Assam) .				
Jaswantnagar, E. I. ...				
Jataoli, R. S. ...				
Jatwara, R. S.				
Jaunpur, (Civil) O. & R,				
Jawar, G. I. P. ...				
Jeempeer, S. ...				
Jchur, G. I. P. ...				
Jetwor, E. I. ...				
JEYPORE	2nd		18	Railway Station 1 mile connected by wire.
JHANSI	3rd	...	6	
JHELUM ...	3rd	...	26	
Jhelum, P. N.				
Jhinjhak, E. I. ...				
Jhoond Road, P.				
Jokhye, E. I. ...				
Jolarapet, M. ...				
Joongshai, S. ...	.	...		Tetim, 15 miles 8 A nuns
Jorhat				
Jowra	3rd		20	
JUBBULPORE	1st	...	1	In communication by wire with Railway Station
JULLUNDER	3rd		19	
Jumalpore, E. I. ...				
Jandialah, P. & D.				
Jusra, E. I.				
K.				
Kadumbore, S. I. ...				
Kahelia, O. & R. ...				
Kalulia, O. & R.				
Kakori, O & R. .				
Kalilpur, R. S. ...				
KALKA (T) ...	3rd		13	
KAMTHI ...	3rd	. .	4	
Kancharapara, E. B.				
KANDY (Ceylon) ...	1st	2	.	*Peradenia.*

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Kanoo, E. I. ...				
Kanota, R. S.				
KARACHI .	1st	...	53	Gazri, Keamari, Clifton, Manora (boat hire 12 As.) Ships in Harbour boat hire 12 Annas
Karakbel, G. I. P.				
Karali, O. & R. ...				
Karchana, E. I. ...				
Karjat, G. I. P. .				
Karkeon, G I. P.				
Kartarpur, P. & D. .				
Kasara, G. I. P.				
Kashmir, See Murree & Sialkot				
KASAULI ..	2nd & 3rd	..	13	Sanatorium
Kamoke, P. N.				
Keamari, S. .				
Keem, B. B.				
Kevalore, S. I.				
Khaga, E. I.				
Khairgaon, G. I. P.				
Khairwadi, G. I. P.				
KHAMGAON	2nd	.	14	Railway Station ½ mile
Khana, P. & D.				
Khanewal, P. & D.				
Khandala, G I. P.				
Khandwa ..	3rd		15	G I P Railway Station ½ mile In communication by wire with B S Railway Station
Khanyan, E. I.				
Kharaghora, P.				
Khardi, G. I. P.				
Kharian, P. N.				
Khatauli, P. & D. .				
Kherli, R S.				
Khetasari, O. & R.				
Khirtal, R. S.				
Khurja, E. I.				
Khurmatar, E. I.				
Khurukpur, O. & R.				
Kissinpoor, I. S.				
Kim, G. I. P.				
Kirkee, G. I. P. .				
Kirkulla, G. I. P. .				
Kishenganj, 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.	
Kondipurum, M.				
Koorum, G. I. P.				
Kooshtea, E. B.				
Kordachary, S. I.				
Kosgee, M.				
Kotri, S.				
Kujgaum, G. I. P.				
Kujra, E I.				
Kulikery, S. I.				
Kulitalay, S. I.				
Kunnah, P. & D.				
Kurhurbaree (Giridh), E. I				
KURNOOL	3rd	..	9	
Karrabgaon, G. I. P.				
Kurseong	3rd	32		
Kachakhuh, P. & D				
Kurelie, G. I. P.				
Kutni, E. I.				
L.				
Lahore	1st	...	24	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Ladpura, R. S.				
LAINGGIIA (Burmah) ...	2nd	60		Frontier of British and Native Burmah
Lalapetta, S. I.				
Lala Musa, P. N.				
Landi, S.				
Lanoli, G. I. P. ...				
Lasalgaon, G. I. P.				
Lilapore Road, B. B.				
LIMRI	3rd	..	34	
Lingampalli, NZ.				
Loni, G. I. P.				
Luckady, M.				
Lukheeserai. E. 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 8 miles 8 Annas *Mylapore, Perambore, S Thome, Enapoorum*
Madura, S. I.				
Maharajpore, E. I. ...				
Mahim, B. B.				
Mahamudabad B. B. ...	..		.	Kaira 7 miles 4 Annas

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Mahmudpur, O. & R.				
Mahreh, G. I. P.				
Maijam, E. I.				
Mailputty, M.				
Makhdumpur, O. & R.				
MALABAR POINT, (T)	1st		30	open during stay of Governor
Malakeri, R. S.				
Malhaur, O. & R.				
Malihabad, O. & R				
MALEGAON	3rd		23	
Malipur, O. & R.				
Mallooi, M.				
Malwa, 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.				
Marai, O. & R.				
Marine, Lines (Bombay) B B				
Markoondi, E. I.				
Massawad, G. I. P				
MASULIPATAM	2nd	3		
MATHERAN (T)	3rd		28	Open from 1st October to 30th November & from 1st March to 30th June
Mauhar, E. I.				
Mauna, G. I. P				
Mayting, S. ...				Jarruck 11 miles Re 1
Mc'Donald's Choultry, M				
Meagaum, B. B.				
MEEAN MEER	3rd		21	
MEERUT	2nd		19	Military Offices In communication by wire with Railway Station
MERCARA	2nd		17	
Mettapolium, M.				
MHOW ...	2nd		18	Dhar 38 miles cooly Re 1 2 Tattoo Rs 2 Railway Station 1 mile
MIDNAPORE	3rd	29		
Mettalle, (Ceylon)	3rd	2		
Mitri (Beluchistan) ...				
Miranpur Khatra, O. & R.				
Mirganj, G. I P.				
MIRZAPUR	3rd	10		Railway Station 3 miles
Mogalsarai, E. I.				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Mohesnunda, E. I. .				
Mohol, G. I. P.				
Mokameh, E. I. ...				
Monghyr, E. I.				
Montgomery, P. & D. ...				
Moodanoor, M.				
Mooltan	2nd	.	35	Railway Station 1 mile *Rajghat* In communication by wire with I. V. Railway station.
Mooraroi, E. I.				
Moradabad	2nd		6	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Moraporc, M. ...				
Mortakka, H. S. .		. .		Open for public messages from 6 A. M to 6 P. M. daily.
Motihari	3rd	18	.	Messages for *Katmandu* the capital of Nepaul are to be sent through Motihari.
Moulmein (Burma)	2nd	70		Martaban boat hire Re. 1 Kyuktan boat hire Re. 1 Kuddoe 9 miles Re. 1 As. 8 Natmoo 10 miles Re. 2 Nyounglimyuk 6 miles Re. 1 Nantay 8 miles Re 1 As. 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		Nsaf 7 miles 10 As boat hire.
Muroli, B. B.				
MURREE . .	2nd & 3rd	.	27	2nd during Summer 3rd during Winter Military Office during cold weather Messages for Kashmir are posted thro' Murree from 16th April to 15th October.
Martizapur, G. I. P. ...				
Mussoorie, (T)	2nd during Summer 3rd during Winter.	. .	8	*Landour* Chakrata 42 miles Dehra Dun 15 miles 8 As. Rajpore 7 miles 4 Annas
Mutmurri, M.				
MUTTRA ...	3rd	...	10	Military Office Brindabun 8 miles 4 Annas.
Muzaffoornagar, P. & D. .				
MOZUFFERPORE ...	3rd	20		

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
MYANOUNG, (Burma) .	3rd	61	. .	Kyangun, 7 miles Rupee 1 cooly hire. Yeugyun 15 miles Re. 1-8 boat hire. Mingyee 30 miles Rs 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	*Kotar* Colachel, 15 miles 6 As. Cape Comorin 12 miles 8 As.
Nagari, M.				
NAGPUR	1st		13	Railway Station 1 mile *Sita baldi*
Nahwai, E. I. .				
Naidongri, G. I. P.				
Naini, E. I.				
NAINI TAL	2nd & 3rd	...	3	2nd during Summer 3rd during Winter Almora 28 miles 12 As Ranikhet 25 miles 12 Annas
Nalhati, E. I. . .				
Nalhati, N. S.			.	Open from 6 to 18 hours (Railway time)
Nalwar, G. I. P. . .				
Nandgaon, G. I. P. .	...	...	.	Messages for Aurungabad are sent through Nandgaon.
Nandwai, R. S.				
Nandura, G. I. P.				
Nara, O. & R. ..				
Naraina, R. S.				
Narel, G. I. P. ...	.		...	*Matheran*
Nargaon, G. I. P.				
Narora, O. & R.	...	...	...	Lower Ganges canal works.
NASIK	3rd	...	26	Railway Station 5 miles
Nasik Road, G. I. P.				
Narsinghpur. G. I. P. ...				
Nasirabad (Khandesh), G.I.P				
Nawabganj, O. & R.	. .	.	...	Also called Barabanki
Naurangabad, P. N.				
Nawadi, E. I. . .				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Needamungalum, S. I. ...	.	.		Combaconum 15 miles Re 1 Manargoody 9 miles 10 As.
NEEMUCH ...	2nd	.	21	Jawad 8 miles 6 Annas
NAGAPATAM ...	1st	.	1	Railway Station close *Nagore*
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 (Bundlecand) ,, Assam Nowsari, B. B. . NOWSHERA .	3rd		2 33	Not open yet Military Office
Nuncherla, M. ... Nundaloor, M. . .				
NASIRABAD (Rajaputana).	3rd		22	Ramsur 8 miles cooly hire 4 Annas Tatooti 12 miles cooly hire 6 Annas In communication by wire with Railway Station.
Nyhati, E. B. ..			...	*Goureepore, Chinsura, Hooghly Bandel*
O.				
Okara, P. & D. Oodwara, B. B.				
Onjole . . Oojein ...	2nd	...	18	Jawassa 15 miles 8 Annas Fathiabad 14 miles 7 Ans. Mehidpur 24 miles 12 Ans.
OOMRAWUTTEE (See AMRAOWATI)... Oorooli, G. I. P. .				
Oojeapoor, I. S.				
OOTACAMUND .	2nd & 3rd	..	15	2nd from March to October 3rd from November to February. *Lovedale, Kotty*, Kotagherry 15 miles Re. 1 Wynaad 35 miles Rs. 2-4.

Names of Stations.	Class	Local Time. Fast.	Slow.	Remarks.
P.				
PABROO (Burma)	2nd			Mengbyam. 8 Annas boat-hire Mroboung. (Old Arracan) m. Rs. 3 boat hire. Mrounbway m 8 Annas boat hire.
Pachora, G. I. P.				
Pagdhal, G. I. P.				
Pahadi, B. B.				
Pakni, G. I. P.				
Pakawar, E. I.				
Palam, R. S.				
Palamcottah			10	Tinnevelly Malayalam
Palaveram, S. I.				
Palgarh, B. B.				
Palghat, M.				
Palej B. B				
PALI (Rajaputana)	3rd		27	28 miles cooly hire
Pali, E. I. (N. W. P.)				
Pangsa, E. B.				
Panigarh, E. I.				
Panoli, B. B.				
Paras, G. I. P.				
Parbatipur, N. B.				
Pardi, B. B.				
PARELL (T)	1st		12	Open during stay of Governor
Pasoor, S. I.				
Patas, C. I. P.				
PATIALA	1st		15	
Patua, E. I.				
Patri, P.				
Pattapur, NZ.				
PAUMBEN	1st			
Peerpointi, E. I.				
Peramboor, M.				
Perpengady, M.				
Perunduray, M.				
PESHAWAR	2nd		34	
Phagwara, P. & D.				
Phalera, R. S.				
Phaphund, E. I.				
Phillour, P. & D.				
Phulpur, O. & R.				
Piparia, G. I. P.				
PONDICHERRY	1st			
Poody, M.				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Poogaloor, S I. ...				
POONA	1st		25	Kirkee 4 miles In communication by wire with Railway station 1 mile Poorundhur 18 miles Rupee 1-8.
Pothanoor, M.				
Pownar, G I. P. .				
PROME (Burma)	1st	60		Nameenah 19 miles ferry & cooly Rupees 3 or boat Rs. 5 Poungday 25 miles Rs 2 Shoaydoung 11 miles cooly R 1 Padaung 11 miles ferry and cooly Rs 2 or boat Rs 4
Palaveerum				
Pahari, E. I				
Pulgaon, G. I P				
Pulloor, S. I.				
Pumalwari, G. I. P				
Pundaracolam, S I				
Pundooa, E. I				Culna 13 miles R. 1-10
Purley, M.				
PURNEAH ...	3rd	29		
Puroda, E. B.				
Putoor, M ...				
Puttamby, M. ...				
Q.				
Quetta (Belochistan)				
Quarry Junction, S.				
QUILON .	3rd	. .	14	Tangacherry
R.				
Ragonathpore, E. I. ...				
Rahimabad, O & R ...				
Raichur, M. .				
Raewind, P. & D. ...				
Rajampet, M. ...				
Rajamundry ..	3rd	...	7	Dowleshwaram

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time.		Remarks.
		Fast.	Slow.	
RAJANPUR ...	3rd		40	Mithunkot, 19 m, cooly 6 as Tatti oo, 12 as
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 *Afangalpur Neemcha Searsole*
Rangoon (Burma)	1st	64		Dallah, Rs 4, boat hire, Kemadine, 5 m, as 8 *Pazundaung*
Ranikhet ...	3rd		13	
Ravere, G. I. P.				
RAWAL PINDI ...	2nd		31	
Rajalcherroo, M. ...				
Redipully, M				
Rewari, R. S. .				
Roorkee .	3rd		9	
Rudauli, O. & R.				
RUE (Burma)	1st	35	...	Aeng Kyouk Phyoo: Rs 6 by cooly or special boat; By special boat, Novr to April Rs 5 May to Oct Rs 7. Ramree Chiduba: By post to Kyouk Phyoo thence by boat Novr to April Rs 5, May to Oct Rs 7
Rungpore, N. B.				
ura, E. I. .				
Russowli, O. & R				
Rutlam .	2nd		20	
Rosa Junction, O. & R. ...			...	Rosa

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time.		Remarks.
		Fast.	Slow.	
S.				
Sadli Road, B. B. ...				
Sabour, E. I. ...				
Saburmutta, 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	*Trimulgherry*, In communication by wire with Ry Stn
Sikandarabad, (N. W. P.)E. I				
Sehora Road, E. I. .				
SEONI	3rd		3	Worked by clerk in Dy Commr's Office
Sibsagar ...				
Seram, NZ.				
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. ..				
Sheagaon, G. I. P. ..				
SHIKOHABAD ..	3rd	...	13	
Sheagaum, E. I. ...				
Sheopur, O. & R. ...				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Sher Shah, P. & D. ..				
Shervaroy Hills, M. ...				
SHIKARPUR ..	3rd	...	46	
SHILLONG .	3rd	47	. .	Otherwise called Yeddo.
Sheorajpur, E. I.				
Shoaygheen (Burma) ..	2nd	66	...	Boat to Sittang, 49 m., Rs. 8.
Sholapur, G. I. P.				
Sholavandon, S. I. .				
Sholingarh, M. .				
Shoranoor, M.				
SIALKOT .	3rd		24	Military Office messages for Kashmir are posted thro' Sialkot 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. .				
Sisowli, G. I. P. .				
SITAPUR ...	3rd	2	...	Kheri 30 m. Kairabad 6 m Military Office
Sitarampore, E. I. .				
Sleemanabad 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	Rohree, Khairpur, 18 miles cooly Re. 1 horse express Rs. 2.
Sucera, T. S. ...				
Sultanganj, E. I. ...				

Names of Stations.	Class	Local Time.		Remarks.
		Fast.	Slow.	
Sunjan, B. B. ...				
Sunkerydroog, M. .				
Sunnawud, H. S. ...		...		Open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for public.
SURAT ...	2nd	. .	29	Ry Stn., ¼ m., Bunder
Sursinda, O. & R. ...				
Sutna, E. I. ...				
Sutoor, S. I.				
Sydapore, Road, G. I. P ...				
Sydpore, N. B. ..				
Sylhet ...	3rd	47		
Synthia, E. I. ...	...	...		Soorie, 12 miles 12 Annas
T.				
Tadputri, M. ...				
Tandaoli, O. & R. ...				
Tandur, NZ. ...				
Tanjore, S. I. ...	...	.		Vullum, 7 miles 8 Annas
Tanna, G. P. ...				
Tanoor, M. ..				
Tatipur, P. & D. ..				
Teenpahar, E. I.				
TELLICHERRY ..	2nd	...	19	Mahe
Teroovemboor, S. I. ...				
Theruvellum, M. ...				
THYETMYOO (Burma) ...	2nd	59	..	Yettoung, 4 m, boat hire 8 Annas Alanmayo, 1 m, boat hire 8 Annas Meaday, 4 m, boat hire 8 Annas
Tilhar, O. & R. ..				
Timarni, G. I. P. ...				
Tinnanoor, M.				
Tindavanem, S. I.				
Tinnevelly, S. I.				
Tippara, (See COMILLA) ..				
Tilornia, R. S.				
Tiroor, M. ..				
Tiruputty, M. .				
Tiruparangundrum, S. I.				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
Tirutany, M.				
Titwalla, G. I. P.				
TONGHOO (Burma)	3rd	65		
Toongabudra, M				
Topossie, E I				
TOUNGHOOP (Burma)	2nd	56		Sandoway, 45 m, boat hire Rs 4–8
Trichinopoly, S I.				
Trimulgherry, NZ.				
TRINCOMALIE (Ceylon)	3rd	4		
Tripatoor, M				
Trivaloor, S I				
TRIVANDRUM	2nd		13	
Trivelloor, M				
Tudialoor, M.				
Tullingaum, G I. P				
Tundla, E I.				
TUTICORIN	2nd		8	
U.				
Ulwar, R S				
UMBELLA	1st	...	14	In communication with Ry. Station by wire
UMRKOT	3rd		42	
Umulsar, B B				
Unao, O & R				
Unclesur, B. B				
Undal, E. I.				
Undarra, E I.				
Urchara, E I				
V.				
Vaniembady, M				
Veerapore, M.				
VELLORE	3rd	...	4	Railway Stn, 4 miles
Veraur, B. B.				
Verungaum, B B.				

Names of Stations.	Class.	Local Time. Fast.	Local Time. Slow.	Remarks.
VINGORLA .	3rd		27	Sawant Warri, 15 m., 8 As
Virduputty, S. I. ...				
VIZAGAPATAM .	2nd	12		Waltair Anakapilly, 2½ m 6 Annas
Vaiyampatti, S. I. ..				
VIZIANAGARAM ..	3rd	12		
W.				
Wani, T. S. . .				
Wadi, NZ. .				
Walliar, M. .				
Wangaum, B. B. .				
Wanradharum, P. & D. ...				
Wardha, (T) .	3rd		6	Open during the cotton season
Warrengaon, G. I. P. . .				
Wasind, G. I. P. .				
Wassud, B. B. .				
Watkalli, M. .				
Wazirabad, P. N. . .	.			In communication by wire with Sialkote Govt Office
Wontimetta, M.				
Wootapollium, M.				
WUDWAN .	3rd		31	In communication by wire with Railway Station
Y.				
Yadagiri, G. I. P. .				
Yeragoontla, M. .				
Z.				
Zamaniah, 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.

3412 Kali Era 310 A. D.	Cheramen 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 Tiruvidankodu.
3452 K. E. 350 A. D.	A colony of Syrian Christans, brought over by a merchant, Kona Thoma, settled in the country.
3831 K. E. 729 A. D.	Veera Martanda Vurma ascended the Musnud
3927 K. E. 825 A. D.	From this year, commenced the Malabar Era, otherwise called the Quilon Era, from the place where it was first determined and proclaimed.
225 M. E. 1049 A. D.	The Town of Trevandrum was founded. This town was and is still known by the name of "Ananthapuram" or Tiruananthapuram.
292 M. E. 1116 A. D.	Nanjinad was conquered from its Koravan Chief and annexed to Travancore
480 M. E. 1304 A. D.	The Village of Attingal—from which the Ranees of the Royal Family take their title was founded.
511 M. E. 1335 A. D.	Veera Rama Martanda Vurma ascended the throne.
551 M. E. 1375 A. D.	Eravi Vurma ascended the ... .Do,
558 M. E. 1382 A. D.	Kaler Koolashagara Perumal ascended the t o.
557 M. E. 1382 A. D.	Chara Oodaya Martanda Vurma .. ... Do.
620 M. E. 1444 A. D.	Veynad Moothoo Rajah ... ... Do.
634 M. E. 1458 A. D.	Veera Martanda Vurma . .. . Do.
647 M. E. 1471 A. D.	Aditya Vurma ... . Do.
654 M. E. 1478 A. D.	Eravi Vurma .. .. Do.

679 M. E. 1503 A. D.	Martanda Vurma ascended the throne.
680 M. E. 1504 A. D.	Eravi Vurma ... ... Do.
704 M. E. 1528 A. D.	Martanda Vurma... ... ... Do.
713 M. E. 1537 A. D.	Oodaya Martanda Vurma... ... ... Do.
736 M. E. 1560 A. D.	Kerala Vurma ... ... Do.
739 M. E. 1563 A. D.	Aditya Varma ... ... Do.
741 M. E. 1565 A. D.	The Foundation of the great Pagoda Tower at Trevandrum was laid.
743 M. E. 1567 A. D.	Oodaya Martanda Vurma ascended the musnud.
770 M. E. 1594 A. D.	Veera Eravi Vurma ... ... Do.
780 M. E. 1504 A. D.	Veera Vurma.. ... ...Do.
782 M. E. 1606 A. D.	Eravi Vurma ... ...Do.
795 M. E. 1619 A. D.	Oonni Kerala Vurma ... ... Do.
801 M. E. 1625 A. D.	Eravi Vurma . .. . Do.
807 M. E. 1631 A. D.	Oonni Kerala Vurma .. ..Do.
837 M. E. 1661 A. D.	Aditya Vurma . . .. Do.
853 M. E. 1677 A. D.	Oomayammal Ranee ... ... Do.
855 M. E. 1679 A. D.	A Mahomedan, popularly known as "Mukilon" corruption from "Mogul" entered the country with a party of armed followers and encamped at Manakad, south of the Trevandrum Fort.
860 M. E. 1684 A. D.	Eravi Vurma Rajah ascended the musnud.
860 M. E. 1684 A. D.	The English East India Company settled at Anjengo with the consent of the Ranee of Attingul.
894 M. E. 1718 A. D.	Kerala Vurma ascended the musnud.

900 M. E. 1724 A. D.	Rama Vurma ascended the throne.
903 M. E. 1727 A. D.	The Village of Kilimanore in Sheraingil Talook was assigned to the Consort of the Ranee.
904 M. E. 1728 A. D.	The Fort of Anjengo was built. The Ranee by a 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. 1729 A. D.	Martanda Vurma ascended the throne.
905 M. E. 1729 A. D.	Alagappa Mudaly appeared with a force sent by the Nawab of Trichinopoly to enforce the claims of two rebel Thumbis.
910 M. E. 1734 A. D.	Travancore acquired Shencotta, Clancad, Karkudi, Nedumongad, Kottarakaray and Puthanapuram.
914 M. E. 1738 A. D.	Nanjinad was invaded by Worakar but he was soon repelled by Dalawah Rama Iyen.
914 M. E. 1738 A. D.	The Dutch landed at Colachel, and some of them were permitted to reside in the country. One of them was the celebrated D'Lenoy a Flemish adventurer popularly known as the Valia Cappithan (Captain in Chief)
919 M. E. 1743 A. D.	In commemoration of conquests made and in expiation of Sins inseparable from war, the Bhadra Deepam ceremony was initiated and performed for the *first* time this year.
921 M. E. 1745 A. D.	The Principality of Kayancolem was annexed by Travancore.
923 M. E. 1747 A. D.	Two ladies were adopted into the Royal Family.
925 M. E. 1750 A. D.	The title of Pulpanaba Dass was assumed and added to the Royal titles after the performance of certain acts of piety and humiliation.
925 M. E. 1749 A. D.	The sexennial ceremony called Moorajapam was first performed this year.
926 M. E. 1750 A. D.	The [illegible] or the Revenue Settlement of the State commenced this year and was completed in 929 M. E. 1752 A. D.
927 M. E. 1752 A. D.	Travancore purchased 30 miles of Territory about Cape Comorin including the Fort of Kalkád.
928 M. E. 1752 A. D.	Karapooram a tract in the Cochin Territory was conquered by Travancore forces under Dalawah Rama Iyen.

929 M. E. / 1753 A. D. — 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 Mavalikaray. The Cochin Rajah broke it soon after.

929 M. E. / 1753 A. D. — The Principality of Ambalapulay was taken from its Brahmin Chieftain the Chembagacherry Rajah.

930 M. E. / 1754 A. D. — 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, Imanum, Kypalli, Yettoomanoor, Kidangoor, Lalum and Kondoor (in Meenachel)

930 M. E. / 1755 A. D. — The Territories (Kalkád &c.) acquired by purchase in 927 M. E. were lost; but were reconquered in September following

933 M. E. / 1757 A. D. — Rama Vurma (popularly known as the [illegible] or old Rajah) succeeded to the Musnud.

937 M. E. / 1761 A. D. — 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 Suchendrum South Travancore.

937 M. E. / 1761 A. D. — The territories of Alengaud 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 Poothenchirray was also obtained from Cochin.

948 M. E. / 1772 A. D. — Another [illegible] or Periodical Revenue Settlement took place this year.

959 M. E. / 1783 A. D. — The Rajah went on a pilgrimage to Ramaswarem.

964 M. E. / 1788 A D. — Two ladies were again adopted into the Royal Family.

964 M. E. / 1788 A D. — 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.

965 M. E. / 1789 A. D. — The Forts of Cranganore and Ayacottah were purchased by Travancore from the Dutch for the sum of 3 Lacs of Rupees.

965 M. E. / 1789 A. D. Tippu Sultan invaded Travancore on its Northern frontier and was completely repulsed.

968 M. E. / 1792 A. D. About this time Alleppey was founded and made the cheif Port of Travancore.

970 M. E. / 1795 A. D. The Rajah concluded a treaty (No. LIII. Aitchison.)

973 M. E. / 1797 A. D. About this time the Town of Cochin and the settlement at Tangacherry both possessions of the Dutch passed into the hands of the English.

973 M. E. / 1797 A. D. The treaty entered into in 1795 between the Honorable Company and the Rajah was ratified by the Court of Directors.

973 M. E. / 1798 A. D. Rama Vurma died and was succeeded by Rama Vurma.

975 M. E. / 1800 A. D. Colonel C. Macaulay was appointed Resident of Travancore.

978 M. E. / 1803 A. D. The lands and gardens were again assessed and surveyed. (കൊയ്ത്ത്) Priodical Revenue Settlement.

981 M. E. / 1805 A. D. Another and last treaty between the Rajah and the Honorable East India Company was entered into this year.

983 M. E. / 1808 A. D. About this time an insurrection broke out headed by Velu Tumbi Dalawai.

983 M. E. / 1808 A. D. Oominy Tumbi was appointed Dewan.

984 M. E. / 1809 A. D. Rukmani Bai was born.

986 M. E. / 1811 A. D. Lakshmy Bai succeeded to the musnud.

988 M. E. / 1813 A. D. Rama Vurma was born.

990 M. E. / 1815 A. D. Paroovathy Bai ascended the musnud.

The Quilon Canal cut by Dewan Vencat Row.

999-1001 M. E. / 1824-26 A. D. The Canal from Trevandrum to Colithottum was cut and opened by the same Dewan.

1004 M. E. / 1829 A. D. Rama Vurma ascended the musnud. The ceremony of Thulabharam was performed this year.

1007 M. E. / 1832 A. D. Rama Vurma (the present Maha Rajah) was born.

1009 M. E. / 1834 A. D. The ceremony of Pathmagarbham was celebrated.

1011 M. E. 1835 A. D.	Eravi Vurma (the present Elia Rajah) was born.
1012 M. E. 1837 A. D.	Rama Vurma the present First Prince was born.
1022 M. E. 1847 A. D.	Martanda Vurma succeeded his brother to the 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. 1858 A. D.	Two ladies were again adopted.
1036 M. E. 1860-61 A. D.	The present Maha Rajah Rama Vurma ascended the throne.
1038 M. E. 1862 A. D.	His Highness visited Madras.
1042 M. E. 1866 A. D.	His Highness again visited Madras when he was invested with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
1042 M. E. 1866 A. D.	The Rajah of Cochin visited Trevandrum.
1042 M. E. 1866 A. D.	The title of Maha Rajah was formally recognized by the British Government.
1044 M. E. 1868 A. D.	Lord Napier, Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum.
1045 M. E. 1870 A. D.	The Thulabharam ceremony was celebrated.
1045 M. E. 1870 A. D.	His Highness the Maha Rajah proceeded on a Tour to Madras to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
1049 M. E. 1872 A. D.	His Highness the Maha Rajah proceeded on a Tour to Bombay to be present at a Chapter of the "Star of India" and thence proceeded to Benares.
1050 M. E. 1875 A. D.	His Highness the Maha Rajah proceeded on a Tour to Madras, Calcutta, Agra and Delhi. (January and February.)
1051 M. E. 1876 A. D.	His Highness proceeded on a Tour to Madras 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.

(THYE.)

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 *(Cocos 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 uniflorus)* is reaped.
8. Coffee *(Coffea Arabica)* Forest felling continues and trees flower according to early or late season.
9. Cholum *(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 Elum matures.
17. Palmyra Palm Tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*) toddy extracted six months of the year ending with this month.
18. Punnai Tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) flowering season commences.
19. Cucumber (*Cucumis utilissimus*) gathered.
20. Vendakai (*Abelmoscus esculentus*) and Seeni Avarkai, 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. Cocoanut 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.

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 *Cenee, Kachel* and *Podikilangu.*
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 aromaticus*) ripen, and gathering commences.
12. Pooshanikai (*Cucurbita maxima*) abundant.
13. Thadiankai (*Cucurbita Pepo*) matures and is gathered.
14. Vendaikai and Seeni Averaikai 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.

(CHITTRAY.)

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 (*Cunni Poo Crops.*)
5. Crop of Punjah lands reaped (Mada Poo.)
6. The Punnai Tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) blossoms.
7. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) Process of holing.
8. Jinjilie (*Sesamum 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 annuum*) 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 utilissimus*) planting commences.
19. Vendaikai (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) seeds sown.
20. Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) and Seeni Avarakai (small bean) seeds put down.
21. Peerkankai (*Luffa acutangula*) seeds sown.
22. Chooraykai, Bottlegourd, (*Lagenaria cucurbita*) seeds sown.
23. Onions and Garlic (*Allium cepo*, and *Allium sativum*) gathered.
24. Morunga (*Drumstick*) cuttings planted.

MAY.

(VAIKAUSY.)

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 (*Cunni Poo.*)
4. Ginger (*Amomum Zinjiber*) and turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) planted.
5. Mango Tree (*Mangifera Indica*) fruit season closes.
6. Cardomons (*Elettaria cardamomum*) continue to flower (*Magara Alum.*)
7. Betel (*Chavica betle*) 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 Charantia*) 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. Peekankai (*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.

(Audy)

1. Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indicum*) fruit ripens.
2. The Iluppai Tree (*Bassia longifolia*–Mahwa Tree) fruit ripens.
3. Tapioca (*Janipha 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 (*Solamum 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. Chooraykai (*Calbash*) 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. Chooraykai (*Bottle gourd*) are procurable.

SEPTEMBER.

(PURATASY)

1. Sowing season for Lentils (*Ervum lens*) commences.
2. Paddy (*Oryza Nepalensis*) 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 (*Carophyllus aromaticus*) flowers.
10. Kattirikai, Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) and avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) gathering continues.
11. Peerkankai (*Luffa acutangula*) continue and Pudalankai (*Trichosanthes anguina*) 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 Arbica*) becomes ripe and gathering commences.
3. Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) Jaggery and Toddy season continue.
4. The Clove (*Carophyllus aromaticus*) continues to flower.
5. The Iluppai 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. Kattirikai, 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 Pudalankai (*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 (*Arecà catechu*) nuts ripen.
6. The Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) Jaggery and Toddy season continue, now most productive.
7. Cardamoms (*Elettaria cardamomum*) Cunni elum, 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 (*Abelmoscus 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. Punjah 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 Podikilangoo dug out.
6. Athenkai Plantain (*Musa textilis*) planting and fruit gathered.
7. Mango Tree (*Mangifera Indica*) flowering commences.
8. Chemboo (*Caladium esculentum*) planted in paddy fields and removed from gardens.
9. Toddy drawing finished.
10. Pine apples (*Ananas sativus*) ripen, and some flower.
11. Cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*) fruit matures, (Magara elum.)
12. Cashew Nut Tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) flowers.
13. Gooseberry Nellikai (*Emblica officinalis*) matures and is gathered.
14. Brinjals (*Solanum melongena*) gathered.
15. Cucumber (*Cucumis utilissimus*) plucked.
16. Vendakai (*Abelmoscus esculentus*) and Avarakai (*Dolichos lablab*) and Pavakai (*Momordica charantia*) gathered,
17. Pudalankai (*Trichosanthes anguina*) matures
18. Onions (*Allium cepa*) and garlic (*Allium sativa*) planting commences.
19. Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) Flowering according to season and evat on.
20. Koova, Arrowroot (*Curcuma angustifolia*) dug up.

NOTES.

Vanilla (*Vanilla aromatica.*)

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 *uncleared 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 parsasitical 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-eights 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 plants yield only one crop in the year. The cavity of the Vanilla pod contains numerous small seeds, together with a black, oily and balsamic 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 at the same time absorbs the moisture; thus treated the pods blacken and put on a silvery lustre.

On this appearing they must be again exposed to the sun and thoroughly dried, about 80 of the pods will then weigh a 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 which they cover with a woollen cloth, and on this they spread the pods. 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 modified heat of the fire, the frames 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 compilation 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 traces 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 full 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.

MEMO. 2.

The Vanilla pods were harvested in February, and 3 lbs. of the finest were cured and despatched for sample to Messrs. Lewis and Peat of Mincing 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 checkered shade which is essential in Vanilla culture. To avoid the hurtful effects of excessive moisture during the monsoons, 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.

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 1718, 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 Tennasserim 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 1666 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 4d. 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 Canway who first sold and retailed tea in England, and who recommended it as a cure for all disorders. The said Canway 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 siécle" 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 gale* and also a species of *Lysimachia*, 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 Bohea 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 Peermade The Plant flourished and Tea was made, but not sufficiently well to induce the Governmet 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 *Thea 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 as 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, Fereira, 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 judgement.

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 feathery.

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 8th 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 contries 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 hookas, 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 hard 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 6lbs. 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, cocoanut oil and water.

A word of advice to cocoa-nut tree Planters. "The Singalese have a saying that cocoa-nut 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 shrubs 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 platting, 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 engrafted. 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 resinous juice mixed with white of egg and a little opium is considered a good specific on the Malabar coast for diarrhœa and dysentry. The tender leaves mixed with the bark of the caster oil plant and cummin 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 .....$3\frac{1}{5}$ „
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 jinjilie 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.
1 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 *(Palm 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 urens)* 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 Indus, 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.

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 nutmegs. 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 consits 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 mace.* 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 purposes 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 catechu*)

The Areca 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 Nepaul 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 chunam 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 dusk 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 *i. e.* 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 Pepper. 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 crystallized, 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 saccaratum* In China from *Saccharum Sinense*, in Brazil from *Gynerium saccharoides*. In West Indies from *Saccharum violaceum* 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 Gomati 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 Butyracea* 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 exists in the Maple, Cocoa nut, Maize, 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 hogshead 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 the oat, the grain hanging gracefully from the very thin hairlike pedicles 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 mentioned only three species O. *sativa*, the common rice. E. I.—O. *latifolia* 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 midling 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 recomended 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 plat 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 Sam-sa.

Arrow Root (*Curcuma angustifolia*)

Is produced from the plant (*Maranta Arundinacea*) but that cultivated in Travancore is the *East Indian* Arrow root (*Curcuma angustifolia*) 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 (*Janipha 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 Travancore 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 conjee 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 uninjured.

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 deleterious 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 Paradisiaca, Common Plantain.
Musa textilis, 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 Guindy 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 Areeca nut or Cocoa nut Palms.

With regard to meal it is calculated that the fresh core of the Plantain will yield fourty 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 citratum*)

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 it called "Porthapil" "Seegompil" and "Comatchipil". It grows to a height of three or four feet. Its stems infused in hot or mild coction, 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.

Atropa belladonna, Solanum nigrum } Narcotic.

Stramonium, Henbane, Physalis } Narcotic.

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	Callenjoos 1	Pannam	1014	do.	,,
7½	Pallams	Rautel	7605	do.	,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly		= 23 Cubic Inches		,,
4	Naulies =	Edungally	92	do.	,,
3	Edungallies		1 Gallon		,,
10	do.	Purray.			

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums = 1	Nauly	= 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		= 1¼ Inch English approximately.			
24	Angoolams =	Kole	30 Inches	,, = 2½	Feet	,,
4	Koles	Thendoo		10	,,	,,
800	Thendoos	Nauligay		8000	,,	,,
2000	do.	Crosam		20,000	,,	,,
4	Crosams	Yogena		80,000	,,	,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody =	Mathra	= 0·1	Second.
4	Mathras	Gunnidum	0·4	,,
10	Gunnidums	Vverpoo	4·0	Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	Vinauligay	24	,,
60	Vinauligays	Nauligay	24	Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	Munneynehrum	1	Hour.
7½	do.	Yaumam	3	Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	Divvassam	1	Day.
7	Divvassams	Wauram	1	Week.
15	do.	Packsham	15	Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..		1	Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..		1	Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1 Rretoo		The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	1 Waroosham	1	Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		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 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{5}{6}$ths of an ounce troy, and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. troy. 38$\frac{8}{9}$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	*Anandarayan Pannam*	*Cullian Pannam*	*Chuckram*	*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 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only 91$\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. 28$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee	*Verarayan Pannam*	*Pooten*	*Pice*
1	3$\frac{1}{2}$	19$\frac{1}{4}$	211$\frac{3}{4}$
	1	5$\frac{1}{3}$	60$\frac{1}{2}$
		1	11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		Rupee.
40$\frac{4}{7}$	Pice		VellaPannam.
192	Pice or 4$\frac{4}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of 16$\frac{1}{3}$ Vella Pannam for 1 Pagoda)	=	1 Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs	Chs.	C	*British Currency.* = Rs	As.	P.	*Travancore.* Rupees, =	Q. Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0.42	1	0	15	8.63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5.26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1.26	3	2	15	1.89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1.68	4	3	14	10.53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2.11	5	4	14	7.16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2.53	6	5	14	3.79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2.95	7	6	14	0.42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3.37	8	7	13	9.05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3.79	9	8	13	5.68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4.21	10	9	13	2.32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4.63	11	10	12	10.95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5.50	12	11	12	7.58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5.47	13	12	12	4.21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5.89	14	13	12	0.84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6.32	15	14	11	9.47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6.71	16	15	11	6 11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1.17	17	16	11	2.74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8.21	18	17	10	11.37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2.95	19	18	10	8.00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9.68	20	19	10	4 63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	1.42	30	29	7	6.95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11.16	40	39	4	9.26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5.89	50	49	1	11.58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0.63	60	58	15	1.90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7.37	70	68	12	4.21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2.11	80	78	9	6.53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8.84	90	88	6	8.84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3.58	100	98	3	11.16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10.32	200	196	7	10 32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5.50	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	1964	14	7.20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7.16	5000	4912	4	6.00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1.89	6000	5894	11	9.60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs	C
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2.37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4.75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7.12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9.50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11.87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14.25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0.62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3.00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5.37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7.75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10.12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12.50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9.00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5.50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2.00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14.50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11.00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7.50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4.00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0.50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13.00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9.50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6.00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2.50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15.00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11 50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8 00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0.00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8.00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0.00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8.00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0.00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8.00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0.00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8 00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0.00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0.00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0.00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0.00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0.00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0.00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0.00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0.00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0.00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0.00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence

Rupees.	As.	P	£	S.	D
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END