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M.R.O. 1-82 400-29-11-30

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Pension DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 859	Press Mis.
Dated 14 9	1882.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Gf.
23/2/36

14TH SEPTEMBER 1882, No. 859, PENSION.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, dated 5th June 1882, No. 5560.

Certificate and report from the Accountant-General, to the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Pension Department, dated Fort St. George, 18th August 1882, No. A.D.J.-191.

Certified that qualifying service in superior grades has been duly proved for twenty-nine years, seven months, and twenty-four days, and that a superannuation pension not exceeding Rs. 157-12-1 per mensem, equal to half average emoluments, is admissible under Sections 106 and 109 (c) of the Civil Pension Code, 5th Edition. The calculations have been duly verified. It will be seen from the first page of the application that the amount of pension proposed differs from that calculated by this office. The difference, it is presumed, is due to the inclusion in the calculation of average emoluments of acting allowance drawn from 14th January to 23rd February 1879 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the period during which the applicant acted as Deputy Collector, 3rd Class, in the arrangement made in consequence of Dewan Bahadur Rangunada Rao's employment on Foreign Service. As the latter, however, was entitled to retain lien and count service for pension in his appointment under the British Government (*vide* Rule 17, Section 8, of the Code), none of the officers who acted in his arrangement would seem to be entitled to count service for pension in their respective acting appointments, and this office has therefore rejected the acting allowance drawn by the applicant during the above period from the calculation of his average emoluments for pension. The applicant was promoted from an appointment, the pay of which was Rs. 350, to one the pay of which was Rs. 400 per mensem, with effect from 1st January 1882. As the promotion, however, was conferred when the applicant was absent on leave on private affairs, and as at the expiration of the leave he retired from the service, the promotion could in no way benefit him.

The applicant prays that he may be pensioned as an Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue or as a Deputy Collector, and not as an Inspector. To this there would seem to be no objection as far as this office is concerned.

It is observed that no entry is made as regards the applicant's character and past conduct in the appropriate place in the application.

ORDER—dated 14th September 1882, No. 859, Pension.

Under Sections 106 and 109 (c) of the Civil Pension Code (5th Edition), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. Oopote Cannan, late Third-class Deputy Collector and Magistrate, a superannuation pension of Rs. (157-12-0) one hundred and fifty-seven and Annas twelve per mensem, payable at Cannanore from 5th June 1882, in consideration of his qualifying superior service of twenty-nine years, seven months, and twenty-four days.

14TH SEPTEMBER 1882, No. 859, PENSION.

2. The Salt Commissioner's recommendation of a pension of Rs. 158-14-8 appears to have been based on a calculation of the applicant's average emoluments in which the acting allowance drawn by him was erroneously taken into consideration.

(True Extract.)

J. D. REES,
Acting Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Accountant-General, with Register.
" Commissioner of Salt Revenue.
" Collector of Malabar.

Gobt. of (1882) Madras.
PENSION.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 14th September 1882, No. 859.

SEPTEMBER.

Pension.

Granting a superannuation—of Rs. 157-12-0
per mensem to Mr. O. Cannan, late Third-class
Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Calicut Circle.

APPLICATION FOR { PENSION
GRATUITY.

1. Name of Applicant. *Oopote Cannan*
2. Father's Name. *Oopote Ambu*
3. Race, Sect. and Caste. *Hindu, Venu*
4. Residence showing Village and Pargunnah. *Cannanore, Malabar*
5. Present or last employment, including name of establishment. *Inspector of Salt Revenue*
6. Date of beginning of service. *1st February 1850*
7. Date of ending of service. *4th June 1882*
8. Length of service, including interruptions.

	Y.	M.	D.
.. ..	32	4	4
of which superior	29	7	25
inferior	2	1	-
non-qualifying and interruptions	"	7	10
9. Class of { pension
gratuity } applied for, and cause of application. *Superannuation pension under Sec. 106. Civil Pension Code.*
10. [Average] emoluments or pay. *Rs. A 0. 317-13-4*
11. Proposed pension. *158-14-8*
12. Proposed gratuity.
13. Date from which pension to commence. *5th June 1882*
14. Place of payment. *Cannanore.*
15. Date of Applicant's birth by Christian era.† *8th January 1825*
16. Height. *5 feet. 11 inches.*
17. Marks. *A pox mark on the left side of the nose. Complexion
Russet colour, two pox marks on the left side.*
18. Date. *31st May 1882.*

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

† (If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or estimate.)

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.

1874 Dec 16
Page 2

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY

Date of application.

Name of applicant.

Last appointment.

Class of Pension or gratuity.

Amount of pension sanctioned.

Amount of gratuity sanctioned.

Date of commencement.

Date of sanction.

1874 Dec 16

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th December 1874.

No. 200. Read the following letter from D. BARBOUR, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Fort William, 31st January 1874, No. 753 :—

In reply to your letters noted in the margin, I am desired to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the employment, till the 31st December 1874, of the ten Deputy-Collectors therein referred to on Rs. 250 each per mensem, on the understanding that, if the Government of Madras anticipate a further need of officers for the particular work on which it is proposed to employ these Deputy-Collectors, they must arrange to employ Civilians, or give early notice to the Government of India in view to Civilians being transferred from Bombay.

No. 201. ORDER THEREON, 16th December 1874, No. 1,572.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government of India having declined to sanction the continuance of the employment of temporary Deputy-Collectors beyond the 31st of this month, His Excellency the Governor in Council has given the subject his best consideration, and resolves to dispense with the services of the under-mentioned Officers engaged in transacting the ordinary business of the districts from the 1st proximo :—

- Cuddapah.—Mr. W. C. H. Sharkey.
- Kurnool.—Canchi Sooba Rao.
- South Arcot.—S. Vencatasoobiah.
- Malabar.—H. Subbarayar.

2. The Government have had before them a statement of the Magisterial work and Revenue-judicial work performed by the Divisional Officers in the several districts, and they are satisfied that, except in Kurnool, no additional Deputy-Collector is required. Collectors have lately been in the habit of applying for such an officer whenever an Assistant Collector was absent, but as temporary Deputy-Collectors cannot, as a rule, be hereafter employed to aid in transacting the ordinary business of districts, it becomes necessary to make arrangements for avoiding such a contingency.

3. Whatever may be the number of Assistants available, it will not always be possible to provide an Assistant Collector with full Magisterial powers for every district. The Board will therefore, in communication with the Collectors, wherever any change may be necessary, redistribute the divisions among the Covenanted Officers of the superior grades, and the nineteen permanent general duty Deputy-Collectors shown below :—

Godavery	1	South Arcot	1
Kistna	1	Tanjore	2
Nellore	1	Trichinopoly	1
Cuddapah	1	Madura	1
Bellary	2	Tinnevely	1
Kurnool	2	Coimbatore	1
Chingleput	1	Salem	1
North Arcot	1	Malabar	1

Total .. 19

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th December 1874.*

O. Cannen in Malabar will take charge of the Salt and Sea Customs Departments agreeably to the original allotment (*vide* letter from the Collector of Malabar to the Board, dated 17th December 1860, No. 245, and G. O., dated 10th June 1861, No. 1,173.) This officer will also continue to perform the remaining portion of the

Treasuries	19
Salt Department	12
General duty	19
Madras Town	1

Total.. 51

work connected with the sale of escheats. Under this allotment, the total number of Deputy-Collectors will be fifty-one or one more than the fixed number, and the sanction of the Government of India will be requested for the increase. The

additional work entailed by the operations of the Irrigation and Canal Company in Kurnool, which was not foreseen when the original allotment was decided upon, render two officers necessary in that district. One of the two permanent Deputy-Collectors now doing duty there will therefore be transferred to Bellary which has hitherto been deprived of one General Deputy, and a special Deputy-Collector be attached to Kurnool pending the sanction of the Government of India.

4. The re-distribution of the taluqs now ordered can be easily made, as under recent orders* issued from the Judicial Department the Collector of each district must have charge of at least one taluq, and

* Dated 12th November 1874, No. 2,113.
" 2nd December " " 2,197.

most of the Sub-Magistrates are to be invested with 2nd Class powers to relieve Divisional Officers. The Board will settle the ranges with as little delay as possible, and submit a statement of all of them (unaltered divisions inclusive) for the approval of Government. The statement should show the population, area, and revenue of each taluq totaled up for each division, and be accompanied by small maps, the different ranges being differently colored, and the head-quarters station of each shown. The head-quarters should be left as at present so to obviate the necessity for new office buildings.

5. Under the arrangement now ordered, the Assistant Collectors, who will be distributed with reference to the requirements of the districts, will be the Personal Assistants of Collectors, generally without any separate charge, to dispose of such Revenue and Magisterial work as the Collector may assign to them from time to time, either to give himself relief or to afford assistance to other Divisional Officers, as he may consider necessary.

6. There will still remain six temporary Deputy-Collectors in the districts

Kurnool.....	1
Chingleput	1
Tanjore.....	1
South Arcot	1
Nellore	2

Total... 6

noted in the margin. The Officer in Kurnool will continue pending the orders of the Government of India, who will be addressed on the subject as already stated.

Of the remaining five, three are employed on special work connected with taking up lands for Railways in Chingleput, Tanjore, and South Arcot, and two are in Nellore, one engaged in settling compensation for lands taken up for Public Works, and the other in assisting the Collector in restoring communications and inspecting crops destroyed by the recent unusual floods in the district. These are duties which cannot be entrusted to the ordinary staff of officers without throwing their own work in arrear, and which require experience and tact. The sanction of the Government

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th December 1874.*

of India will therefore be requested for their retention during 1875. Care must, however, be taken to dispense with their services during the year as the work entrusted to each is completed, and, with this view, the Board will submit quarterly reports showing the progress made by each officer, and the approximate quantity of work remaining to be done.

7. The Deputy-Collectors, whose services are dispensed with, will revert to their permanent appointments, and their claims for promotion will be taken into consideration as opportunities occur.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

- " the Accountant-General.
- " the Collector of Cuddapah.
- " " of Kurnool.
- " " of South Arcot.
- " " of Malabar.
- " the Judicial Department.
- " the Collector of the Kistna District.
- " " of Nellore.
- " " of Bellary.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

1874 Dec 17

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27th May 1881, No. 840.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPER:—

No. 429. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th February 1881, No. 259.

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Calicut, 31st January 1881, No. 330:—

I HAVE not yet been favored with the final orders of Government on Board's Proceedings, No. 2,510, dated 3rd September 1879, and No. 558, dated 26th April 1880, and meanwhile Deputy Collector Mr. O. Cannan has represented to me in a letter* (copy enclosed) the hardship to which he is subjected by being placed in an anomalous position as regards both the Revenue and Salt Departments. It seems he is losing ground in the general list of Deputy Collectors and his position in the Salt Department is apparently only a temporary one. His claims to the sixth place in the third class of Deputy Collectors are fully set out in a memorandum† which also accompanies this letter.

* Enclosure No. I.

† Enclosure No. II.

2. I have the honor to suggest that he should as soon as convenient be allowed to revert to the charge of the Ponani Division, and be placed in his proper position on the list of Deputy Collectors.

3. It may help the Board and Government to come to an early decision on the points raised in the Proceedings quoted above if I point out the fact that *dutiable salt has for some time ceased to be imported into this district*. The enclosed statement,‡ prepared from the monthly returns by means of which I have narrowly watched the salt traffic since the introduction of the Excise Act into Malabar, clearly proves that fact.

‡ Enclosure No. III.

4. *Duty-prepaid* Bombay salt is the only salt now imported by sea into the district; and that is, in my opinion, a very important fact as bearing on the question as to what salt establishment is required here.

5. There is no licit manufacture of salt.

6. The only duty the salt establishment has at present is the suppression of illicit manufacture.

7. And the suppression of illicit manufacture depends so much on Magisterial agency that I think the care of the salt revenue may safely be entrusted to the Collector in future.

8. I would not have cared to press this point had the importation of dutiable salt continued to be carried on on the large scale the traffic promised to assume in 1878-79; but matters are completely changed now, and, as said above, the only work remaining to the Salt Department in this district is the suppression of illicit manufacture.

9. Another point which it seems to me ought to be prominently brought to the notice of the Board and Government in this same connection is the position which this district occupies in regard to the sea-borne trade of the Presidency. I have had another statement compiled from the last issued volume of Trade Returns,

The primary duty of the Collector is to ensure the collection of the revenue and to maintain the law and order in the district. He is also responsible for the administration of the district and for the welfare of the people. He is to be guided by the instructions of the Government and the Board of Revenue.

W. LOGAN,
Collector of Malabar.

G. O. 1004/1881 No. 1773

For the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Madras.

cc. Co. Co.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

REVENUE.

CHIEF SECRETARY,

and the Board will observe that this district occupies the position next on the list to the Presidency Town in regard to the value of its imports and exports, and the value of its trade is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the value of the trade of the district (Tanjore) next to it on the list. The figures arranged by districts (excluding Government stores and treasure) are —

Consecutive Order of the Districts in the Presidency according to their Sea-borne Trade importance.	Name of Districts.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1	Madras	Rs. 3,86,59,753	Rs. 2,95,28,169	Rs. 6,81,87,922
2	Malabar	1,86,48,214	2,85,18,423	4,71,66,642
3	Tanjore	98,17,151	93,96,860	1,92,14,011
4	Tinnevely	65,43,970	96,52,386	1,61,96,356
5	South Canara	42,02,727	78,60,570	1,20,63,297
6	Godavari	27,81,484	52,00,928	79,82,412
7	Vizagapatam	28,76,471	40,43,121	69,24,592
8	Ganjam	10,90,453	25,40,092	36,30,545
9	Kistna	17,41,973	18,47,813	35,89,816
10	Madura	18,17,913	11,96,418	30,14,331
11	South Arcot	5,73,022	4,27,129	10,00,151
12	Nellore	1,47,528	81,347	2,28,875
	Total value...	8,89,00,659	10,02,98,291	18,91,98,950

10. In order to effectively control the Sea Customs Department in this district, it is absolutely necessary that a special officer should be deputed under the Collector's orders to visit periodically the numerous ports and sub-ports, and I beg again strongly to urge this point upon the Board and Government.

* Enclosure No. IV.

11. To this officer the control of the Salt Preventive Police Force* should likewise be specially entrusted.

12. Mr. P. Karunagara Menon, my permanent Sheristadar, has just been relieved from his duties as Temporary Deputy Collector by the return of Mr. Brodie to headquarters, and I beg strongly to recommend his being placed on the establishment of permanent Deputy Collectors for Sea Customs and Salt duties as soon as Mr. O. Cannan is transferred to the Ponani Division.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From O. CANNAN, Esq., Deputy Collector, to W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 13th January 1881, No. 6.

I HAVE the honor to lay before you the following facts which will show you the disadvantage I am laboring under owing to my holding the appointment of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue of Malabar.

2. I was originally gazetted as a Deputy Collector for General Duties in this district and posted to the Ponani Division. Under G.O., dated 16th December 1874, No. 1,572, the above division was added to the charge of the Head Assistant Collector, and I was placed in charge of the Salt and Customs Departments besides being entrusted with the duty of settling the escheats. In January 1880, when the Salt Department was reorganized, a new class of officers, styled Assistant Commissioners of Salt Revenue, was created, and, although still holding the charge of the Salt Department, my name was retained in the list of Deputy Collectors, being No. 10 in the third class, as shown in the Asylum Press Almanac for 1880, page 118-N. In the Quarterly List of Civil Servants, subsequently published, my name was transferred to the list of Assistant Commissioners of Salt Revenue.

3. In the orders marginally noted, it will be seen that both the Government and the Board of Revenue have strongly advocated the formation of Ponani as a separate division and my reversion to that charge on being relieved of the Salt duties. In connection with this proposal,

the Commissioner of Salt Revenue was of opinion that one Assistant Commissioner would suffice for the West Coast Districts. My pay and allowances are still debited to the Land Revenue, and as such I am led to consider that I am an Assistant Commissioner only temporarily.

4. It thus follows that when a vacancy occurs among the Deputy Collectors, my claims to promotion will, as a matter of course, be entirely lost sight of; while on the other hand, being only a temporary Assistant Commissioner, my chances are nil.

5. My long and meritorious services rendered to the State have already been appreciated by both the Board and Government, and are personally known to you and therefore need no repetition.

6. Under all the foregoing circumstances, I request you will be pleased to lay my peculiar case before the Board for the favorable consideration of Government with the view of reclassifying my name amongst the Deputy Collectors which, owing to divers causes, ought now to be the sixth in the third class.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Collector.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 to 4.—Statements.

REFERRED to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue for any remarks he may desire to offer at an early date. He is requested to give his opinion as to the probability of a revival of imports of dutiable salt under the concessions granted by the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 9th January 1880, No. 110.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary.

No. 429-A. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th April 1881, No. 653.

Read the following letter from H. W. BLISS, Esq., Commissioner of Salt Revenue, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, March 24th, 1881, No. 2,644:—

I HAVE the honor to submit the report called for in the Board's Proceedings, No. 259, dated February 14th, 1881.

2. I fail to see that O. Cannan has in any way suffered by his appointment as Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue on the same pay as he drew as Deputy Collector. Nor do I think that he can in future suffer. Considering his length of service and his age, and that he is no longer physically equal to much work, I should think that, if he was replaced in the Deputy Collectors' List, he was not likely to remain in the service long enough for the slow rate of promotion among the Deputy Collectors to bring him up to second class before his retirement.

3. Mr. Logan proposes that he shall be allowed to revert to the Deputy Collectors' List and be appointed to the charge of the Ponani Division. Considering the probability of early action being taken with the view of the establishment of a departmental preventive force in the Malabar District, in the organization of which Cannan's long experience of the district should be most useful, I consider that it will be better to retain him in the Salt Department until the new system is fairly established. Should he then desire to leave the department (say about June next year), I should raise no objection.

4. The reason why no dutiable salt is being imported under the Bond Rules appears to be that the Bombay Government has not yet withdrawn the requirement of the prepayment of duty. It is difficult to understand how this can be, for, in their letter printed with G.O., dated June 11th, 1880, No. 643, they distinctly stated that orders had been issued to bring the Bond Rules into force. The merchants say, however, that their Bombay Agents inform them that the pre-payment of duty is still

insisted on, and no reason is apparent for their not speaking the truth. I would suggest that application be made to the Bombay Government on the subject.

5. In connection with this question, I may mention that I find on inquiry that, though the leading salt merchants on the West Coast appear to be aware of their purport, the Bond Rules have never been properly promulgated in the districts to which they apply. I enclose draft of a notification on the subject, which I propose to publish in the Local District Gazettes, and request instructions as to whether I should refrain from doing so pending the reply to the reference above recommended to be made to the Bombay Government.

6. In the meantime, I do not think it can be concluded that dutiable imports have permanently ceased. They seem to me likely to revive, especially in the Malabar District. The Mangalore salt merchants complain that they cannot take advantage of the Bond Rules, because vessels of 300 tons' burden cannot pass the Mangalore Bar, and because the expense of landing cargo in boats will be so great as to neutralise the benefit of the removal of the requirement of the prepayment of duty. This seems to me to be very doubtful. But no definite conclusion can be formed until the Bond Rules have had a fair trial. If the Mangalore merchants see that the Rules are practically beneficial in Malabar, they will, no doubt, endeavor to take advantage of them.

7. Mr. Logan next proposes that, because the only duty of the salt establishments, after the final cessation of dutiable imports, will be the suppression of illicit manufacture, that duty should in future be entrusted to the Collector. With respect to this it occurs to me as possible that, owing to his recent absence on furlough, Mr. Logan has not followed the discussions which have led to the decision to establish a departmental salt preventive force throughout the Presidency. I do not think that it requires any argument to show that salt preventive work can on the average and in the long run be far more efficiently performed in any given district by a force forming a part of a complete and powerful organization whose operations extend to the whole Presidency, than by a separate and weakly local force without *esprit de corps* or the incentive of emulation, and destitute of the advantage of a centralised administration by officers who have no other duties to occupy their time and thoughts. It was on these very considerations that the appointment of Commissioner of Salt Revenue was created and jurisdiction in matters relating to the Salt Revenue withdrawn from Collectors; and that the District Magistrates were formerly relieved of the duty of working, each for himself, a District Police of notorious inefficiency because so worked, and the whole duty of Police administration placed in the hands of a single officer assisted by a competent staff. The beneficial results of the latter measure are too well known to require recapitulation. Time is required to show whether the creation of the Salt Department will lead to a success as great as that of the Police. But the new system should be allowed a fair chance. Mr. Logan's proposal to abandon it before it has been fully developed appears to me as inadvisable as would have been a proposal by his predecessor, in (say) 1860, to withdraw Malabar from the operation of the Mofussil Police Act, and to resubject it to the system under which the Collector was Policeman as well as Magistrate, and which had been proved to be a failure.

8. As to the concluding portion of Mr. Logan's letter, I remark that the question of the control of the West Coast Sea Customs is now before Government, and that the appointment of a gazetted officer to the charge of the Salt and Customs Departments in Malabar will not be necessary if they are pleased to adopt my views on the subject.

9. The enclosures to the Board's Proceedings under reply are herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Notification.

THE question of the transfer of Assistant Commissioner O. Cannan to the List of Deputy Collectors will be submitted for the orders of Government together with copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 14th February 1881, No. 259. It appears that though,

prior to the constitution of the new Salt Department, Mr. Cannan was employed for a considerable time in connection with the administration of the Salt Revenue, he was

* Paragraph 20 of Commissioner's letter, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 27th August 1879, No. 2,466, and paragraph 7 of Commissioner's letter, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 20th June 1878, No. 1,703.

always borne on the Land* Revenue Establishment, and has also been in charge of the Sea Customs. Moreover his reversion to general duty at Ponani was sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 16th November 1875, No. 1,639. Mr. Bliss, however, is anxious to retain his services

for the present and thinks he will not be able to spare him without inconvenience until June 1882. But in view of the Commissioner's remarks regarding his physical failings, the Board do not suppose that his services to the department are indispensably necessary and accordingly recommend that opportunity be taken, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to retransfer Mr. Cannan to the List of Deputy Collectors.

2. Referring to paragraph 5 of the Commissioner's letter the Board see no objection—as the system regulating the export from Bombay of salt under Bond without prepayment of duty has been authorized by the Government of India—to the issue of the notification as proposed, and they suggest that the Government of Bombay be addressed upon the subject.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 430.

ORDER THEREON, 27th May 1881, No. 840.

Separate Revenue, No. 44.

Salt.

MR. O. CANNAN is now Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue and will so continue for the present. On the reorganization of the Department, the proposal for his retransfer to the list of Deputy Collectors will be considered.

2. The Government see no objection to the publication of the proposed notification in the local Gazettes. There is no need to make a reference on the subject to the Government of Bombay.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, with four enclosures.

Exd. W. H. French.

60 Copies.

Govt. of (1881) Madras. REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated May 27th.

Printed June 17th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 27th May 1881, No. 810.

M A Y.

Nos. 429-430.

SUBJECT.

Mr. O. Cannan, Assistant Salt Commissioner, Malabar.—Directing that — be allowed to continue so for the present, and that the proposal for his retransfer to the list of Deputy Collectors be considered on the reorganization of the Department; and stating, with remark, that the Government see no objection to the publication of the notification regarding exports from Bombay of salt under bond without prepayment of duty.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 19th October 1870.

No. 183. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th June 1870, No. 4,182:—

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cannanore, 27th January 1870, No. 42.

I HAVE the honour to report that Acting Deputy-Collector O. Cannan has, in accordance with the Order of Government, dated 19th May 1869, No. 1,390, completed the settlement of the Government lands situated at Anjengo and Tangacherry, and the four patoms of Tambolli, Kattur, Athayakod, and Manakodeth. His report, which gives full information on the subject, and does him great credit, is enclosed.

2. The Board are aware that the proposed valuation of Deputy-Collector Canaren was over-ruled by the Government in their Proceedings, dated 19th May 1869, No. 1,390, and Mr. Ballard's proposals adopted. The settlement has been conducted accordingly. The principle may briefly be stated to be—

1st.—To fix a moderate land-tax.

2nd.—To fix the rent-value (or patom) of the lands.

3rd.—To allow the occupants to redeem the patom at twenty-five years' purchase, and thus to acquire the jenm of their properties, which would, however, continue liable to the payment of the assessment. This assessment and our receipts from sundry sources form the total annual value of the lands to be transferred to the Travancore Sircar, and for which an equivalent on the Tinnevely side is to be given.

3. THE LAND-TAX—Gardens.—The land-tax has been fixed on garden lands at the rates given in the margin, which are the same that were proposed by Mr. Ballard for the Cochin gardens. The result of the re-assessment cannot be compared with the former rate, which included both assessment and patom.

There is, however, a considerable increase in the total demand as shown in the margin.

This increase is to be attributed partly to the gardens mentioned in Statement B. of Mr. Ballard's letter having been assessed, and partly to the new

assessment being fixed on the land, whereby uncultivated portions that formerly escaped assessment have now to pay.

Wet Lands.—The present demand, which included both assessment and patom, was taken as the new rate of assessment.

4. Patom or rent.

The patom on gardens was taken to be equal to the assessment now fixed on wet lands at half the amount of assessment.

5. The total result of the new settlement, showing a net increase of Rupees 964-2-0 over the amount formerly paid, is given below. Both patom and assessment are included in the account:—

					Assessment.		
					RS.	A.	P.
Class 1	...	...	...	...	7	8	0
" 2	...	...	...	...	6	8	0
" 3	...	...	...	...	5	8	0
" 4	...	...	...	...	4	8	0
" 5	...	...	...	...	3	8	0
New assessment and patom					2,277	0	0
Old do. do. do.					1,457	5	10
Increase...					819	10	2

Exclusive of Rupees 77-10-0, the assessment and patom on lands reserved.

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Places.	GARDEN.				WET LAND.				Total assessment columns Nos. 3 and 6.	Total Patom, 4 and 7.	Grand Total.	Amount of pre- sent revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Deduct Patom agreed to be redeemed.	Balance of Pa- tom.	Total of columns Nos. 8 and 15.
	Extent.		Rental or Patom.		Extent.	Tax.	Rental or Patom.										
	A. A.	RS. A.	A. A.	RS. A.			A. A.	RS. A.										A. A.	RS. A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Anjengo ...	119 2	742 0	742 0	43 9	122 12	63 5	864 12	805 5	1,070 1	1,286 3	383 14	.....	797 5	8 0	872 12		
Tangacherry ...	27 4	172 12	172 12	.....	.....	.....	172 12	172 12	345 8	50 5	295 3	.....	94 14	77 14	250 10		
Tambolli...	11 13	76 12	76 12	0 8	1 5	0 11	78 1	77 7	155 8	18 7	137 1	.....	77 7	.....	78 1		
Kattur ...	3 2	24 0	24 0	0 4	0 12	0 6	24 12	24 6	49 2	27 13	21 4	.....	24 6	.....	24 12		
Athayakod ...	1 0	7 8	7 8	.....	.....	.....	7 8	7 8	15 0	36 13	.....	21 12	7 8	.....	7 8		
Manakodeth ...	21 6	115 8	115 8	16 7	25 0	12 8	140 8	128 0	268 8	197 10	70 14	.....	128 0	.....	140 8		
Total ...	183 11	1,138 8	1,138 8	60 12	149 13	76 14	1,288 5	1,215 6	2,503 11	1,617 3	908 4	21 12	1,129 8	85 14	1,374 3		
Lands reserved, etc., at Anjengo and Tangacherry.	8 8	33 13	38 13	.....	.....	.....	38 13	38 13	77 10	.....	77 10	.....	.....	38 13	77 10		
Grand Total...	192 3	1,177 5	1,177 5	60 12	149 13	76 14	1,327 2	1,254 3	2,581 5	1,673 3	985 14	21 12	1,129 8	124 11	1,451 13		
									Net Increase ...		21 12				964 2		

6. Statement No. II. of the Deputy-Collector's letter exhibits the particulars of lands to be reserved for State purposes. The assessment and patom on them has been included in the valuation of our possessions. I consider, however, that the Protestant Burial Ground at Anjengo and the two burial grounds at Tangacherry should be excluded from this statement, and the annual value fixed on them deducted from column 10 of the statement given in the preceding paragraph. This will reduce the total annual value of our possessions by Rupees 77-10-0. If, with reference to paragraph 17 of Board's Proceedings of 28th January 1869, No. 591, all these lands are to be given over to the Travancore Government free of charge, the rent and assessment fixed on them will have to be deducted, and will reduce the total valuation to Rupees 2,503-11-0.

7. The majority of the occupants of the lands mentioned in Classes A. and B. of Mr. Ballard's letter have agreed to redeem the patent on the terms proposed. Of these, 260 persons will pay the full value within one year. Nine have been allowed two, and seven three years.

8. The unredeemed portion of the patom and the assessment on the lands, with receipts from sundry sources as given below, form the total annual value to us of these dependencies, and for which the Travancore Government will have to give an equivalent. If, as mentioned in paragraph 6, Rupees 77-10-0 are to be deducted, the value will be reduced to Rupees 4,688-11-0.

Places.	Tax.		Balance, patom or rental.		Abkarry.		Sea Customs.		Salt.		Stamps.		Total.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Anjengo	891	6	34	10	200	0	117	0	1,076	0	479	0	2,798	0
Tangacherry	184	15	90	1	150	0	87	0	713	0	357	0	1,582	0
Tambolli	78	1	.....		6	0	4	0	34	0	15	0	137	1
Kattur	24	12	.....		4	0	2	0	19	0	8	0	57	12
Athayakod	7	8	.....		.....		.....		0	8	.....		8	0
Manakodeth	110	8	.....		5	0	2	0	25	0	11	0	183	8
Total	1,327	2	124	11	365	0	212	0	1,867	8	870	0	4,766	5

9. I fully concur with the Deputy-Collector's opinion in clause V., paragraph 8 of his letter, that there is no reason for exempting Messrs. Oliveira and D'Mello from payment of assessment and patom. The former has no ground whatever for claiming exemption. The latter's father appears to have been instrumental in saving the life of the British Resident during the disturbances in 1804; but it does not appear that the land was given to him *in consideration* of those services, which were rewarded by a grant of a special pension to his widow.

10. The Board will perceive from paragraph 9 of the Deputy-Collector's letter that, with the exception of two persons, all the holders of lands mentioned in class 3 have agreed to pay at once the full assessment now for the first time fixed. Two individuals, owing to their reduced circumstances, have not done so.

Two individuals, owing to their reduced circumstances and to the considerable amount of the assessment, have been allowed to bring up their payments to the full amount in instalments.

11. In paragraphs 11 to 30 inclusive the Deputy-Collector treats of the lands mentioned in class C. of Mr. Ballard's letter, the proprietary right to which free of assessment was claimed by the occupants. There are 396 gardens, measuring 98 acres 2 dec. under this class. The assessment, if fixed, would amount to Rupees 666-13-0. Some of the occupants have old deeds granted by former Commercial Residents, and some produce deeds granted by the Dutch Settlers. The majority, however, have no documentary evidence of any sort, and claim exemption by prescription. The Deputy-Collector has searched the records of the Resident's Office; but the only paper bearing on the points is a letter from Colonel Munro, Political Resident, dated 10th February 1811, and referring to Anjengo

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in which he states up to that time "No customs or imposts had been levied in Anjengo proper," and again "that the people were exempted from payin of all land and Sea Customs."

The lands in the Kottadilly Farm, included in Anjengo, appear always to have been taxed; but not those in Anjengo proper, which probably were reserved for the use of the factory, and were allowed to be occupied free of rent by persons connected in some way or other with the establishment. No record relating to Tangacherry is forthcoming.

It appears to me therefore that the claims of the occupants of these lands to exemption from taxation should be allowed and the lands treated as rent-free Inams. As their properties are about to be transferred to a foreign State, Title-deeds should be granted to the occupants.

12. The only Government buildings of any importance are the Cutcherry and fort at Anjengo. The former, exclusive of the site, would probably fetch at auction Rupees 100; the value of the latter it is difficult to estimate. The Deputy-Collector is of opinion that it is in very fair preservation, and might, at a small outlay, be converted into good public offices.

It will, I think, be better to give these buildings to the Travancore Government without payment, and to request them to convert the present Cutcherry into a school, which the Deputy-Collector states is much required, and for which the inhabitants have already subscribed among themselves Rupees 180.

13. The latter part of the Deputy-Collector's report refers to arrangements which would require to be made in the event of the contemplated transfer not taking place; but, as the transfer will be of great advantage to both Governments, and has already been resolved upon, no remarks of mine on the points adverted to are necessary.

14. The Board are aware that the lands at Anjengo (Kottadilly) and Tangacherry are annually leased to the Travancore Sircar. The leases expire in March next, and, if the transfer is not to be carried out by that time, I beg that I may receive early intimation to enable me to renew the leases for one year.

15. The Deputy-Collector has surveyed the lands, and has marked out the boundaries. I do not think it will be necessary to have permanent boundary-marks set up, as the lands are to be transferred to Travancore.

16. I have the honour to request the sanction of the Government to the settlement made by the Deputy-Collector, and to my receiving the redemption money from the occupants. The arrangements for the transfer, as far as this district is concerned, are complete. The redemption money, if not fully paid by the time the transfer takes effect, can be collected and remitted to me by the Travancore Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.
From the Acting Deputy-Collector, to the Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 5th
January 1870.
I HAVE the honor

January 1870.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of revenue and jenm rights of Government to the lands in Anjengo, Tangacherry, and the four isolated patoms situated within the Travancore country as noted in the margin, entrusted to me while Huzur Sheristadar.

1. Anjengo.	4. Katter.
2. Tangacherry.	5. Athayakod.
3. Tambolli.	6. Manakodeth.

2. The total amount of revenue payable by the Government to the Huzur Sheristadar is Rs. 1,000 per annum.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Anjengo. | 4. Kattur. |
| 2. Trangacherry. | 5. Athaynkod. |
| 3. Tambolli. | 6. Manakodeth. |

2. The total amount of assessment charged on the whole of the lands belonging to Government is Rupees 1,327-2-0, the proprietor's share, which is equal to full assessment on gardens and half assessment on wet lands, being Rupees 1,254-3-0, and the jennu value thereof, at twenty-five years' purchase of proprietor's share, would amount to Rupees 31,354-11-0.

3. Of this, lands worth Rupees 1,129-8-0, rent or pottom, their respective holders have agreed to redeem, the aggregate redemption money will be Rupees 28,311. The statement below shows the particulars.

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Places.	GARDEN.			WET LAND.			Total assess- ment, columns Nos. 8 and 6.	Total patom, columns Nos. 4 and 7.	Grand Total.	Amount of pre- sent revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Deduct patom agreed to be re- deemed.	Balance of patom.	Total of co- lums Nos. 8 and 15.	Remarks.
	Extent.	Tax.	Rental or patom.	Extent.	Tax.	Rental. or patom.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	A. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	ES. A.	
Anjengo ...	119 2	742 0	742 0	43 9	122 12	63 5	864 12	805 5	1,670 1	1,286 3	383 14	.....	797 5	8 0	872 12	
Tangscherry ...	27 4	172 12	172 12	.....	.....	.....	172 12	172 12	345 8	50 5	295 3	.....	34 14	77 14	250 10	
Tambolli ...	11 13	76 12	76 12	0 8	1 5	0 11	78 1	77 7	165 8	18 7	137 1	.....	77 7	.....	78 1	
Kattur ...	3 2	24 0	24 0	0 4	0 12	0 6	24 12	24 6	49 2	27 13	21 4	.....	24 6	.....	24 12	
Atheyakod ...	1 0	7 8	7 8	.....	.....	.....	7 8	7 8	15 0	36 13	.....	21 12	7 8	.....	7 8	
Manakodeth ...	21 6	115 8	115 8	16 7	25 0	12 8	140 8	128 0	268 8	197 10	70 14	.....	128 0	.....	140 8	
Total... Lands reserved, etc., at Anjengo and Tanga- cherry ...	183 11	1,138 8	1,138 8	60 12	149 13	76 14	1,298 5	1,215 6	2,503 11	1,617 3	908 4	21 12	1,129 8	85 14	1,374 3	
	8 8	38 13	38 13	.....	.....	.....	38 13	38 13	77 10	.....	77 10	.....	.....	38 13	77 10	
Grand Total...	193 3	1,177 5	1,177 5	60 12	149 13	76 14	1,327 21	1,254 3	2,581 5	1,617 3	985 14	21 12	1,129 8	124 11	1,451 13	
									Not Increase...		964 2					

4. There is an increase of Rupees 964-2-0 in the present settlement, attributable to a certain extent of land, viz., those comprised in Statement B. of Mr. Ballard's letter to the Revenue Board, dated 30th October 1868, No. 316-A., which were not taxed, and to which the right of Government was lying dormant, and a few plots now discovered having been assessed.

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The tenants generally have agreed to purchase the jenm right of these lands as well as those comprised in Statement A. of Mr. Ballard's letter just quoted. Their agreement to this effect has been duly recorded.

5. The following statement exhibits the particulars of land, and which I thought fit to reserve for any public purpose, as will be presently explained, on which jenmabhogum as well as assessment were duly charged :—

STATEMENT No. II.

Place.	Particulars of land.	Extent.	Tax.	Rental or patom.	Total.
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Anjengo ...	1. Fort lands, (vide paragraph 35 of this letter) ...	1 9	8 9	8 9	17 2
	2. Adjacent do. do. 39 do.	0 12	4 2	4 2	8 4
	3. Old Cutcherry, do. do. 32 do.	0 5	1 12	1 12	3 8
	4. Protestant Burial Ground, 31 do.	0 11	3 12	3 12	7 8
	5. Salt-pans disused ...	2 6	8 7	8 7	16 14
	Total...	5 11	26 10	26 10	53 4
Tangacherry ...	1. Flag Staff Hill, vide paragraph 43	0 6	1 5	1 5	2 10
	2. Old trenches, " 41	0 4	0 15	0 15	1 14
	3. Sub-Magistrate's Court " 45	0 1	0 8	0 8	1 0
	4. Two Burial Grounds " 43	0 15	5 1	5 1	10 2
	5. Waste lands used by dhobies 45	1 3	4 6	4 6	8 12
	Total...	2 13	12 3	12 3	24 6
	Grand Total...	8 8	38 13	38 13	77 10

Number of parties.	Amount of kist.	Period.
260 ...	22,277	One year and below.
9 ...	3,079	Two years.
7 ...	2,953	Three do.
Total...	28,314	

6. The purchasers of the jenm right have agreed to liquidate the sums due according to the instalments noted. The instalments were fixed with due consideration to the circumstances of the parties and proportionate to the amounts involved. In seven cases the instalments extended to three years; largeness of the amount and the limited means of the parties concerned have rendered the indulgence unavoidable.

7. Deducting the jenmabhogum of the lands, of which the jenm right has been agreed to be purchased, there leaves a jenmabhogum or patom of Rupees 124-11-0, and an assessment of Rupees 1,327-2-0; in all Rupees 1,451-13-0. To this should be added Rupees 3,314-8-0, being revenue from sundry sources as shown below, thus making in all Rupees 4,766-5-0, which will represent our future annual demand :—

STATEMENT No. III.

Places.	Tax.	Balance, patom or rental.	Alkarry.	Sea Customs.	Salt.	Stamps.	Total.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Anjengo ...	891 6	34 10	200 0	117 0	1,076 0	479 0	2,798 0
Tangacherry ...	184 15	90 1	150 0	87 0	713 0	357 0	1,582 0
Tambolli ...	78 1	.....	6 0	4 0	31 0	15 0	137 1
Kattur ...	24 12	.....	4 0	2 0	19 0	8 0	57 12
Athayakod ...	7 8	.....	.....	.....	0 8	.....	8 0
Manakodeth ...	140 8	.....	5 0	2 0	25 0	11 0	183 8
Total...	1,327 2	124 11	365 0	212 0	1,867 8	870 0	4,766 5

* NOTE.—As per this Statement No. III
Add amount of patom redeemed as per Statement No. I ... 4,766 5 0
... 1,129 8 0
Deduct — as per Statement in Mr. Ballard's letter, paragraph 19 ... 5,895 13 0
... 5,629 12 3
260 0 10

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8. The causes for non-redeeming the balance jenmabhogum are as follow :—

I. Lands worth Rupees 55-12-0 of jenmabhogum (rental) are situated in the vicinity of the sea and in danger of being washed away; hence their holders feel reluctant to purchase the jenm right, but they consented to pay the annual land-tax and jenmabhogum.

II. Lands worth Rupees 14-12-0 of jenmabhogum are involved in disputes as to the rightful party entitled to purchase the right thereof, the right of Government being acknowledged. The assessment and jenmabhogum have therefore been charged on the immediate holders of such lands, the contending parties in every case having been warned to produce a Civil Court decision within six months from date in support of their pretensions, after which the jenm right of these lands may also be disposed of.

III. Lands worth Rupees 38-13-0 of patom have been reserved.

IV. Land at Tangacherry, worth Rupees 5-5-0 of jenmabhogum, is in the hands of the Travancore Government, on which a building occupied by the Conservator of Forests stands. This building formerly belonged to the British Government, but was subsequently made over to Travancore. The amount should be demanded from that Government.

V. The parties noted, who are in possession of lands worth Rupees 10-1-0 of jenmabhogum,

contend that the properties in question are not liable to taxation. Individual No. 1 admits in his deposition before me that his holding in

question is the jenm property of Government granted to his ancestors by the British Resident of Travancore: the only ground he asserts in claiming exemption is that Government did not hitherto exercise any right on it. Omission on the part of Government in interfering with the land seems to have been caused only by an oversight on the part of the Revenue-officers; but such omission will not in any way bar Government from resuming its rights whenever opportunity offers, nor will it give a party a claim to immunity from taxation.

Individual No. 2 states that the land in his possession was granted to his father by the Resident, Colonel Macaulay, for occupancy in 1804, and that his father was private writer to the Colonel, and, while so, rendered invaluable assistance to that officer when the Travancore Government rose up in arms against the English and attempted to massacre the Resident, and that his father actually saved the life of the Resident. He further states that, his father and himself having hitherto enjoyed the property free from any demand, he considers the land in question to be his freehold property. I have endeavoured through my Head Clerk, Mr. Frank, to trace out if there are any records bearing on the subject in the Resident's Office on my late visit to Trevandrum, and found a Minute of Consultation of the Madras Government, dated 21st October 1822, conferring a life-pension of 20 Rupees on the widow of the above writer, Mr. M. D'Mello, in consideration of the circumstances of his having been instrumental to the preservation of the Resident's life on the occasion of the outbreak alluded to, which took place in 1808; but no mention whatever is made any where with regard to the gift of land as alleged by the individual, neither does he possess any document to substantiate his claim. Nothing in support of it is forthcoming on our records; but, on the contrary, I find among the records of the Sub-Magistrate's Office at Tangacherry copy of a

deposition given by a Mukhiastan or Chief, aged 54 years, in the year 1847, to the effect that the

land in question is the property of the Honourable East India Company, and was granted to D'Mello by the Resident for a building site. The jenm right to this land no doubt belongs to Government, which fact is established by the deponent's father having obtained it from the Resident. Under these circumstances the assertion of the deponent that the land in question is his freehold is vague; in fact, it is one of the cases in which Government officers had neglected to assume the jenm right at the proper time. I have therefore charged these two individuals with the land-tax and jenmabhogum, and I believe they will buy out the jenm also when they see their pretensions are untenable.

9. Mr. Ballard proposed (vide paragraph 15 of his letter above quoted) that the assessment if put on the lands in Statement B., on which no tax was ever levied, may be gradually introduced, so that the full demand can only be realized in and after the fourth year. Owing to the trifling amount of tax falling upon each individual and the liberality shown by Government in levying a

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moderate tax, the parties concerned have agreed to pay the full demand in the first year, therefore it was not found necessary to adopt the measure generally; but in two cases noted in the margin the recommendation was adopted, the amounts being large. I have allowed the two holders a graduated scale of four and three years respectively.

10. A few of the purchasers have offered to redeem the land-revenue under the freehold rules. I do not find it expedient to enter into this question at present.

11. Having thus disposed of the lands classed A. and B. in Mr. Ballard's letter alluded to, I beg to treat of the lands shown under Class C. A few acres of this have been discovered as the Government jenm during the present inquiry; they have been accordingly settled and included in Statement No. I.

12. The extent of lands involving in dispute and situated both in Anjengo and Tangacherry is 98 acres, which will yield a revenue of Rupees 666-13-0. A statement showing abstract particulars is furnished below:—

STATEMENT No. IV.

Places.	Number of gardens.	Acreage.	Tax.	Remark.
Anjengo ...			Rs. A.	
Tangacherry ...	139	37 7	238 0	
	257	60 11	429 13	
Total...	396	90 2	665 13	

13. All these lands are claimed by their holders as jenm property, and enjoyed by themselves and ancestors from times immemorial. The properties have changed various hands, and many of the present holders possess documents executed *inter partes*. A few produced documents granted by the Commercial Resident under the Bombay Government, and others that were executed at the time the Dutch ruled the country, signed in the presence of a Notary Public of that Government.

The English documents are connected with Anjengo, and the Dutch with Tangacherry. Abstracts of the contents of the former are specified in the margin.

14. All these documents seem to have been granted by the British Commercial Resident at Anjengo so far back as 1778, and they confer a permanency of tenure. The originals are written in the Portuguese language, and their appearance leaves no room to doubt their genuineness.

15. The British lands at Anjengo appear to have originally belonged to Travancore, from whom the Bombay Government obtained them. The adjacent lands are to this day the jenm property of the Travancore Sircar; therefore the lands in question could not in all probability have formed the private property of the inhabitants.

16. When the factory was under the Bombay Government, the Kottalilly Farm, which is an integral portion of it, was leased out, and Anjengo proper reserved for commercial purposes. The former is without dispute the property of Government, and disposed of as such; the right to the latter is disputed.

17. The attention of the authorities of that period having been engrossed by commercial pursuits, little importance must have been attached to landed property, so that the inhabitants easily obtained possession of them by gift or purchase from the authorities, and thus became the virtual owners thereof. This is borne out by the fact of there being no other documents than those granted by the British Residents.

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18. In 1810, Anjengo, with all its buildings and mercantile property, was transferred to the Madras Government, and placed directly under the Political Resident of Travancore. Neither did the Bombay Government, nor, since they took charge, the Madras Government, exercise the rights of a jenmi on these lands.

- No 5.—Grant by Carolus Weyas, Book-keeper and empowered Scribe at Quilon Fort in 1772, of a piece of uncultivated land to Christian DeMottu with "full right and action."
- No. 6.—Declaration of ditto in 1776 that a Freeman Casper Voikerts has in his presence sold and transferred to a Toepass, Ignatio Gonsal, for 130 Silver Rupees all his rights to a mud hut and garden near the Well called St. Paul's.
- No. 7.—Certificate by the same officer to the sale of a garden and thatched mud-built house by M. Rodrigues and F. Motta, heirs thereto, in 1776, to Lady H. Motta for Rupees 150.
- No. 8.—Ditto ditto of a garden and temporary mud-built house by Drummer David D'Souza to F. D'Netto for 75 Rasy Fanams.

Tambolli.
Kattur.
Athayakod.
Manakodeth.

19. The abstract contents of documents produced by some of the inhabitants of Tangacherry regarding the disputed lands there are transcribed in the margin. These documents appear to have been executed so far back as 1772 under the authority of the Dutch Government on behalf of the parties therein named, conveying the sole right of property between private persons. The originals are in Dutch.

20. From 1555 Tangacherry and the four isolated patoms or leaseholds appear to have belonged to the Portuguese till 1665, when they came into the possession of the Dutch, from whose hands they were taken along with Cochin by the British in 1795.

21. There are no records to show that the Dutch or the British ever exercised the rights of a jenmi on these lands, neither have the rights of the inhabitants of Anjengo and Tangacherry been ever challenged.

Tradition shows that there were several documents of the nature above given, and that they were in course of time all lost. Considering the length of time that has elapsed, it is very possible that such is the fact.

22. To support the private right of Government as jenmakar on these lands, nothing whatever is forthcoming in the Resident's records of Trevandrum, although no effort was wanting on my part and that of Mr. Frank, my Head Clerk, to trace the existence of any paper on the subject.

In the absence of any such proof and the possession of a few at least of old documents by the inhabitants who had the undisturbed possession of such property for a considerable length of time, the claim of right by prescription becomes stronger. I am therefore doubtful as to the expediency of Government disputing the proprietorship of these ancient possessions.

23. As regards the question of assessing these lands with the Imperial revenue, I beg to state that it was agitated in 1811, soon after the abolition of the Anjengo Factory, for I find in a letter from Colonel Munro, Political Resident, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 10th February 1811, that "no customs or imposts are levied at Anjengo on account of the British Government, but I am of opinion that it will be practicable to raise a revenue from this place, at least commensurate with its expenses."

"On this point the Resident again reported on the 8th December 1812 that "no tax whatever has been imposed upon the inhabitants of Anjengo with the exception of the contract for the sale of tobacco which I have just mentioned, and they are exempted from payment of all land and sea customs."

"Previously to the war the sea customs at Anjengo amounted to five per cent., half of which, in pursuance of an ancient agreement, was collected and received by the officers of the Sircar. These officers were withdrawn on the war, and I have not judged it proper either to re-place them, or continue any customs at Anjengo. The inhabitants are very poor, they have lost from the removal of the Bombay Residency some means of subsistence, and they appear to have claims on the benevolence and protection of the Government. The exemption from customs might be a most important benefit to them; but they want capital, and still more industry and moral habits to avail themselves of it."

24. Perhaps the people are justified in protesting against the assumption of jenm rights by Government as they have uninterrupted possession of the lands from time immemorial; but

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I cannot see the propriety of objecting to the levy of an Imperial tax, as there is nothing to show that they are legally entitled to an immunity from taxation, and the Government have always the right to levy a land-tax for the up-keep of the country.

It will appear therefrom that in the freedom from taxation so long enjoyed by the inhabitants, there was nothing special but a mere omission. It is therefore optional to tax these lands or not.

25. The question therefore resolves itself into—first, whether these lands are to be taxed with full assessment like all other lands; secondly, with only half assessment as Inam jodies; and lastly, if they are to be treated as rent-free Inams.

26. Mr. Ballard suggested, in paragraph 15 of his letter quoted in the beginning, with regard to these lands, that “unless information is obtained in the Resident's Office to induce a contrary opinion, I would recommend that the prescriptive claim to freedom of demand be admitted, and would not attempt to impose any assessment. A quit-rent might perhaps be levied under the Inam Rules as suggested by the Deputy-Collector if sufficient cause is shown by any information obtained in the Resident's Office, but I do not think this likely to be the case myself.”

On the other hand the Revenue Board, in their Proceedings* thereon, recommended that
* Dated 28th January 1869, No. 591.
“the lands in Class C. should, the Board think,
“be treated as Rent-free Inams.”

27. With the exception of Colonel Munro's letter, extracted in paragraph 23 of this letter, the labour of overhauling the Resident's records proved fruitless. I have, however, recorded all the information and points which would facilitate dealing with these lands if any of the three plans suggested be adopted, and have made a separate register showing detailed particulars.

28. The amount leviable, even if the full demand were to be fixed, is trifling.† Considering the paucity of the sum and the fact of the inhabitants being surprised with a sudden taxation, I venture to suggest that the recommendation both of the Revenue Board and of Mr. Ballard to treat the lands as free Inams may be adopted.

29. To avoid all future misunderstanding and set the minds of the people at rest, which are greatly confused by the late constant interference of public officers with regard to the real tenure of their lands, permanent deeds may be granted under the Inam Rules of 1859.

30. The inhabitants of Anjengo, in objecting to their jenm lands being taxed, express their submission to the levy of a light tax, their object being to have their properties secured by a valid title from Government, while the people of Tangacherry enter into an unqualified protest against any taxation whatever.

Since the position of the Anjengo and Tangacherry people is analogous with respect to these lands, it would be singular to tax the former alone, merely because they are not opposed to it. The petitions presented by both parties are herewith forwarded.

Tangacherry, dated 23rd October 1869.
Anjengo, dated 11th November 1869.

31. Anjengo was formerly a seaport with an extensive trade. It is a narrow strip of land, bounded on the west by the sea, east by the river, and both north and south by the Shiringel Talook of Travancore. Its area is 219½ acres with a population of 2,819, chiefly consisting of Christians, both East Indians and Native Converts, some of whom do excellent cabinet work. The wooden figures of the Malabar races are much admired.

There are two Catholic Chapels with a Cemetery, besides which an ancient Protestant burial ground with a dozen large and some small monuments is in existence. They are all in a decayed and ruinous condition, the laterite having been surreptitiously made use of for other purposes. As this graveyard is not enclosed it is desirable to keep it in a state of preservation.

Although the place is thickly populated, still the situation is such that its sanitary condition is always good. The soil is sandy, approaching to a dark colour, and fertile. The yield of the cocoanut, the only staple produce, is remarkable; the trees are healthy and of a superior quality.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th October 1870.*

Copra, cocoanut oil, coir, and saltfish are the chief articles of trade. Fibre and coir procurable here are of an excellent quality. A good supply of lemon-grass oil is also exported, the distilleries being established in the neighbouring country, a duty on it is recovered by Travancore.

About 700 Indian maunds of salt are consumed here, 500 of which are, however, solely used for curing fish, which is exported to Ceylon in large quantities.

32. A ruined old building belonging to Government, which was formerly a Bankshall of the Commercial Agency, and subsequently used as a Police Amin's Cutcherry under the Madras Government, is in existence at Anjengo. The walls of the building, the dimensions of which are noted, being composed of laterite, are in

Length, 59 feet.
Breadth, 30 feet.

pretty good order. No other material is available. If sold by auction with the site measuring 5 Annas, it would fetch about Rupees 150.

33. Besides this there is a ruined fort situated on the beach facing the sea. Owing to the massive state of the fortification the expense of removing the laterite would deter any one from purchasing it.

In the event of these territories being transferred to Travancore the Sircar may be willing to purchase it. But, before disposing of these two buildings, I beg respectfully to suggest a few remarks.

34. There is an eleemosynary school at this place. At present instruction is imparted in the verandah of a dwelling occupied by the owner and his family, and which space is rented at a Rupee. The space is very limited, and I think it is an objectionable place for an institution of the kind.

I understand that the inhabitants have contributed Rupees 180 towards the erection of a school, and the money is lodged in the Sub-Magistrate's Office, and that a sum nearly double the amounts subscribed has been promised by Government, so in all Rupees 470 will be available for the building of a school. The sum will be quite sufficient to put the first-mentioned building in repair, with a tiled roof; and, if Government would be pleased to grant this building for the purpose of converting it into a school-house, it will be a great boon towards the promotion of education at this place.

As stated in Mr. Garthwaite's letter to the Police Amin of Anjengo, dated 1st July 1864, No. 616.

The building stands on a very healthy locality and accessible to fresh air. It appears that a native of Anjengo had granted a piece of ground for a school site when the question of constructing a school was first mooted in 1860, but I think the amount which will be at disposal is quite adequate for the purpose. If these dependencies are to be made over to Travancore I beg to suggest that the building may then be sold to that Government, who may perhaps use it for the same laudable purpose.

35. The ruined fort alluded to is a very spacious one overlooking the sea. It is 252 feet in diameter; in each of the four corners there is a cannon-halt, and on the southern extremity stands a flagstaff of a strong teak log about 31 feet high. The height of the wall is 18 feet, thickness 6 feet, and all in a very strong condition. There is also a cistern within the building 9 feet in circumference. At the cost of a few hundred Rupees the place can be made into one of great strength. If the transfer of these dependencies to Travancore is to take place, I doubt the advisability of handing it over to that Government in its present state. It would be better to level it down.

A sketch is shown in the survey plan.

36. But if the idea of the exchange of territories is to be abandoned, I beg leave to be excused for making the following suggestion:—

In case we retain possession of these spots a change in the present management of affairs is necessary, and we must, of course, maintain a full complement of establishments.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th October 1870.*

37. At present there is a Sub-Magistrate at Anjengo, who is also invested with the powers of a District Munsif with establishment as noted. He is the only public functionary we have there. It will be necessary to add a suitable Police Force to the Magistracy. The wants of the inhabitants will compel us to maintain a Salt Gollah here, as much inconvenience is experienced in procuring salt from the Sircar Depôt, which is six miles distant. There is also a Poor Hospital in charge of a 2nd Dresser.

The Magistrate's Court and Dispensary are now held in private properties on a rent of 5 and 1 Rupee per mensem, respectively, or in all 72 Rupees per mensem. The establishment of a Post Office is also feasible here.

38. For the maintenance of all the public offices we shall require altogether six buildings as shown in the margin. The main walls of the old fort are in sound condition. With a few pillars raised on a roof run over it will answer all the purposes we require. If the wall is thought to be uncommonly high, it can be lowered conveniently. At a cost of a few hundred Rupees the fort can be utilized for the purposes just designed, and it will save a great deal of expense were we to make new buildings, as well as the charge now incurred on account of house-rents as stated above. Thus we can have a full complement of public offices without a corresponding burden on the finances of the State.

1. Magistrate's Court.
2. Police Station.
3. Do. Huts.
4. Dispensary.
5. Salt Gollah.
6. Post Office.

39. A small plot of land of the extent noted is lying near the fort, which stands in the heart of the so-called Anjengo Town. It is very trifling in size, and in value could come to Rs. 138. It is the only place available in this locality for any public purpose, and I have therefore thought it advisable to reserve it in the event of any contingency that may arise.

40. Tangacherry, comprising an area of 91 acres, is encircled on the west, south, and south-east by the sea, and on the north and north-east by the Quilon Taluq of Travancore. The soil is generally sandy, gravel and loamy intermixed with red earth. Trees, chiefly cocoanut, are very productive; nutmeg, cocoa, mango, areca nut, pepper, vines, etc., are also cultivated.

The inhabitants number 1,874 souls with 356 houses; a few of the latter are only laterite-in-chunam, the rest being thatched mud-built domiciles. The whole of the population are Christians of the Catholic persuasion, the majority being native converts from the fishermen caste. The people subsist on the produce of their gardens, or in following certain professions, such as fishing, carpentry, lapidary, and butchery. The place in such a small compass being thickly dotted with houses and densely-wooded besides, there is very little free circulation of pure air.

41. There are four stagnant pools close to the dwellings and no outlet to them, though they can be easily drained off into the sea; hence the atmosphere becomes impure, and the place foul and unhealthy. The pools which are situated within the premises of the inhabitants can be filled up with beach-sand and rubbish, but I fear the owners will be unwilling to undergo the expense. Some of the pools can be made smaller and dug deeper, thus converting them into stone-built tanks or wells.

42. There are three Primary Schools at Tangacherry, two under the Vicar Apostolic of Quilon, and one established by the Portuguese Ecclesiastical Governor of Olicara. Of these three two are vernacular schools and one English. They are all in a state of infancy. The teachers, whose stipends are contributed by the religious institutions, are poorly paid.

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The people are anxious to obtain a good education for their children as they are in earnest about literature, and an educational institution can be established; if not, a charitable school, a rate-paying one, will meet with success. As the Deputy-Inspector of Schools for Malabar and Canara in his annual tour to that part of the country visits the Anjengo School, he can conveniently inspect a school at Tangacherry, which lies on his way, without much labour or expense.

43. There are two Catholic Chapels and graveyards here, as well as a walled Protestant burial ground. A flagstaff in a state of preservation and the ruins of the Portuguese fort are also seen here.

44. I understand that the Rajah's Dispensary under a Regimental Surgeon at Quilon, which is about a mile away, affords medical aid to the inhabitants of Tangacherry whenever they choose to resort to it.

45. At Tangacherry there is also a Sub-Magistrate with an establishment as marginally shown. The building used as the Sub-Magistrate's Court is Government property.

	Rs.
Sub-Magistrate	50
Goomasta	15
3 Peons	18
Total...	83

If the sale of salt is opened here, which I think is essentially necessary as the people experience difficulty in procuring salt from the Sircar depôt, which is situated at a distance of two miles, a salt-shed will have to be built; the transaction can be conducted by the Sub-Magistrate. There is hardly any waste land here, except a small plot measuring acre 0-4-4, situated at the sea-beach, which is now used by washermen to dry clothes. This space has been reserved at the present settlement to make use of for any public emergency.

46. There was a case of disputed boundary on the northern part of Tangacherry, very trifling, and of an individual character, involving a yard in breadth and fifteen yards in length. There is a substantial stone wall built by one Mrs. Tope, which was admitted by all to be the northern boundary of Tangacherry. I have therefore settled that a straight line drawn from that wall to be the boundary, and which has been accordingly marked out in the survey plan.

47. There is a strong feeling evinced by the inhabitants of both places against their transfer to the Travancore Sircar. I observe the following endorsement in Government Order, dated 30th March 1864, on the petition of the Anjengo people, stating their grievances to the Secretary of State for India against the proposed measure, that their representations will be duly considered in the event of a proposition for any transfer such as that alluded to being brought forward.

48. The four leaseholds, Tambolli, Kattur, Athayakod, and Manakodeth, measure in all 57 acres, and are situated between Alleppey and Cochin, in the Shertellah District of Travancore. Tambolli contains 23 houses and 111 in population; Kattur contains 11 houses and 58 inhabitants; Athayakod is a small garden occupied by a single family; and Manakodeth, the largest, numbers 9 houses and 46 souls in addition to a Catholic Chapel.

49. These four patoms have been specially applied for by the Travancore Government, (vide letter from Resident, dated 28th August 1869, No. 658). The question of complying with the application can be settled along with the exchange of the other tract already spoken of. The feelings of these inhabitants are also in unison with that of Anjengo and Tangacherry in re the once contemplated transfer.

50. All the above-mentioned places have been now duly surveyed and their boundaries marked out. I think it is desirable to lay out permanent boundary marks in order to avoid the possibility of any dispute. I beg that orders may be issued to the local officers to that effect. Perhaps they can be done at the cost of the inhabitants possessing lands at the limits, as the measure will be advantageous to themselves. I would suggest that the boundaries may be marked out by the construction of pillars at the corners with laterite-in-chunam, say a foot square with one and-a-half foot of foundation.

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19th October 1870.

51. I beg further to add that no time should be spared in changing the system of farming out the lands at Anjengo and Tangacherry, which are leased out in a very temporary manner to the Travancore Sircar, the lease being renewable annually.

The present holders or sub-renters to the Sircar greatly neglect the property; they do not improve it, but try to extract, as much produce out of it as possible, and suffer the cultivation to go to rack and ruin.

This is naturally the result of the instability of tenure under which they hold the lands. If they become permanent owners it is in keeping with their interests to exert heartily in improving their holdings, which will be beneficial to themselves in particular and the country in general.

With this letter the Acting Collector of Malabar submits the Deputy-Collector Opat Cannen's proposals for the settlement of Anjengo and Tangacherry, etc., in accordance with Government Order, dated 19th May 1869, No. 1,390.

2. In his letter, dated 17th December 1867, No. 232-B., the Collector classed the land to be subjected to settlement preparatory to transfer to the Travancore State under three heads:—

	Acres.	Rent now paid.			
		RS.	A.	P.	
Rice land ...	39 1 12½	159	13	0	A. Those which are the undoubted property of Government and pay rent, in which both assessment and <i>jenmabhogum</i> or landlord's share are combined.
Plantation...	163 14 13½	1,457	5	10	
	204 14 10½	1,617	2	10	

	Acres.				
Rice land ...	1 1 11				B. Those avowedly the property of Government, but held without payment of assessment or landlord's share.
Plantation ...	28 12 1				
	29 13 4				

	Acres.				
Plantation ...	99 3 9				C. Those the fee-simple of which is claimed by the occupants, no assessment or landlord's share ever having been paid.

3. It appears that the occupants of the larger portion of the lands included in the B. Class have assented to the settlement, which has comprised acres 192-3 of cocoanut plantation and acres 60-12 of rice land, or in all acres 252-15.

4. In apportioning the assessment to be paid in future to the State and the *jenmabhogum* or landlord's share now to be redeemed by the occupants as future land, and to half the assessment on rice land.

	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Jenmabhogum or land-lord's share.	Total.	
		RS. A.	RS. A.		
Plantation	192 3	1,177 5	1,177 5	2,355	5. The assessment on plantation land has been taken on the average at Rupees 6-2-0 per acre, and that on rice land at Rupees 2-8-0 per acre. The future land assessment of acres 252-15 is thus Rupees 1,326-8-0 and the <i>jenmabhogum</i> Rupees 1,254-3-0, redeemable at twenty-five years' purchase for Rupees 31,354-11-0. The total rent-value (assessment plus landlord's portion) is Rupees 2,581.
Rice land	60 12	149 3	76 14	226	
	252 15	1,326 8	1,254 3	2,581	

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6. These methods of arriving at an assessment and at the *jenmabhogum* or landlord's share are arbitrary and unusual, and the settlement does not fairly represent the value of the land. Deputy-Collector Canaren, who had considerable experience in such matters, valued the property in the manner adopted in valuing escheats in Malabar, and found their annual rent-value according to existing conditions was about Rupees 8,500, and the value of the fee-simple according to local usage Rupees 1,79,000. Taking, therefore, one-half only of the rent-value as the redeemable annual *jenmabhogum*, the true value of the fee-simple to be transferred is about Rupees 89,500, instead of Rupees 31,000. The Government have, however, adopted the proposal of the Collector, and, considering the disinclination of the landholders to the transfer, which is made for the convenience of Government, this settlement, moderate as it is, may be ratified.

7. Two hundred and sixty persons who hold land, the annual *jenmabhogum* of which is valued at Rupees 1,129-8-0, have agreed to redeem it by payment of Rupees 23,314, leaving a small area of land with a *jenmabhogum* of Rupees 3,040-11-0 unredeemed in consequence of various obstacles. In the vast majority of cases the price will be paid at once, and, considering the great moderation of the terms offered, no further concession is admissible.

	RS.	
Land assessment ...	1,327	
Unredeemed landlord's share ...	125	
Abkarry ...	365	
Sea Customs ...	212	
Salt ...	1,869	
Stamps ...	870	
Total...	4,768	

8. The Board recommend that the settlement now reported should be sanctioned. The future revenue of the dependencies will then stand as per margin at about Rupees 4,800, and the Travancore State will have to cede in return land yielding equal revenue.

9. The Board resolve to call on the Collector to forward without delay detailed Inam registers for the 396 plantations, measuring acres 98½, which are to be declared free Inams. With the consent of Government Title-deeds will be prepared as soon as their orders are received on these Proceedings.

10. The proper care of the burial grounds should be stipulated for in the deed of transfer, and the free gift of the fort and Cutcherry will be an ample concession in consideration for their being kept in good order.

No. 184.

ORDER THEREON, 19th October 1870, No. 1,590.

Land Revenue.

BEFORE passing final orders on these Proceedings, the Government resolve to transmit copies of the papers to the

Resident, in order that he may ascertain the views of the Travancore Government on the terms proposed.

2. The Resident will, in the event of the settlement arrived at being agreed to, place himself in communication with the Collector of Tinnevely, with reference

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th October 1870.*

to the Political Order, dated 18th September 1863, No. 374, and submit definite arrangements for the exchange of territory between the Travancore State and the British Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Resident of Travancore and Cochin.
„ the Board of Revenue.
„ the Political Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
4th April 1871.*

No. 40. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th March 1871, No. 1,018:—

Read the following letter from the Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 26th January 1871, No. 12.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a communication received from the Acting Deputy-Collector, Southern Division, regarding the recent outbreak of cholera in the Ponany Taluq.

Dated 19th instant, No. 10.

2. It will be seen that the disease first made its appearance on the 11th November last in the Kadikad Amshom, and subsequently found its way into the neighbouring village of Punnayur. It seems to have now subsided; 171 deaths are reported to have occurred.

3. The Hospital Assistant located at Ponany and the Huzur Dresser, who was deputed to the infected localities as soon as information reached me of the breaking out of the epidemic, are reported to have rendered much aid in checking the spread of the contagion and in allaying the fears of the people. Credit is due to the Deputy-Magistrate who exerted himself to stop the progress of the disease, and remained at the scene of the outbreak during the Christmas holidays.

4. I have published an order prohibiting the manufacture of fish-oil by putrefaction in open boats, but permitting its extraction by boiling.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From O. CANNEN, Acting Deputy-Collector and Magistrate, to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, dated Betutpudiangady, 19th January 1871, No. 10.

IN continuation of my letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 176, I have the honour to report that cholera first broke out on the 11th November last in Kadikad, and on the 26th in Punnayur, two neighbouring villages near Chowghat, and that so many as 171 souls collapsed to the scourge. The disease, however, may now be said to have subsided.

It will be seen from the enclosed statements that the first outbreak was in a Cheruman's hut containing a family of ten souls of whom three became victims, and that few were the cases in which the whole family was swept away by the epidemic.

2. On receiving intelligence of the outbreak of cholera I immediately deputed the Hospital Assistant in charge of Ponany Dispensary to the spot with a supply of medicines, as I thought it injudicious to wait till the services of a Dresser from Calicut are placed at my disposal. Davood Beg has, however, been relieved by Dresser Dorasami Pillay, sent by you.

3. Seeing that the disease was progressing, I forthwith repaired to the spot. Having on my way heard that two persons were attacked with cholera, I gave them a few doses of chlorodyne as the Dresser was then at a distance from me, and these two recovered. The attention of the people having thus been drawn to the efficacy of English medicines, many of them soon began to resort to me, and, with the advice of the Dresser, I placed some chlorodyne and cholera mixture in the hands of a few intelligent and principal men of the place for distribution, with instructions how to use them. This appeared to me the best way of making the people appreciate the advantages of the English mode of treatment, to which they are through ignorance opposed, as they would more readily adhere to the advice of their neighbours than attend to the instructions of a public official in matters of this nature. Several useful sanitary instructions were also given to the villagers by me in company with the Dresser and village officials, of which they have largely and willingly availed themselves; in fact, this may be

Govt. of 1870 Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE RESIDENT OF TRAVANCORE

AND COCHIN.

Ac., Ac., Ac.

Dated October, 19th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 19th October 1870, No. 1,590.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 183-184.

Exchange of Territory between the Travancore State and the British Government.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on this subject referred to the Resident, in order that the views of the Travancore Government may be ascertained on the terms proposed.

In Pac 399/70.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
4th April 1871.*

considered to have afforded an opportunity of infusing in the minds of the public an idea of English medical treatment and sanitation. It was in the heat of the prevalence of the disease that we reached the place, and the free distribution of the medicine and introduction of sanitary arrangements have greatly tended to arrest its progress.

4. The severity of the disease had disheartened the people much, and our presence among them greatly encouraged them.

5. I personally examined a few cases to ascertain the cause of the disease, and found that the excessive use of "Mathi Meen" (Sardine) with a little conjee was the last food they took previous to the attack, and that the infected houses in most cases had many inmates of whom only a few were attacked.

6. The outbreak of the epidemic is by some attributed to the excessive use of "Mathi Meen," which this season abundantly produces, and to the indiscriminate extraction of its oil. This may, to a certain extent, be true, as at present the fish is very oily, and partaking too freely of it (as the poor classes evidently seem to do, the fish being got very cheap) may cause disorder in the stomach. When oil is extracted from the fish, the refuse thereof is thrown about, from which arises a stench very shocking to the sense, and which is calculated greatly to taint the atmosphere.

It is supposed that a change of weather always brings with it several epidemic diseases. Now that winter has run out and summer takes its turn, a change will be wrought in every system. This, coupled with the unwholesome food noticed above, may fairly be considered to have given rise to the epidemic.

7. I have prevented the sale of such fish at the infected parts for the present, and desired the people to abstain from eating it until the disease shall wholly subside.

Orders have been issued to the Sub-Magistracy and Police in my division to prevent the sale or exposure for sale of all decomposed or unwholesome meat or fish, and the manufacture of fish-oil injurious to human health at thickly populated parts, as also to turn up fresh earth where fish-oil has already been manufactured, and to bury the refuse wherever it may be found.

8. The poor class of people were for the most part the most infected, and I understand that a few of them (especially Moplahs) did not destroy the clothes, etc., used by the afflicted persons, but merely washed and reserved them for further use. This was solely due to the indigent circumstances of these persons, who could not afford to purchase new clothing; but this was afterwards put a stop to, and the houses have been caused to be cleansed.

9. The locality is a dry place, and six miles east to the sea, and there is a large lake very near it with paddy crops on its banks, and the water therein is now beginning to dry up.

10. The services of the Medical Officers Davood Beg, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, and Dorasami Pillay, Huzur Dresser, were very useful. Their facing the epidemic daringly when raging violently, and their perseverance to save the lives of the affected persons, do them great credit. They took great pains by readily attending individual cases of cholera in spite of great fatigue they had to undergo, as the houses were distant and detached.

11. I take this opportunity to observe that fish-oil being a valuable article it would be injurious to the interests of those concerned in its trade were its manufacture to be discontinued. I would therefore without detriment to trade propose its manufacture on the following restrictions:—

That a few sequestered places may, as circumstances admit, be selected and allotted in each locality, and persons manufacturing the oil be held responsible for the careful burying of all the refuses, etc., without allowing them to be exposed on any account.

That the oil must be manufactured by boiling or by any other recognized process least obnoxious to public health, and the practice of extracting the oil by allowing the fish to come of itself to a state of decomposition, should be peremptorily interdicted.

That any person desirous of undertaking the manufacture should appear before a Magistrate and bind himself for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the rules proposed for the purpose, any infringement of them being made criminal under the Penal Code.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
4th April 1871.*

12. I am aware that the oil after its extraction does not injure public health, but that it is from the exposure of the refuse that nuisance is created. If therefore due care is taken of the manufacture, the evil would be remedied.

13. The refuse of the manufacture being considered a wholesome manure to cocoanut trees, it may be converted into manure by burying them for some time and thus depriving them of their offensive element.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The greatest credit is due to Deputy-Collector O. Cannen for the energetic and judicious measures which he instituted on the spot. The Board also appreciate the courage and perseverance of Davood Beg, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, and Dorasami Pillay, Huzur Dresser.

No. 41.

ORDER THEREON, 4th April 1871, No. 624.

Miscellaneous.

THE Collector will inform Deputy-Collector Cannen, Hospital Assistant Davood Beg, and Dresser Dorasami, Pillay, that the Government highly approve their conduct on this occasion.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

„ the Principal Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.

„ the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Testimonials of O. Cannan

DEPUTY COLLECTOR, MALABAR.

BY COMMAND OF *His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General* this certificate is presented in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Empress of India, to M. R. R. OOPOTE CANNAN, *Deputy Collector* in charge Sea Custom and Salt Department in recognition of his faithful service.

1st January 1877.

BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS.

CANNAN served under me (when Special Assistant at Malliappooram) as Head Revenue and Head Police Munshee at different times, and during the year that I have known him, has conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction. I have found him intelligent, active and honest, and that in a time of considerable temptation. I hope he may continue so and then deservedly rise rapidly.

Calicut,

16th January 1858.

(Signed) E. C. G. THOMAS,

Special Assistant Collector.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Police Ameen of Cannanore, Cannan, has, since he has taken charge of the office in Cannanore, rendered me great assistance in putting a stop to robberies, which before he came were of frequent occurrence in the Cantonment; he is a very active, intelligent young man, and will, I hope, rise rapidly in his Department.

Cannanore,

30th November 1858.

(Signed) J. MACKELLAR, Capt.,

Acting Deputy Asst. Commissary General.

I have known O. Cannan, the Police Ameen of Cannanore, since I have received over charge of the Military Police. I consider him to be a most intelligent, trustworthy and active man and valuable servant to Government. He has always rendered me every assistance in his power and although it has given me great pleasure to hear of his promotion, still, I regret that he is to be removed to another station.

Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to hear of his advancement in the service.

Cannanore

26th July 1859.

(Signed) A. J. P. EWART, Capt.,

Superintendent of Police.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar to A. J. ARBUTHNOT Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George- Dated Calicut, 22nd July 1862, No. 60.

REVENUE.
THE BOARD OF REVENUE.
Calicut.
16th January 1858.
O. C. G. THOMAS, Special Assistant Collector.
Cannanore.
30th November 1858.
J. MACKELLAR, Capt., Acting Deputy Asst. Commissary General.
Cannanore.
26th July 1859.
A. J. P. EWART, Capt., Superintendent of Police.
O. Cannan, the Police Ameen of Cannanore, since I have received over charge of the Military Police. I consider him to be a most intelligent, trustworthy and active man and valuable servant to Government. He has always rendered me every assistance in his power and although it has given me great pleasure to hear of his promotion, still, I regret that he is to be removed to another station. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to hear of his advancement in the service.

I have the honor to state that a Malayalam Index to the Penal Code has just been brought out by my Magistrate's Clerk, Oopote Cannan. The preparation of the work has cost him a good deal of labour, and I understand, it has been very satisfactorily performed. I beg that sanction may be obtained for the purchase of 46 copies as per accompanying list. Copies of the Penal Code in the Vernacular were similarly furnished, and the Index will be particularly useful. The price of the Index which has been printed at the Collectorate Press is one Rupee per copy. A sample copy is submitted.

2, The charge can be met out of the amount estimated for "Unforeseen Expenses" in the Budget for 1862-63.

ORDER THEREON: 5TH AUGUST 1862, No. 1241.

The Governor in Council sanctions the purchase of 46 copies of the Index to the Penal Code published in Malayalam by Oopote Cannan at the rate of 1 Rupee per copy. The amount will be passed against the credit under F IX, Miscellaneous for publication to be purchased by Government.

(A true extract)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To

The Collector of Malabar

With a copy of the Index.

Extract from the Report of the Inspector General of Madras Police to the Government dated 20th November 1863 on the detection of the Burglary with theft of 12,000 Rupees from the Cannanore Pay Office.

Para 2.

two of his ablest officers whom I have long known and tried Cannan, Tahsildar of Wynaad, both men of influence and weight in Cannanore.

Para 41.

called for more than ordinary exertion on the part of all who have been engaged in it.

successfully used than those of * and Oopote Cannan, Tahsildar of Wynaad brought to justice.

Without their aid the criminals would probably never have been

(Signed) W. ROB-NSON,

Inspector General of Madras

Police & Magistrate of Malabar.

In acknowledging the services rendered, the G. O. expresses that the "thanks of Government are also due to Officers named in the 41st paragraph of the Inspector General's Report" (Vide para 1st of their order dated 2nd December 1863, No. 1884.

As the Tahsildar O. Cannan is leaving Wynaad to take up his appointment as Huzur Sheristadar, I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of his valuable services during the time, 3½ years, he served as Tahsildar of this Taluq. He is a man of strict probity and has gained the confidence and respect of the whole community both Europeans and Natives, who regret as much as I do his removal from the Taluq.

To

(Signed) H. RICHARDSON,

Deputy Collector.

O. CANNAAN.

Tahsildar of Wynaad.

List of Public Servants recommended for the Post of Tahsildars and for promotion from the Lower to the Higher Grades of that Office. Page 110 (Printed and Recorded in the Huzur 1864.)

DISTRICT.	BY WHOM RECOMMENDED.	NAME OF COUNTEY, CASTE, AGE & C. OF THE PERSON RECOMMENDED.	PAST SERVICE AND PRESENT POSITION AND PAY OF THE PERSON RECOMMENDED.	QUALIFICATIONS, ACQUIREMENTS, CHARACTER AND HABITS OF THE PERSON RECOMMENDED.	REMARKS.
Malabar No. 6.	Appointed Tahsildar by Mr. G. A. Ballard	Oopote Cannan of Cherakal. Tien. Ago 37 years.	Served as copyist in Calicut Taluq. Sea Custom Gumastah, Calicut, English Writer in Malabar Collector's Office. Gumastah in Sub Collector's Office. Police Ameen of Cannanore, Magisterial Head Manshee and Income Tax Clerk in Malabar Collector's Office, and now 3rd Class Tahsildar of Wynaad. Present salary..... Rs. 150 yrs. mths. Total period of service 12 8 of which he has served as Tahsildar..... 0 8	Can read and write Malayalam and English and speak Hindustani. An able, intelligent, and trustworthy servant both as a Magistrate and Revenue Officer.	Possesses testimonials of character from Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, Special Assistant Magistrate; Captain J. Mackeller, Acting Deputy Commissary General, Cannanore; Captain A. J. P. Ewart, Superintendent of Police, Cannanore; and Mr. W. Robinson Inspector General of Madras Police.

No. 6,603

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Read the following letter from G. A. Ballard Esq., Collector of Malabar; to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 31st August 1866, No. 259.

I have the honor to report the death on the 29th Instant of Onden Ambu, late Head Sheristadar of this District. He was an old servant of Government, had worked hard and well, had often been employed on important matters, and latterly especially commanded the confidence of the people, whose welfare he was very desirous to promote.

2. I have nominated to the post Oopote Cannan, Tahsildar of Wynaad. He is a man of high character, able and painstaking, and possesses a good knowledge of English. I request the Board's sanction to the appointment.

3. Oopote Cannan having been in the service since 1850 has not passed any of the examinations. He was a Magistrate's clerk when I joined the District and was appointed Tahsildar of Wynaad in July 1864. He will, I have no doubt pass any examination that may be required, and if the Board desire it can be appointed conditionally on so passing within a specified period.

The Board sanction and confirm the Collector's nomination:

(A true copy and Extract.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

(True copy)

(Signed) G. A. BALLARD,
Collector.

EAST HILL, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1866.

SHERISTADAR,—I have much pleasure in sending you this * I hope you will have a prosperous tenure of Office both for yourself and for the district, and I have

every confidence you will justify my nomination.

I am

Your friend and well-wisher.

(Signed) G. A. BALLARD

To M. R. Ry

OOPOTE CANNAN

Sheristadar.

4
Extract from a letter from G. A. BALLARD Esq., Collector of Malabar to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut. 3rd July 1867, No. 136.

* * * * *
Para 38. In conclusion I beg cordially to acknowledge the interest taken in the Exhibition and the valuable assistance given to the undertaking by the Committee which most materially contributed to such success as was attained. Especially I must mention * * * Cannan (Sheristadar) * * * who gave ready and important aid in the preliminary arrangements, as well as during the exhibition, and as Jurors and Reporters.

(Signed) G. A. BALLARD,
Collector.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13th August 1867, No. 5,220.

* * * * *
Para 12. The Board would suggest that the thanks of the Government be conveyed to Cannan * * * for the interest they exhibited in the undertaking.

(True copies and Extracts.)
(Signed) J. R. COCKERELL.
Sub-Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 4th September 1867. Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th August 1867, No. 2,060.

* * * * *
ORDER THEREON 4TH SEPTEMBER 1867, No. 2060:

* * * * *
Para 3. The Government are much indebted to Mr. BALLARD, and the gentlemen of the Committee, Juries for their services on the occasion, and desire to offer their best thanks to them and the gentlemen named by the Board to whom Mr. Ballard will be good enough to convey their acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by them in this attempt to develop the resources of the District.

(True Extract)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

(Signed) G. A. BALLARD,
Collector.

17th September 1867.

To M. R. Ry OOPOTE CANNAN, Ponany. for information.

VIDE COLLECTOR'S REPLY TO PROCEEDINGS, DATED 23RD APRIL 1869 No. 2775.

NAME OF THE PARTY RECOMMENDED.	AGE.	SERVICE.	QUALIFICATIONS.	APPOINTMENTS HELD.	REMARKS.
Oopote Cannan.	43	19			Has borne a high character from all under whom he has served during 19 years. MR. ROBINSON brought his conduct to the notice of Government by whom he was thanked in G. O. dated 2nd December 1863, No. 1884. MR. BALLARD has mentioned his services, and high character when nominating him for the posts of Head Sheristadar and Escheat Superintendent. If ability, energy, integrity and long and distinguished service may fit a man for the post of Deputy Collector, O. CANNAN, decidedly stands first for this promotion in Malabar. But if the non-passing of certain examinations exclude him it must be held that the very amount of his work for the State (leaving him no time for studying for examinations) has deprived him of this coveted promotion. He has an average acquaintance with English. I have known him since 1856. DATED } (Signed) E. C. G. THOMAS, Ponany, 29th May 1859 } Acting Collector.

5
OOPOTE CANNAN, now Acting Deputy Collector of the Southern Division, is an able man, and bears the very highest character for integrity. He is deservedly popular among the people. (Vide remarks on the Register of Uncovenanted Servants.)

CALICUT, }

1st April 1870.

A. McWEBSTER.

Acting Collector.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 4th APRIL 1871.
No. 40.

Read the following proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th March 1871, No. 1,018.
Read the following letter from the Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated Calicut, 26th January 1871, No. 12.

I have the honor to forward copy of a communication received from the Acting Deputy Collector Southern Division regarding the recent outbreak of Cholera in the Ponany Taluq.

2. It will be seen that the disease first made its appearance on the 11th November last in the Kadikad Amshom and subsequently found its way into the neighbouring village of Punnayur. It seems to have now subsided; 272 deaths are reported to have occurred.

3. The Hospital Assistant located at Ponany and the Huzur Dresser, who was deputed to the infected localities as soon as information reached me of the breaking out of the epidemic, are reported to have rendered much aid in checking the spread of the contagion and in allaying the fears of the people. Credit is due to the Deputy Collector, who exerted himself to stop the progress of the disease, and remained at the scene of the outbreak during the Christmas holidays.

4. I have published an order prohibiting the manufacture of fish-oil by putrefaction in open boats, but permitting its extraction by boiling.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From O. Cannan Acting Deputy Collector and Magistrate to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar dated Betatpudiangadi 18th January 1871 No. 10.

In continuation of my letter of the 21st Ultimo No. 176, I have the honor to report that cholera first broke out on the 11th November last in Kadikad and on the 26th in Punnayur, two neighbouring villages near Chowghaut, and that so many as 171 souls collapsed to the scourge. The disease, however, may now be said to have subsided.

It will be seen from the enclosed statements that the first outbreak was in a Cherman's hut containing a family of ten souls of whom three became victims, and that few were the cases in which the whole family was swept away by the epidemic.

2. On receiving intelligence of the outbreak of Cholera, I immediately deputed the Hospital Assistant in charge of Ponany Dispensary to the spot with a supply of medicines, as I thought it injudicious to wait till the services of the Dresser from Calicut are placed at my disposal. Davood Beg has, however, been relieved by Dresser Doraswami Pillay sent by you.

3. Seeing that the disease was progressing, I forthwith repaired to the spot. Having on my way heard that two persons were attacked with cholera, I gave them a few doses of chlorodyne as the dresser was then at a distance from me, and these two recovered. The attention of the people having thus been drawn to the efficacy of English medicines, many of them soon began to resort to me, and with the advice of the Dresser, I placed some chlorodyne and cholera mixture in the hands of a few intelligent and principal men of the place for distribution, with instructions how to use them. This appeared to me the best way of making the people appreciate the advantages of the English mode of treatment, to which they are through ignorance opposed, as they would more readily adhere to the advice of their neighbours than attend to the instructions of a public official in matters of this nature. Several useful sanitary instructions were also given to the villagers by me in company with the Dresser and village officials, of which they have largely and willingly availed themselves; in fact, this may be considered to have afforded an opportunity of infusing in the minds of the public an idea of English medical treatment and sanitation. It was in the heat of the prevalence of the disease that we reached the place and the free distribution of the medicine and introduction of sanitary arrangements have greatly tended to arrest its progress.

4. The severity of the disease had disheartened the people much and our presence among them greatly encouraged them.

5. I personally examined a few cases to ascertain the cause of the disease and found that the excessive use of "Mathi meeu" (Sardine) with a little coujee was the last food they took previous to the attack and that the infected houses in most cases had many inmates of whom only a few were attacked.

6. The outbreak of the epidemic is by some attributed to the excessive use of "Mathi meeu" which this season abundantly produces, and to the indiscriminate extraction of its oil. This may to a certain extent, be true as at present the fish is very oily, and partaking too freely of it (as the poor classes evidently seem to do, the fish being got very cheap,) may cause disorder in the stomach. When oil is extracted from the fish, the refuse thereof is thrown about from which arises a stench of very shocking to the sense, and which is calculated greatly to taint the atmosphere.

It is supposed that a change of weather always brings with it several epidemic diseases. Now that winter has run out and summer takes its turn, a change will be wrought in every system. This, coupled with the unwholesome food noticed above, may fairly be considered to have given rise to the epidemic.

7. I have prevented the sale of such fish at the infected parts for the present, and desired the people to abstain from eating it until the disease shall wholly subside.

Orders have been issued to the Sub-magistracy and Police in my division to prevent the sale or exposure for sale of all decomposed or unwholesome meat or fish, and the manufacture of fish-oil injurious to human health at thickly populated parts, as also to turn up fresh earth where fish-oil has already been manufactured and to bury the refuse wherever it may be found.

8. The poor class of people were for the most infected and I understand that a few of them (especially Moplahs) did not destroy the clothes &c., used by the afflicted persons, but merely washed and reserved them for further use. This was solely due to the indigent circumstance of these persons, who could not afford to purchase new clothing; but this was afterwards put a stop to, and the houses have been caused to be cleansed.

9. The locality is a dry place, and six miles east to the sea, and there is a large lake very near it with paddy crops on its banks, and the water therein now beginning to dry up.

10. The services of the medical officers Davood Beg, 1st class Hospital Assistant, and Dorasami Pillay Huzur Dresser, were very useful. Their facing the epidemic daringly when raging violently and their perseverance to save the lives of the affected persons do them great credit. They took great pains by readily attending individual cases of cholera in spite of great fatigue they had to undergo, as the houses were distant and detached.

11. I take this opportunity to observe that fish-oil being a valuable article it would be injurious to the interests of those concerned in its trade were its manufacture to be discontinued. I would therefore without detriment to trade propose its manufacture on the following restrictions:—

That a few sequestered places may, as circumstances admit, be selected and allotted in each locality and persons manufacturing the oil be held responsible for the careful burying of all the refuses &c. without allowing them to be exposed on any account.

That the oil must be manufactured by boiling or by any other recognized process least obnoxious to public health, and the practice of extracting the oil by allowing the fish to come of itself to a state of decomposition should be peremptorily interdicted.

That any person desirous of undertaking the manufacture should appear before a Magistrate and bind himself for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the rules proposed for the purpose, any infringement of them being made criminal under the Penal Code.

12. I am aware that the oil after its extraction does not injure public health, but that is from the exposure of the refuse that nuisance is created. If therefore due care is taken of the manufacture, the evil would be remedied.

13. The refuse of the manufacture being considered a wholesome manure to cocoanut trees, it may be converted into manure by burying them for some time and thus depriving them of their offensive element.

SUBMITTED FOR THE INFORMATION OF GOVERNMENT.

2. The greatest credit is due to Deputy Collector O. Cannan for the energetic and judicious measure which he instituted on the spot. The Board also appreciate the courage and perseverance of Davood Beg 1st Class Hospital Assistant and Dresser Doraswamy Huzur Dresser.

No. 41.

ORDER THEREON, 4TH APRIL, 1871. No. 624.

The Collector will inform Deputy Collector Cannan, Hospital Assistant Davood Beg and Dresser Doraswamy Pillay, that Government highly approve their conduct on this occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON.
Secretary to Government.

Remarks of the Collector A. MacGregor Esq., in the Jemabandy Report under "Conduct of the Subordinates" for Fusly 1280, of 11th September 1871.

Mr. Cannan, Acting Deputy Collector of the Ponany Division discharged his duties with great zeal and energy.

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR.
Collector.

Remarks of the Collector A. Macgregor Esq., in the Jemabandy Report for Fusly 1281 dated 28th September 1872 No. 227.

Mr. Cannan, the Deputy Collector Southern Division has shown zeal and ability and is greatly benefiting his division by bringing forward and obtaining sanction for useful communication and conservancy which are especially needed in that part and which the Local Fund now render possible.

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Collector.

Calicut 21st June 1882.

From,

Copote Cannan
Inspector of Salt Revenue
Calicut Circle, Malabar.
On leave.

To,

M. W. Bliss Esquire
Commissioner of Salt Revenue.
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Government had, in their order dated 27th May 1881 No 840 printed with Board's Proceedings of the 27th June 1881 No 1179, been pleased to direct that the proposal for my retransfer to the list of Deputy Collectors would be considered on the reorganization of the Salt Department; but no final order seems to have as yet been passed on the subject.

2. You are aware that the present state of my health is quite unequal to the hard work of the Salt Department, and I have no alternative left but to retire on Pension. I therefore beg you will be pleased to submit my application herein enclosed together with this Memorial for the favourable consideration of Government so that I may retire from service on Pension from 5th June next, the date of the expiry of my leave.

3. As I was promoted to the grade of
3rd

In No 992

3rd class Deputy Collector on the 1st January 1879. My service in that grade will only be 3 years and 4 2/3 months on the said date, which you will observe is not in itself sufficient to entitle me to a pension of half of my present pay of Rs 350.

4. My age on that date will be 57 years 4 months and 28 days and my total service 32 years 4 months and 4 days; of which 29 years 7 months and 25 days were spent on actual service in superior grades.

5. I venture to think that the whole of my service has been meritorious and rendered most advantageously to the interests of the State - a fact which is fully borne out by public records; of which I beg to point out a few below:-

6. While Sahildar of Wynad, being specially called in to detect a Burglary and theft of 12,000 Rs from the Treasury of the Cannanore Pay office, I was successful in the detection of the crime, and the then Inspector General of Police (now Sir W. Robinson) in bringing my case among that of others to the notice of Government, wrote as follows in his Report to the Madras Government dated 20th November 1863.

Para 2 - Mr. Ballard further placed at my disposal two of his ablest officers whom I have long known and tried x x and Asfote Cannan, Sahildar of Wynad both men of influence and weight at Cannanore. Para 41.

x x x

55
" x x The detection of so important a case has of course called for more than ordinary exertion on the part of all who have been engaged in it. x x x I have rarely seen good detective qualifications more zealously and successfully used than those of x x and Asfote Cannan, Sahildar of Wynad. x x "Without their aid the criminals would probably never have been brought to justice."

And the Government were pleased to record the following.

The thanks of Government are also due to the Officers named in the 41st paragraph of the Inspector General's Report (Vide G.O. dated 2nd December 1863 & 1884 para 1.).

7. In September 1866, I was promoted to the District Sheristadaship, and after continuing in it for 6 months, was deputed on the special duty of settling the Cocheat lands in Malabar.

8. In investigating the claims of the holders and personally inspecting the lands many of which lay in unhealthy localities, and also in bringing to amicable terms the tenants, mostly of a stubborn and discontented character, I had to experience no small amount of trouble and fatigue, more especially as a large portion of the properties had been concealed by hostile tenants or were otherwise very complicated. On the termination of this duty Mr. Ballard reported thus:-
The.

"The Cocheat-operations in Malabar have made good progress. I think it probable that the separate Establishment may be dispensed with much earlier than I at once anticipated and I could at once despatch the present Cocheat Superintendent (Aapote Cunnan a man of considerable experience and high character well acquainted with English) with a small staff to classify the lands as I have proposed." Vide para 20 of his letter dated 30th October 1868 & 316 printed with G. O. dated 19th May 1869 & 1390.

9. I was again deputed to Travancore in 1869 to examine and value the British Government lands lying within that territory; and on termination of that work the Acting Collector Mr. McWebster in reporting the result of my enquiry expressed his satisfaction of the manner in which I had accomplished the duties entrusted to me. Vide para 1 of his letter to the Board dated 27th January 1870 & 42 printed with Government Proceedings dated 19th October 1870 Revenue Department & 4590.

10. In 1870 I was promoted to a 4th class Deputy Collectorship and placed in charge of the Ponnani Division together with the charge of the remaining part of the Cocheats. While there also, I succeeded in discovering and registering a considerable number of concealed properties belonging to Government.

11. The

11. The Special Cocheat duty, most onerous and responsible as it had been, was conducted by me in addition to my legitimate work of the Ponnani Division, which it should be observed here was as heavy and intricate as, if not more than, that discharged by my predecessor, a 1st class Deputy Collector drawing a salary of Rs 600 per Mensem; nevertheless in any case I received no extra remuneration for the additional trouble and responsibilities, but the fact of my having creditably carried out those duties has been fully borne out by the records. Mr. McWebster when Acting Collector of Malabar writing to the Board on the 8th July 1879 reported thus:-

The officer best fitted for the Ponnani Division is evidently Deputy Collector Cunnan who for many years succeeded in managing that troublesome taluk most successfully.

x x x The Ponnani Cocheats require the most attention; otherwise we shall be driven to the Courts, which is anything but desirable. It requires a man of great tact and experience to deal with Cocheat Cases and to try and settle them amicably; and if Deputy Collector Cunnan had charge of the Ponnani Taluk, I think that he

was said

could be able in a few years to dispose of most of the remaining Cases in South Malabar (Vide Para 4 & 7 of his letter printed with Board's Proceedings dated 3 September 1879 No. 2510).

12. In January 1875 I was transferred to the ⁺Muzas and placed in charge of the very onerous duties of the Salt and Customs Departments as also the Circuits and other Miscellaneous duties such as Magisterial investigations and trials, besides the work connected with the Laccadive Islands, but received no remuneration whatever for any of the extra duties entrusted to me.

13. It is easily imaginable how hard it would have been for a man to have carried on the heavy work and responsibilities of so many Departments.

14. Amongst the superior officers under whom I have long served, Mr Logan the present Special Commissioner of Malabar, is the only gentleman now in India; and should a reference be made to him I doubt not but that he will fully bear out the above assertions.

15. Under the foregoing circumstances I venture to hope that the Government will in determining the amount of my Pension deign to take a favourable view of my peculiar

Claims

* Vide G.O. No. 1572.
of 16 December 1874.

Claims on the state as described above.

16. In conclusion I respectfully beg you will be pleased to recommend to the Board and Government to enter my name in the Pension list either as an Assistant Commissioner or a Deputy Collector instead of as a Salt Inspector. I was appointed to the latter post, as you know, while I was on leave, and I have neither entered upon its duties nor drawn its pay. I am still drawing the pay of a 3rd class Deputy Collector. I need not mention here how painful it would be for me to be deprived of the status which I held till lately for no fault whatever of my own.

17. Under the circumstances I trust Government will be pleased to extend their kindness to me by allowing me in my last days the consolation of being known by the more dignified designation of a retired Deputy Collector or Assistant Commissioner than that of an Inspector. I also beg to submit herewith Copies of Testimonials which I hold.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient Servant.

Maun

Inspector of Salt Revenue
Cabinet Circle.

4349

Report General

Inspector of Salt Revenue

Calicut Circle

Malabar.

H. W. Bliss Esq.

Commissioner of Salt Revenue

Madras.

H. W. BLISS

45 JUN 82

Dated 31st May } 1882.
Recd.

RECEIVED 2 JUN 82
OFFICE
MADRAS

Application for Pensions -
forwarding the same, with history
of Service and copies of
Testimonials and requesting
that his peculiar claims may
be submitted for the favourable
consideration of Government.

L. N. S. S.

Account
Correspondence Department.

OFFICE OF THE COMM. OF SALT REVENUE

Madras,

3605

1882.

No. 5875

Dated

June 15

From

H. W. BLISS, Esq.,

Commissioner of Salt Revenue,

To

The Accountant General,
Madras.

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of my
letter No. 5860, dated, June 5, 1882, I
have the honor to forward herewith
the ^{pay} Certificate of Mr. C. Cannan,
late Inspector of Salt Revenue, Calicut
Circle, on whose behalf a pension ap-
plication has already been forwarded.

ACCOUNT GENERAL
17 JUN 82

Copied by C.A.

Compared by V.V.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. M. S. S.
Sec. Personal Assistant
for Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

Correspondence Department.

188 .

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF
SALT REVENUE,
Madras,

To

The Accountant General,
Madras.

Dated

Despatched

Received

June 1882

No. 5875

Enclosure.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding the Last
Pay Certificate of
Mr. C. Cannon.

In 1892

Account
Correspondence Department.

OFFICE OF THE COMM. OF SALT REVENUE,

Madras,

Dated July 20, 1882.

No. 4280

From

H. W. BLISS, Esq.,
Commissioner of Salt Revenue,

To

The Accountant General,
Madras.

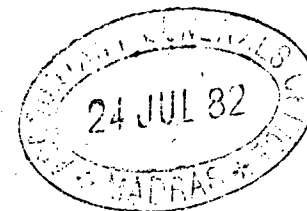
SIR,

With reference to remark No. 8 to
in your Pension Department veri-
fication Branch No. R.D.R., dated
July 18, 1882, I have the honor to
inform you that the Last Pay Cer-
tificate of Mr. C. Cannon has already
been forwarded with my letter No. 5875
dated June 15, 1882.

2. The pension Application and your
No. R.D.R. will be returned as soon as
they are received back from the Deputy
Collector of Malabar to whom
they were sent for verification of Mr.
C. Cannon's services.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

My Agent
General Assistant
for Commissioner of Salt Revenue.



Copied by C.R.

Compared by W.

By Collector.

Account
Correspondence Department.

Office of the Commr. of Salt Revenue,

No. 7784

Madras,

Dated July 31, 1882

From

H. W. BLISS, Esq.,
Commissioner of Salt Revenue,

To

The Accountant General,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to return the Last Pay Certificate of Mr. O'Connell, forwarded with my letter No. 5875 dated June 16, 1882, for transmission to the Collector of Malabar who has written for it, to enable him to disburse the Absentee allowance to Mr. O'Connell for 4 days, from 1st to 4th July and to furnish a revised Last Pay Certificate with reference to No. 8 in your Pension Department No. A.D.K. dated July 18, 1882.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Copied by *add*
Compared by *17*

No. 166 72/8/82

Personal Assistant
for Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

By: Collector

Correspondence Department.

188 .

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF
SALT REVENUE,
Madras,

To

The Accountant General,
Madras.

Dated 20
Despatched
Received

July, 1882.

No. 7280

Enclosure.

SUBJECT.

Informing that the Last Pay Certificate of Mr. O'Connell was already sent and that his Pension application is to be returned. When received from the C. D. C. Malabar

La Kegg

Correspondence Department.

1882.

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF

SALT REVENUE,

Madras,

To

Mr. Accountant General
Madras.

Dated

Despatched

Received

July 31, 1882.

No. 7784

Enclosure.

SUBJECT.

Requesting to
return the Cash
Pay Certificate
of Mr. Cannon

No. 992

Copy of the statement of Malabar Treasury
dated 1882
Calicut 5th August 1882
and shall go to the
Treasury Office of Malabar

From
The Treasury Office of Malabar,

to
The Commissioner of Salt Revenue,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7281
of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to forward
herewith a statement of answers to the queries
contained in the Accountant General's letter
No. A.C.K. dated 18th July 1882, regarding the application for pension on
behalf of Mr. Cannon, late Inspector of
Salt Revenue, Malabar, together with a
verified statement of his service up to 31st
December, 1869.

I have &c &c

(Signed) B. C. Leggett
Treasury Officer,
Malabar

No. 8707

Copy forwarded to the Accountant General
with

Dy. Collector.

with enclosures referred to therein. The last
pay certificate will be sent on receipt from
the Collector of Malabar.

Madras 10th August 1882

Ag. Personal Assistant

Commissioner of Salt Revenue
8th August 1882

1882

reference to have been made to the

of the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

the 10th August 1882

1882.

To
The Accountant General,
Madras.

Of August 8, 1882.

No 8107

Enclosures 4

Subject

Forwarding copy of Malabar
Treasury Officer's letter for-
warding a statement of
answers to the queries of the
Accountant General's letter
No 8107 together with a
verified statement of
service therein referred.

Ans 8992

PENSION DEPARTMENT,
VERIFICATION BRANCH.

ACCT DEPT

From

W. F. Chagston Esq.
OFFICE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
MADRAS,

THE

Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

IR,

WITH reference to your application for ^{pension}~~gratuity~~ on behalf of *Popote Saman*,
late an Inspector of Salt Revenue, received with your
letter No 8580 dated 5th June 1882.
I have the honor to inform you that the final disposal of the application is delayed for
want of Nos. 2, 3, 19, 35 and 36.
2. I particularly request that the required information may be supplied without
delay, this letter being retransmitted for submission to Government along with the
other papers connected with the case.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SSMow
Assistant to the Accountant General,
for Accountant General.

1. House or country name of the applicant and that of his father.
2. Insertion in the column headed "How verified," on the second page of the application herewith returned, the records from which the applicant's services have been verified.
3. Explanation of apparent breaks and degradation opposite to No. 2 on the 3rd page of the application herewith returned.
4. Insertion in detail in the service book herewith returned of the several kinds of leave of absence other privilege or casual leave enjoyed by the applicant.
5. Insertion in the service book herewith returned of the reason of termination of service on and attestation of the entries thus made by the Head of the Office.
6. Insertion of the certificate opposite to No. 5 on the third page of the application that the applicant is inefficient to age or infirmity.
7. Signature of the Applicant in the appropriate columns of the accompanying service book.
8. Transmission of the Last Pay Certificate.
9. Explanation of the cause of delay of nearly ^{months} in the submission of the application.
10. Explanation why the applicant was retained in service up to ^{years} when the certificate declaring him to be unfit for further service was dated the ^{days}.
11. Explanation why the applicant was removed from the service before his incapacity for further service was duly attested by a certificate.
12. Explanation why the medical certificate is post-dated to the extent of ^{months} the applicant ceased to do duty on ^{days}.
13. Information as to whether the applicant applied for his pension/gratuity during his lifetime & if so, when he applied when he died.
14. Information as to the name of the applicant's heir entitled to receive the gratuity or the amount of arrears of pension due to him.

By Collector.

15. Revision of the affidavit and contemporary evidence. The evidence should contain information on the following points:—
- Whether the applicant was in permanent employ of Government.
 - Whether there were any breaks in the continuity of his service and whether he was at any time absent on leave other than privilege; if so, the nature of such breaks and the duration of such leave of absence should, as far as possible, be specified.
16. Information as to whether the appointment of _____ in which the applicant is stated to have been acting from _____ to _____ was fully vacant, and whether any person, save the applicant, counted service in it during that period.
17. Information as to whether any endeavours were taken to provide a suitable appointment for the applicant. The amount of saving effected to Government by the abolition of his appointment in the Revision of Establishment should be stated.
18. Insertion of the several rates of acting allowance separately from pay.
19. A few more personal marks to facilitate identification.
20. Certificate to the effect that the applicant appeared before a Medical Officer in view to his being examined as to whether he has or has not the normal prospects of life, *viz* Rule 3, Section 99 of the Civil Pension Code.
21. Specific report as to the nature of the investigation made and the conclusion arrived at by the Head of the Office in respect of the portion of service not verifiable from office records.
22. Information as to whether the applicant's detachment on temporary duty from _____ to _____ was on the understanding that when the temporary duty should cease, he would revert to his substantive appointment. Copy of any departmental order on the subject should also be forwarded.
23. Information as to why the applicant's name does not appear in the _____ Annual Return for _____ on record in this Office. _____ Audit Register
24. Exhibition in detail of the dates, months and years of applicant's various appointments, promotions, &c., on the 2nd page of the application.
25. Translation into English of the Vernacular entries in the service book.
26. Information as to the substantive application held by the applicant at the time he was entering as
27. Information as to whether on re-employment the applicant refunded the gratuity received by him; if so, please mention the date of such refund.
28. Pension application with erasures cannot be accepted. Forward fresh application.
29. Transmission of an abstract statement duly certified showing the nature of records, which are relied upon for verification of the service claimed from _____
30. Explanation as to whether the applicant voluntarily accepted the post of _____ in his own interest, or his services were transferred in the interests of the public service by competent authority. In the latter case please forward a copy of such authority.
31. Explanation as to whether the applicant was transferred to Foreign Service in _____ in the manner laid down in the C. P. Code, if so, please furnish a copy of the order of Government transferring his services under _____ and state the amount of contribution he has paid during this period.
32. The service of the applicant from _____ to _____ does not appear in the records of this Office. State whether he held any other appointment and from what fund he was paid, or explain the cause of the omission of his name.
33. Reconciliation or explanation of the discrepancy between the dates of termination of the applicant's service as shown in the application and in the Last Pay Certificate.
34. The age of the applicant is under 55 years. Ask the Examining Medical Officer to give detailed reasons for invaliding him and furnish your own special explanation of the grounds on which it is proposed to invalid him.

35. Transcription of a Statement of services duly certified, showing the nature of the records which were relied upon for verification of the service claimed from 1st February 1880 to 31st December 1889.

36. Information as to the circumstances under which a period of service of 2 months and 3 days, *viz*: from 29 June to 28 August 1881 during which the Applicant was absent on privilege leave has been shown in the column headed "period not reckoned as service".

Although the Applicant was in receipt of the full pay of Rs. 357 per mensem as 3rd Class Deputy Collector from 1st January to 23rd Feb. 79 in the arrangement made in consequence of Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao's employment on other duty, he would not seem to be entitled to include the additional pay in the calculation of his average emoluments for

In N. 992

Statement of answers to the queries contained in the Accountant General's letter to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, of 18th July 82 No. A. D. K. 63

No. of queries

Replies

2. Verified from office copies of Pay Abstracts, Acquittance Rolls, Leave Statements and Annual Returns of Costs.
8. Absentee allowance is due to the applicant for 4 days *viz*: from 1st to 4th June last. This will be paid and the Last Pay Certificate submitted as soon as the one already sent to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, is returned as requested in this office letter of 28th July 82 No. 1189.
19. Complexion - Bamboo color, two pox marks on the left rib.
35. The Statement called for is herewith submitted.
36. The Privilege leave should have been included in the Service counting towards pension. In accordance with the definition of Average Emoluments given in the Civil Pension Code, the emoluments actually drawn by the applicant for the period referred to, have been included in the calculation. Moreover, he has drawn full pay of the appointment in which he was confirmed.

Under these circumstances the additional pay from 14th June to 23rd Feb. 79 was included in the calculation. It is supposed that Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao was employed on Special duty in Foreign Service. If so, he might have paid contribution towards his pension.

5th August 1882

R. L. S. S. S.
Dy. Collector.
Dy. Collector.

Statement of Services of Asst. Commr. late
Inspector of Salt Revenue, Calicut Circle, Malabar.

Appointment	Pay	Ag. alt.	Date of beginning	Date of ending	Period reckon- as service	Period reckon- as reserve	Remarks
Extra Jumastah, Huzur	10	"	1 Feb: 50	28 Feb: 50	"	"	1
Ag: 23 ^d do do	10	"	1 Mar: 50	15 Mar: 50	"	"	15
Peon in the Calicut Taluq							
+ Ag: Sea Custom Vernacular Accountant Huzur	10	"	16 Mar: 50	31 Mar: 50	"	"	16
Peon in the Calicut Taluq							
+ Ag: 15 th Jumastah, Huzur.	10	"	1 Apr: 50	26 May 50	"	"	1 26
Peon in the Calicut Taluq							
+ Ag: Sea Custom Vernacular Accountant, Huzur	10	"	27 May 50	31 May 50	"	"	5
Sea Custom Jumastah, Calicut	10	"	1 June 50	29 Feb: 52	"	"	1 9
English Writer, Huzur.	12	"	1 March 52	18 Nov: 53	1	8 18	"
2 ^d Jumastah Joint Magistrate	14	"	19 Nov: 53	8 Sep: 54	"	9 21	"
Ag: Nazir full pay Huzur	21	"	9 Sep: 54	8 Dec: 54	"	3	"
2 ^d Jumastah Joint Magistrate	14	"	9 Dec: 54	31 May 55	"	4 13	1 10
Sea Custom Record Keeper Huzur	14	"	1 June 55	31 July 55	"	2	"
14 th Jumastah, Huzur.	15	"	1 Aug: 55	9 June 56	"	10 9	"
Magistrate H ^d Jumastah							
Sp: Asst. Commr. & Magistrate	20	"	10 June 56	30 Sep: 56	"	3 21	"
Rev. H ^d Jumastah & Ag: 20	25	"	1 Oct: 56	30 Nov: 56	"	2	"
Magistrate & Ag: 20	20	"	1 Dec: 56	23 May 57	"	5 23	"
Revenue & Ag: 25	25	"	24 May 57	6 Dec: 57	"	6 13	"
Police Amin Cannanore.	35	"	7 Dec: 57	29 July 59	1	7 23	"
Mag: H ^d Munsifi, Huzur	50	"	30 July 59	30 Apr: 60	"	9 2	"
2 ^d Vernacular clerk & Ag: 50	50	"	1 May 60	31 July 62	2	3	"
Incometax clerk & Ag: 70	70	"	1 Aug: 62	10 Mar: 63	"	7 10	"
Tahsildar of Wynad Taluk	150	"	11 Mar: 63	30 June 64	1	3 20	"
do do	200	"	1 July 64	13 Sep: 66	2	2 13	"
Theristadar, Huzur.	250	"	14 Sep: 66	28 Feb: 67	"	5 15	"
Supt. of Backset Settlement	250	"	1 Mar: 67	21 Feb: 69	1	11 21	"
Theristadar, Huzur.	250	"	22 Feb: 69	31 Dec: 69	"	10 10	"

Verified from office copies of Pay Abstracts, Acquittance Rolls, Leave Statements, and annual returns of Establishments.

Calicut
5 Aug: 82

R. S. S. S.
By: Collector.

Account

Correspondence Department.

No. 5560

Office of the Commr. of Salt Revenue,
Chennai,
Madras,

Dated June 5, 1882.

From

H. W. BLISS, Esq.,

Commissioner of Salt Revenue,

To

The Accountant General,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward
an application for pension on behalf of
O. Sarman, Inspector of the Salient Circle,
and to request that it may be submitted
to Government at an early date.

2. O. Sarman's Last Pay Certifi-
cate has been called for and will be sent
on receipt from that Officer.

3. Also enclosed in original a letter
from O. Sarman dated May 31, 1882 (with
copy of his testimonials), in which he requests
that his pension may be half his recent pay
(as Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue)
of Rupees 350 per mensem, and that he may
be pensioned as Assistant Commissioner or as a
Deputy Collector, and not as an Inspector,
which latter appointment he has not taken up.

This

Encl. 12 6663

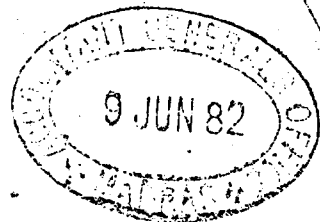
No 792

This last request appears to me unobjection-
able. I am unable to support the former,
as I have no knowledge of any special
claims of O'Connell upon Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Wm. L. W. W.
As Personal Assistant
for Commissioner of Salt Revenue

W. L. W.



Correspondence Department,

1882

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF

SALT REVENUE,

Madras,

To

The Accountant General
Madras.

Dated

Received

1882

No. 5360

Enclosure. 2

SUBJECT.

Forwarding with
certain observations
for submission
to Government,
an application
for pension on be-
half of D. Canney,
Inspector, Calicut
Circle. In Regd.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:—

From the

Commissioner of Salt Revenue dated
5th June 1882 No. 856

Accountant-General, dated

18th August 1882 No. 859
191

ORDER THEREON, 11th Sept 82 No. 859

Under Sections 106 and 109(c)

of the Civil Pension Code (5th Edition), the

Right Honorable the Governor in Council is

pleased to grant to D. Canney

an annuity of Rs. 157-12-4

per annum

payable at Cannanore from

5th June 1882

in consideration of his qualifying

service of twenty nine years, eleven

months and twenty four days.

The Commissioner's recommenda-

tion of a pension of Rs. 158-11-8

appears to have been based

on a calculation of the

applicant's average

emoluments

applicant was a 3rd class deputy
Commr. was appointed as 1st Commr.
of Salt Revenue in Jan'y 1880
& Inspector of Salt Revenue
on Rs. 400 - promotion on 1st
Jan'y 82. He retired without
joining the latter post holds
the title Inspector. Submitted
he be described as 3rd class
Dy. Commr. - as he served in the
Act. Dy. Commr. proper all his services
till 1880. Act. Dy. Commr. says his
deputy has no objection

To the Accountant-General, with Register.

Commr. of Salt Revenue

Collector of Cholutan.

24th Sept 82

Handwritten signature

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,

&c., &c., &c.

14th September 1882

24 _____

G.O., 14th Sept/82 N-859.

Granting a Superannuation -

Specimen of B. 157-12 - per.

Memorandum to C. C. Cannon

3rd Class by College
Cate Inspector Salt

Penuma, Cabut Mile

Frank M. Sullivan

The Contrail

Query whether the case need
go to the Hon: members.

Resp: 12/9/87.

225 2/9/80

Yes. I think
 everything is
 done perfectly
 H.V.

579
 12/19