M.R.O. 14—1000-

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2489 Press / Mis.

319-323

Dated 26-11- 1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 26th November 1862.

Read the following papers :—

No. 319. From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Calicut, 28th January 1862, No. 11.

SIR,

1. As requested by Mr. Ouchterlony, Chairman of the Planters' Association, Western India, I beg to forward to Government a Memorial addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

2. Of the various topics adverted to in the Memorial, the one of the most pressing importance is the opening out of the means of communication, especially those in connection with the Mysore roads, and leading from Wainád down the Ghâts to the sea ports from which all produce is exported.

3. Government has already settled the lines of road to which attention is first to be directed, and they are now under construction and repair. A large outlay of capital under a well organized staff of Engineers, would no doubt be the means of speedily overcoming all difficulties, and placing the roads in good order, but the determination of this point rests with Government.

4. There is every reason to believe, that were the Ghâts and roads leading from Malabar to Mysore put in working order and tolls placed on them, a very handsome return on the capital expended would be realized. In addition to the carriage of Coffee, for which it is reckoned 28,000 bullocks will be required next season, there would be a large bandy and bullock trade from the Mysore country with a return trade in Salt, which may be confidently estimated to increase to a very great extent.

5. Last year the quantity of Salt taken up the Ghâts on bullocks was 7,983 maunds, in the previous year there were 7,420 maunds, showing an increase in 1860 61 of 563 maunds. This season it is probable that the quantity will range between 9 and 10,000 maunds, thus indicating that with the improvement of the existing roads and the extension of Coffee cultivation, the demand for Salt increases, and justifying the expectation that if the roads and Ghâts were opened to bandy traffic, it would still further expand at a rapid rate. With the construction of roads in Wainád, many of the evils and inconveniences of which the Planters generally complain, would be greatly modified.

From Calicut.

6. Without discussing the various topics adverted to in the Memorial, it may be remarked, that the advantages to Government from Coffee cultivation are chiefly indirect, the very large expenditure of capital made in the formation of plantations is of vast benefit to the laboring population, whose condition is improved and whose feelings thereby tend in favor of Government. The direct benefit to Government in the shape of Tax on Coffee lands is insignificant, it does not as yet exceed Rupees 15,000, whereas the Land Tax in lower Malabar, which stands greatly in need of roads, exceeds Rupees 17,00,000.

Memorial of the Planters' Association of Western India, to the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 20th January 1862.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

1. That your Memorialists are engaged either as proprietors or agents in the cultivation of Coffee in the District of Wainád, in the Collectorate of Malabar, in Western India, and that they are located in a tract of country extending about 60 miles from east to west and 30 miles from north to south.

2. That almost the whole of this extensive tract, comprising about 7,25,000 acres, is covered with forests either of large and valuable timber or of bamboo, and that the land generally is highly suitable for the growth and cultivation of the Coffee plant.

3. That your Memorialists have within the past few years gradually settled themselves in the country, have purchased land from the Native proprietors of the soil in strict compliance with

the Native laws as to the rights of succession, have by energy and perseverance reclaimed and cultivated many thousands of acres which would otherwise have remained untouched, have expended large sums of money in the employment of Native labor, by which the condition of the people has been greatly ameliorated, and have partially opened out a country which bids fair to rival in its production the important Colony of Ceylon and to become one of the richest sections of the British empire in India.

4. That up to the present time your Memorialists have had to contend with the greatest difficulties, chiefly from the inefficiency of internal communication by means of roads by which the introduction of labor from neighbouring Districts has been impeded, and from the want of proper mountain passes by which to transport their crops to the Malabar Coast for shipment.

5. Your Memorialists would venture to point out that they have also suffered from the inadequacy of Magisterial and Police arrangements in the District, and from the want of protective legislation as to the employment of labor.

6. Your Memorialists are sensible that the Government of the Madras Presidency have had their necessities under consideration, and that some steps have been advanced to their partial relief, but they cannot conceal their conviction that the measures which have been taken are totally inadequate even to present requirements, and that the course of a few years will show that unless greater facilities be speedily organized the majority of the Planters will find it impossible to continue their operations with any prospect of success.

7. Your Memorialists trust that the following statistics, with reference to the Coffee planting interest in Wainád, may prove that their present condition is one deserving of the greatest support from Government, and that the future prospect of raising the commercial status of this District to one of the utmost importance, depends upon the assistance which they seek :—

(1.) A fair estimate of the total holdings by Europeans of cultivated and jungle lands in all Wainád would be 50,000 acres, but it is difficult (in the absence of exact survey) to approach accurately on this point.

(2.) The official records of the extent of land under actual Coffee cultivation 1860-61 was

Under European management, Acres	7,484	
Under Native management „	4,312	
		11,796
Add one European's holding known but not returned, Acres... ...	500	
Openings of the current year, certainly, Acres...	1,500	
Total under cultivation, Acres.....		13,796

(3.) The official record of the extent of land in actual *bearing*, and on which tax was levied in 1860-61 was, under European management, Acres 4,941

Add one known but not returned	500	
		5,441
Under Native management	2,342	
Total.....		7,783

(4.) Your Memorialists arrive at a conclusion based upon actual figures obtained from Estates representing $\frac{1}{7}$th of the total European portion under cultivation, that during the past three years the expenditure upon the whole 7,984 acres of land cultivated by Europeans, exclusive of the 1,500 acres opened this year, has not been less than Rupees 29,74,000, of which $\frac{2}{3}$rds have been expended on Native agricultural labor, or say about Rupees 19,82,000.

It is by no means easy to arrive at an accurate conclusion with reference to Native expenditure upon land in cultivation by Natives, but your Memorialists consider that they will not err greatly in placing European (as it stands) at 36, and Native at 15, as a proportionate figure; and thus stated, the expenditure upon the whole 4,312 acres of Native cultivation during the past three years has been about Rupees 6,46,000, of which $\frac{9}{10}$ths have probably been expended on

Native labor, or say about Rupees 5,82,000, showing estimated total expenditure upon all Estates in Wainád during the past three years Rupees 36,20,000, and of this sum in Native agricultural labor Rupees 25,64,000. Your Memorialists cannot doubt that these figures must be convincing that a large amount of money is daily flowing into the hands of the poorest classes of Natives, whence much of it again returns into the channels of British commerce, for it is a well known fact that whereas English Cotton manufactures were a few years ago almost utterly unknown they are now used to a considerable extent in Wainád. It is also worthy of note that the rate of daily pay has doubled within the past two years.

(5.) In stating the exports of the years 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60 and 1860-61, your Memorialists would specially bring to notice that the last three years do not include any produce from the cultivation commenced during that period of time. Export figures of the next three years will be *largely* increased by the extensive area of land brought into cultivation since the year 1857-58.

The exports of Coffee from the Malabar Coast Ports are officially stated as follows, but they do not include Coffee shipped viâ Madras :—

1856-57... ...	38,652	Cwt.
1857-58... ...	34,781	„
1858-59... ...	56,205	„
1859-60... ...	67,502	„
1860-61... ...	73,915	„

8. From this statement it will appear that the export of the past three years represents at an average valuation of Rupees 25 per cent. free on board ship a sum of Rupees 49,40,550.

9. Your Memorialists would, however, respectfully observe that with no data of any kind as to the area of bearing land at the close of 1859, it is impossible to establish a comparison of produce and acreage, and that the statement is only put forth *quantum valeat* as to the actual increase of the product of years when Coffee cultivation was not attracting the attention which it has since received.

10. Your Memorialists confidently estimate the increase of the area of cultivation amongst Europeans only during the past three years to be fully 4,000 acres, a large portion of the maiden crops of which will be forthcoming in 1862; cultivation amongst Natives has also increased greatly, and "second year's" yield of not less than 6,000 acres in all may be estimated as surely coming forward in 1863 in addition to the exports of the present year.

11. Your Memorialists consider that under favorable circumstances the increase of the cultivation of Coffee lands in Wainád within the next ten years will not be less than an area of 30,000 acres, and this increase in area will probably augment the export from all Malabar to some 15,000 tons.

12. Your Memorialists have alluded in the fourth paragraph of this Memorial to the vital importance to them of good internal communication in the shape of roads, and no representation can be too strong in urging the Government to pay attention to these requirements.

13. Your Memorialists take courage from their knowledge of your public and generally recorded opinions, that the grand foundation of the prosperity of a people or of a District is to be found in the creation and improvement of intercommunication through the means of roads, bridges, and canals, and especially from your Despatch dated India Office, 16th April 1861, in which a wish is expressed that more extensive works than those under execution should be undertaken throughout Wainád, so soon as funds were available. As regards means of communication, a wider field does not exist for their introduction than the important Coffee District with which your Memorialists are connected. Not only does the important question of a supply of labor from the Mysore and adjacent territories depend upon the existence of a good high way for such labor to find its market, but the possibility of the conveyance of the product of our Estates to shipping ports is imperilled by the want of any roads over which vehicles can be driven.

14. At the present moment your Memorialists are entirely dependent upon the wandering herds of Brinjarree bullocks for the transport of their crops, and the supply of these is even now so far short of the requirements of the District, as to render it extremely difficult to get all the Coffee down from Wainád in time to leave the Coast before the setting in of the south-west monsoon, which closed the shipping roads for four months. Twenty-five of these bullocks take down one ton of clean Coffee (which has to be sent in the parchment), and as they can only make on an average say four and a half trips per season, on account of the great distance which they have to carry the Coffee, it will require a supply of nearly 28,000 bullocks travelling constantly on the road to take down an export of 100,000 Cwts., which may fairly be estimated as the quantity likely to go forward in 1863.

15. To meet this large and rapidly increasing carriage demand, we have not nor has there been a single cart road to carry produce to the port of shipment, and in the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute, it costs more to carry Coffee this 40 or 60 miles to the port of shipment, than the rest of the way to England.

16. The so-called high roads are in many instances scarcely accessible to laden bullocks, whilst unbridged streams and treacherous swamps are common sources of danger and annoyance to the Planter in taking his produce to a market, and not uncommonly the causes of famine and misery throughout the District.

17. In February 1860, Sir Charles Trevelyan was pleased to hold a conference with a Deputation from this Association, the general issue of which was made matter of formal resolution by the Government. Sir Charles Trevelyan testified a warm interest in the important branch of industry now being developed in Wainád, and he recognized a claim on the part of the Planters to have certain measures of improvement carried out, viz. :—

(1.) That three Passes to the sea coast from different parts of Wainád should as speedily as possible be made practicable for laden bullocks, and that these should follow such a gradient as would admit of their being hereafter extended to the requisite breadth for wheeled traffic.

(2.) That roads for traffic should be completed into the *Mysore* country, upon which Wainád depends for labor and grain.

(3.) That there should be an additional Magistrate appointed to Wainád, that is to say, that a second Magistrate should be appointed to be stationed at Nelialum, and that these Magistrates should be invested with the powers of Principal Sudder Amíns and Moonsiffs.

(4.) That the existing very defective postal communication should be improved, and

(5.) That a Telegraph should be established between Calicut and Manantoddy.

It was on the other hand proposed and readily assented to by the Planters that, in order to indemnify the Government for such outlay, there should be a new Tax of Rupees (2) two per acre on cultivated lands in bearing, and the abovenamed improvements were unquestionably held out as the equivalent of this taxation.

18. Your Memorialists respectively state that the Tax has been collected, though but slow movement towards accomplishing the improvements is yet observable.

19. In minuting upon the same subject Sir Charles Trevelyan remarks, " besides the Coffee " and other produce which already finds its way to the Coast with expense and difficulty, vast " forests of Teak on both sides of the Mysore frontier will be rendered available. There is wate- " carriage nearly from the foot of the Passes by the Beypore and Kotiadu rivers. But in the " present active state of the demand for Salt, owing to the high rate of wages and agricultural " profits, the cost of these roads would soon be repaid merely by the increased sales of this " article for conveyance into the interior, even as it is there has been an increase of Rupees 85,000 " in the last eight months on Rupees 4,50,000, which was the average yield of the Salt revenue of " Malabar."

20. Your Memorialists would, therefore, pray that immediate steps may be taker. to open wide metalled roads, suitable for carriage traffic, throughout the country, both above and below the Ghâts, and good double bandy roads on the Ghâts themselves.

21. Your Memorialists are aware that improvements are taking place, but with every feeling of gratitude to the Government for the progress now being made, they are convinced that what is being done is very far short of the necessities of the case, and that unless the roads and the Ghâts be made wider and metalled ; they will be utterly inadequate to the traffic which must run upon them as soon as they are available for wheeled conveyance.

21. Your Memorialists beg to add that should the Government desire to raise funds by Tolls for the repayment of interest upon the outlay, Planters will gladly submit to any equitable impost of that nature.

22. Your Memorialists would also trust that the present alterations and amendments in the system of Police and Magisterial arrangements may be greatly extended, as they are sadly inadequate to the requirements of this large territory.

23. The local legal Courts and Courts of registration hold their sittings on the Coast, and any business with them compels the Planter to leave his Estate and to travel some forty or fifty miles at great inconvenience and expense.

24. The appointment of additional Magistrates invested with the powers of Principal Sudder Amíns and Moonsiffs, thus constituting their tribunals, Courts for Small Causes and for registration would be of the greatest service.

25. Local means of registration of Deeds are greatly required, and your Memorialists would suggest that some enactment be framed for the compulsory registration of land titles, in order to check the extensive frauds which are now perpetrated by the Natives in selling the same land to different persons several times over, by the exhibition of documents cunningly prepared for the occasion. Some severe law for administering punishment in such cases is much needed as deliberate forgery constantly accompanies the deception.

26. Upon this question your Memorialists would respectively urge the desirability of the completion of the Revenue Settlement and Survey as proposed by Sir Charles Trevelyan and commenced by the Government, so that the registration of titles may be continued.

27. Your Memorialists need scarcely point out the evils which must follow any lengthened inattention to the due wants of a District naturally rich as is Wainád. The Government revenues of the Province, now greatly on the increase, must inevitably decline, the condition of the laboring population, which is now richer than it has ever been, must retrograde, and the great political and social advantages of the settlement of Europeans and their families in a healthy portion of India which are already beginning to be felt, must dwindle away. Your Memorialists hope that this account of their position and necessities may meet with early and favorable consideration at the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and that the statements set forth will at length attract serious attention to the condition of this rising and important territory, which in spite of all the difficulties with which it has had to contend, is now struggling into the marked notice of the commercial world, and which needs only the fostering care of the Government of India to become one of its most valuable possessions.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed.) J. OUCHTERLONY,
Chairman, Planters Association of Western India.

No. 320. From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Palghát, 24th April 1862, No. 36.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of date the 12th instant, No. 34, I have the honor to submit the duplicate and triplicate copies, this day received, of the Memorial therein adverted to.

No. 321. Address from A. C. BARNES, Esq., Secretary Planters' Association of Western India, to His Excellency Sir W. T. DENISON, K. C. B., Governor of Fort Saint George, dated 4th November 1862.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. We, the Planters' Association of Western India, desire to approach your Excellency with our respectful con gratulations on your arrival in the important District of Malabar, calculated as your presence is to give encouragement to works of public utility upon which the advancement and general prosperity of the community so much depends.

2. But while offering our congratulations to your Excellency on the occasion of your arrival in the capital of our Collectorate, in which we have a strong interest from intimate business relations and from its being one of our principal shipping ports, we must at the same time express our regret, circumstances should have prevented the visit of your Excellency to Wainád the "Planting District," for which we had been led to hope, and rely for the speedy and more practical carrying out of plans for the improvement of the District, and the system of roads outlined and sanctioned by the Government of Sir Charles Trevelyan. We trust, however, with the aid of our present Collector, Mr. Ballard, who we are happy to find taking a warm interest in Wainád, that when your Excellency next visits the Neilgherries our communications will be in such order as to admit of their being travelled over with safety.

3. The views of the Association as to the requirements of Wainád have been so fully set forth in a Memorial forwarded last February, through the Madras Government, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, the general purport of which as urging almost wholly improvements initiated or sanctioned by the Madras Government, we trust has had the support of your Excellency's approval and advocacy, rendering any lengthened remark at present unnecessary. There are, however, questions of detail which may be beneficially considered, and we would crave the indulgence of your Excellency while doing so in this address.

Firstly.— in reference to roads we would respectfully suggest to the consideration of your Excellency that, while a small sum to be provided from the local funds should be set apart for the maintenance in passable order of the old lines of road, the whole of the resources at the disposal of the District Engineer for Wainád should be exclusively applied to the completion of one line of road for bandy traffic, namely, the road already traced and partially made from Bawally on the Mysore frontier viâ Manantoddy and Terriote to Lackaddy. Much time and money is wasted by opening isolated portions of roads, unbridged and impassable during the rains, which becoming again overgrown require a yearly outlay in clearing, beyond which little advance is made. For the construction and repair of roads in Wainád it appears a yearly sum of Rupees 30,000 has been allotted. The Association is of opinion this sum should, if possible, be largely increased.

4. Great delay occasionally arises in the administration of justice from the many duties of our Deputy Magistrate, necessitating his itinerating over a large and difficult country; we would venture to suggest the desirability of the appointment of a second Deputy Magistrate to be stationed at Vithry visiting Nelialam monthly, or the difficulty might be met by the appointment of European Justices of the Peace or Honorary Magistrates.

5. The Police of Wainád is doubtlessly efficient than the same organization is found in more highly cultivated and populated portions of the Presidency. The duty of serving Warrants under Act XIII of 1859, which are very numerous, is found to occupy a considerable number of the Force.

6. The Association would suggest the appointment of special local Peons acquainted with the country and the language of its people for the serving of these Warrants, the extra charge therefrom to be met by a fee on all such Warrants issued.

7. South and south-east Wainád having been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Judical Courts of Calicut it appears natural to suppose the Police of those portions of Wainád will be transferred to South Malabar. The distance from Tellicherry to Vithry is about 80 miles while from Vithry to Calicut is but 32 miles, or less than half the former.

8. At present registration of Deeds must be made on the Coast at much expense and inconvenience. It has alway been most difficult to induce the necessary witnesses to proceed to the low country. The Association would earnestly and respectfully request that your Excellency empower our Deputy Magistrate to register Deeds on payment of a sufficient fee as a remuneration for his trouble. The charge of a competent translator and copyist might be met in the same way.

9. Sir Charles Trevelyan in his Minute on a conference held at Ootacamund with a deputation from this Association, dated Coimbatore, 29th February 1860, recommends that Wainád be connected by Electric Telegraph with Calicut. This was not sanctioned by the Supreme Government on financial grounds, although the Association would remark it was distinctly stated, a Telegraph was not likely to be unprofitable to the Government. In March last the Association also addressed Mr. Grant, late Collector of Malabar, on the subject of a station at Tellicherry. There are very large shipments of produce from that port every season, and both merchants and Planters feel the want of a Telegraph station a serious impediment to their business operations.

10. The Association need scarcely dwell on the great importance of the District with which it is connected, not alone from the fact of Wainád being the only spot in the Madras Presidency where there is a large settlement of Europeans, but from the great increase in the cultivation of Coffee during the past few years. From 1856-57 to 1860-61 the export of this article from the Malabar Coast has nearly doubled, and there can be no doubt the next few years will show a much more rapid increase, provided the administration of the District keeps pace with its growing requirements.

11. In conclusion the Association desires to express the satisfaction this opportunity of conferring with your Excellency in person has afforded.

No. 322. *Reply of His Excellency the Governor, to the Planters' Association of Western India, dated Calicut, 4th November* 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

1. I regret much that circumstances have prevented the accomplishment of my wish to visit Wainád. The condition of that District and its requirements have engaged much of my attention, and I am glad to have this opportunity of making the acquaintance of some of those to whose enterprise its rapid progress is owing.

2. I have conferred with the Collector and District Engineer on the subject of your roads, and have come to the opinion that it would be advisable to apply to the completion of the roads on the Plateau of Wainád a sum of at least 50,000 Rupees, and with reference to the application of this sum, I shall be glad to adopt the suggestion you have made.

3. Your representations regarding the administration of Justice and Police, shall receive the early consideration of the Government. I am glad to learn from the Collector that in several respects your wants have already been partially met.

4. The inconvenience you mention of having no Office for the registry of Deeds, nearer than at Calicut, must be great, and I have desired the Collector to bring forward immediately your proposition to vest the Deputy Collector with power to register Deeds at Manantoddy.

5. I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to the Supreme Government your application for the extension of Telegraphic communication to your Táluq.

6. I have on this occasion limited my remarks to the subjects specially noted in your address, but on my return to Madras, you will receive a fuller expression of the views of Government on the many important questions connected with the administration of the District.

7. In conclusion, I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for your courtesy in coming to meet me, and to assure you that the Government are sincerely anxious topromote the prosperity of the fine District in which you cast your lot.

No. 323. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1862, No. 2,489.

1. The representations of the Planters' Association of Wainád may be classed under the following heads :—

I. Want of good roads.

II. Inadequacy of Magisterial, Police and Judicial arrangements.

III. Defective Postal arrangements.

IV. Want of Telegraphic communication with Calicut and Tellicherry.

V. Want of a Law and local means, for registration.

2. Before proceeding to notice these representations in detail, the Governor in Council observes that the disbursements under all heads in the Wainád Táluq in Fasli 1271 appear to have been about Rupees 1,26,000, while the receipts for the same period were only about Rupees 1,16,000. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Government have been parsimonious ; however it may be urged that the expenditure has been partially misdirected or of an exceptional and temporary character. But the Province, as the Association point out, is rapidly improving, European capital and enterprise are being largely introduced, and the Government readily admit that Wainád will well repay a judicious outlay of public funds in the development of its resources and the improvement of its administration.

3. The attention of Government has of late been forcibly drawn to the condition of the passes into Wainád and the roads on the plateau. There are now four passes, viz., the Periah, Coottiaddy, Tambercherry and Carcoor Ghauts.

4. The Periah Ghaut leading from Manantoddy to Tellicherry is reported " practicable" for carts, but the trace is radically bad and the conveyance of produce on carts though practicable must be both difficult and expensive.

5. The Cootiaddy Ghaut is better traced than the Periah, but there is no good road at its foot.

6. The Tambercherry Ghaut from its centrical position is undoubtedly the most important opening into Wainád, but unfortunately it is also the most expensive. The communication with the coast is good, and two Companies of Sappers are now employed in opening out the only difficult portion near the top. The estimate for completing the pass as a cart road is about Rupees 1,50,000.

7. The Carcoor Ghaut has only recently been undertaken, and fair progress has been made upon it. It opens out a fine tract of country and access to Calicut and Beypore is easy.

8. It has hitherto been the intention of Government to open the above passes simultaneously, so that each division of the Táluq might equally share in the benefits of the expenditure of public money. But the rapid extension of Coffee cultivation and the increasing difficulty of procuring bullocks for the conveyance of the crop to the sea coast, render it expedient that the efforts of Government should be more concentrated. The Association state that 25 bullocks are now required for the transport of a ton of Coffee, and they calculate that no less than 28,000 bullocks will be needed to carry the crop of 1863 to the coast for shipment. It is obvious that if by the opening of even a single Ghaut as a cart road 4 or 6 bullocks can convey a ton in carts, at least 19 bullocks will, for every ton of produce passing along that road, be made available for other localities, and thus the advantage of the cart road, though of course greatest to those in its vicinity, will also indirectly but materially be felt by more distant proprietors. Under these circumstances the Governor in Council considers that the public money cannot be more effectively expended than

by opening two cart roads into the Táluq as soon as possible, and meanwhile merely doing so much to the other two Ghauts as will make them easily practicable for laden bullocks. The selection of the Ghauts is necessarily a matter of some difficulty; but after a careful consideration of the relative advantages of each, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the opening of the Tambercherry and Carcoor Ghauts as cart roads will, under existing circumstances, be most advantageous, and orders will accordingly be issued in the Department Public Works. Two Companies of Sappers are now employed on the Tambercherry Ghaut, but both the District Engineer and Collector urged the necessity of employing an Officer specially to re-examine the trace and superintend the operations, and they both named Captain Kennedy, now in command of the Sappers on the Ghaut, as well qualified for the task. Orders will be passed on this subject also in the Public Works Department and measures adopted for the rapid completion of these two Ghauts. Captain Bean, the District Engineer, verbally informed the President that although a considerable sum would be required to make the Periah Ghaut a good one, the outlay of a few thousand Rupees would enable him materially to improve it and the Cootiaddy pass and render them easily practicable for bullocks. The sum mentioned by Captain Bean was 8,000 Rupees and, if the appropriations of this year permit, the Government would wish a grant of this amount to be made ; otherwise it must be provided in the Budget of next year.

9. As soon as the different Ghauts are really practicable either for bullocks or carts, tolls will be levied for their future maintenance. The Association state that the " planters will gladly submit to any equitable impost of that nature," and it is but just that those who benefit by roads made at a large outlay of public money should at least maintain them, after being so made. Of the advantage of good roads to the planters no better, though it certainly is an extreme, illustration could be desired than the offer of Messrs. Leckie & Co. to pay even 10 Rupees per ton, for a really good road, and their statement that the carriage of a ton of Coffee to Calicut cost nearly double as much as its conveyance thence to England.

10. On the plateau of Wainád twelve lines of road have been selected by Government for execution out of the public funds, and an annual grant of Rupees 30,000 is made for this purpose. The thorough completion of these roads is estimated ultimately to cost about 2½ lacs of Rupees, so that, making allowance for intermediate repairs and a few large bridges, not in this estimate, it will be about ten years before this programme can be worked out. It is clearly necessary therefore both that the annual grant should be increased and that the lines selected should be carefully re-considered. As to the grant, the Governor in Council considers that it should be increased exclusive of establishment to Rupees 50,000, which seems to be as much as the District Engineer can at present efficiently lay out. The grant for the current year will be raised accordingly, so as to admit of advantage being fully taken of the present working season and a corresponding provision will be made in next year's Budget.

11. The following are the main lines of communication, and with the exception of the three last, the selection is undoubtedly good :—

		Money already expended.		Sum still required.
		RS.		RS.
I.	From the Periah Ghaut to Manantoddy.....	1,982		16,100
II.	From Manantoddy to Bowally on the Mysore frontier...	10,732		10,600
III.	From the Cootiaddy Ghaut to Manantoddy.....	...		12,000
IV.	From the Tambercherry Ghaut viâ Terriote to Manantoddy.....	12,696		27,300
V.	From do. to do. viá Culputty and Penmurrun.....	4,222		21,600
VI.	From Manantoddy viâ Penmurrun to Goodaloor...	1,219	...	34,400
VII.	From Tambercherry Ghaut to Sultan's Battery.....	...	...	39,600
VIII.	From Sultan's Battery to the Mysore frontier	...	...	22,400
IX.	From Carcoor Pass to Mysore frontier viá Goodaloor and Tippecadoo.....	...	...	...
X.	From Corote to Terriote.....	...	...	11,200
XI.	From Terriote to Culputty.....	...	...	6,400
XII.	From Corote to Periah.....	...	...	9,600

38

12. The three last are really cross roads of no great general importance, and it is clear that in undertaking the other nine, which will cost fully 2½ lacs, the Government will be doing as much for Wainád as their means and the no less urgent wants of other parts of the Presidency permit. In laying out the additional money granted this year, the District Engineer will carefully avoid the desultory patching up of numerous lines and will concentrate his available force on one or two lines, which should be finished at once and then provided with a proper conservancy establishment to maintain them in proper repair. The preference should be given to those roads which lead from the passes to the Mysore frontier, whereby labor and supplies reach the Talook.

13. The above programme however provides only for the ghauts and main lines on the plateau. Many cross lines will still be necessary, which the Government cannot undertake, without, in fact, taxing other Districts for the benefit of Wainád. This duty must consequently devolve on the inhabitants of the Talook and all that the Government can do is, by means of a legal enactment, to enable the landholders of any locality to raise funds for such purposes by a cess on lands, by tolls, or by such other means as may be most acceptable to those concerned. The burden will thus be fairly distributed on all who share the advantage, and it will be out of the power of a few unenlightened or self-interested proprietors to retard the progress of the country and counteract the efforts of the majority. It will of course be optional with the landholders to take advantage of this power or not, but it must be distinctly understood that the Government cannot undertake more than the main lines and Ghauts, which will of themselves cost fully 6 lacs of Rupees. If, as is hoped, the landholders avail themselves of the power thus afforded to them, the Government will aid their efforts so far as to give them the assistance and advice of their Engineer and Revenue Officers, but the actual collection and outlay of the local fund will be left to the management of a Committee or officer appointed by the ratepayers themselves. The Board of Revenue will in communication with the Chief Engineer and the local Officers draw up and submit an outline of an Act having these objects in view.

II. Inadequacy of Magisterial and Police arrangements.

The present staff in Wainád comprises:—

(1.) A Deputy Collector and Magistrate exercising the full powers of a Magistrate and District Moonsiff.

(2.) A Tahsíldár with Magisterial power with the usual establishment.

(3.) A Sub-Magistrate at Vithery.

14. Recently the Government have sanctioned another Sub-Magistrate and he as well as the present Sub-Magistrate and the Deputy Collector and Tahsíldár have been invested also with power to try cases under Act XIII of 1859.

15. The duties devolving on the Deputy Collector and Magistrate are certainly more than he can perform promptly and efficiently, but the Governor in Council is inclined to think that the best course will be to relieve him of his work as District Moonsiff, by appointing an Officer of that grade to the Talúq. An additional Deputy Collector is not at present available, and there are objections to the appointment of two Officers of that class to the same Talúq, as the executive establishment is thus placed under two heads. A reference has already been made to the High Court on the subject of employing a District Moonsiff in Wainád and as soon as the Court's opinion is received the Government will decide on the course to be adopted.

16. The Police of Wainád now costs about Rupees 16,000 annually, a sum which, *prima facie*, seems sufficient to provide an efficient force. The Inspector General has recently proposed changes in the force which promise to increase its efficiency and which the Government have accordingly sanctioned. By this arrangement there will be a well paid Inspector at Manantoddy, Vythery and Goodaloor, and a force of 103 Constables at different places in the Talook. The Government hope that the effectiveness of the Police administration will thus be materially improved. The suggestion of the Association that special Peons should be employed to serve Warrants under Act XIII of 1859 and be paid by fees on all such Warrants, will relieve the regular Police of an onerous duty and seems altogether a very desirable arrangement. The Government have referred the question to their

G. O., 21st October 1862, No. 1,731 and 28th idem, No 1,766, Judicial Department.

Law Officer and are informed that a legal enactment is requisite for the levy of such fees. The necessary steps will be taken in the Judicial Department to legalize the levy of fees as suggested by the Association.

III. Defective Postal arrangements.

17. The Postal arrangements of Wainád are very defective. For instance, a letter from Goodaloor to Manantoddy, only 50 miles west of it, is carried 70 miles to Coimbatore in exactly theopposite direction, thence back again by rail to Calicut, and finally eastwards to its destination. It thus traverses a route of about 240 miles while the actual distance between the two places is only 50 miles. Mr. Pelly's revised scheme which is now being submitted to the Supreme Government provides for runners between Goodaloor and Manantoddy, but as some time must elapse before sanction can be received from the Supreme Government and the necessity of completing this short link in the chain of postal communication is really urgent, and there are ample funds available in the Budget, the Governor in Council resolves to direct that the necessary establishment be at once entertained according to Mr. Pelly's scheme. The Government are not sure whether there is any postal communication between Goodaloor and Ootacamund. If there is not, Mr. Pelly will arrange at once for the continuation of the Manantoddy line to the latter place. The circumstances under which the sanction of the Supreme Government has been anticipated, will be duly explained to that Government.

IV. Telegraphic communication with Tellicherry and Calicut.

21st March 1860, No. 418, Public Department.

18. In March 1860, this Government applied to the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India for the extension of the Telegraph from Calicut to Manantoddy. The Superintendent expressed his opinion that the construction of the line would be inexpensive and that the receipts would be considerably more than the expenditure, but explained that without the sanction of the Government of India he could not undertake the work. Application was thereupon made to the Government of India, who however declined sanction on financial grounds.

16th April 1860, No. 547.
21st December 1860.

17th June 1859, No. 950, Public Department.

19. In June 1859 this Government again addressed the Supreme Government, urging the extension of the Telegraph from Cochin to Paumben through Aleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Tuticorin and the establishment of Telegraphic communication between Cannanore and Dharwar, viâ Mangalore, Honore, Coomptah, Sedasheghur and Sircy. These lines were entirely approved by the Superintendent and preparations had been made for proceeding with them, but the Superintendent's estimate was disallowed by the Supreme Government, on the ground that there was "no pressing necessity for their being proceeded with immediately." In September following the line from Paumben to Tuticorin was sanctioned, the further extension being reserved for future consideration.

20th January, 1862, No. 90, Public Department.

13th March 1862, No. 327.
27th idem, No. 381, Public Department.

20. In January last this Government reverted to the subject and requested the Supreme Government to re-consider their former decision. In the following March a representation from the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, supported by the Wainád Planters' Association in favor of the line from Cannanore to Mangalore with an Office at Tellicherry was forwarded to the Government of India. To neither of these last communications have the Government yet received any reply.

21. The Governor in Council resolves, therefore, to address the Supreme Government again and urge the completion of the following lines, viz., (1.) Tuticorin viâ Tinnevelly, Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey to Cochin. (2.) Calicut to Manantoddy and Ootacamund. (3.) Cannanore viâ Mangalore to the Bombay line at Dharwar.

22. The opening of an Office at Tellicherry will also be applied for.

23. The Governor in Council understands that there is no communication by Telegraph between Beypore, where the Railway Telegraph from Madras ends, and Calicut seven miles distant, where the Government line terminates and an Office is maintained. The Government

40

will therefore recommend that this small gap be supplied and Telegraphic communication be thus established between Combatore, Salem, &c., and Calicut.

V. Want of a law for the registration of Deeds, &c., and want of local means of registry.

24. As regards a legal enactment for the registration of Deeds, the Government observe that the project of such a law is now under the consideration of the Governor General's Council, and it is obvious that a law of this nature should be of general application and not limited to a single Talook of the Presidency. Further, the question of rendering registration compulsory needs much consideration, and the Governor in Council is not prepared at present to discuss the subject. But the request of the Association that means of registry under the existing law may be afforded to them at Manantoddy is but reasonable. The distance to Calicut and Tellicherry is considerable, and the Natives of Wainád are often averse to going into the low country. The expediency of constituting an Office at Manantoddy for the registry of Deeds, &c., in Wainád, under Regulation XVII of 1802, will therefore be considered in the Judicial Department.

25. The Government have lately transferred the Civil jurisdiction of south and south-east Wainád from the Courts of Tellicherry to those of Calicut. The request of the Association that the Criminal and Police jurisdiction of those tracts should also be transferred to the latter Courts will be considered in the Judicial Department.

26. The only other point on which the Association touch is the discontinuance of the Revenue Survey and Settlement of Wainád. This step was adopted because no advantages resulted commensurate with the heavy expense incurred, but the Government have determined to maintain a Survey establishment in Wainád, both for public purposes and also to enable proprietors of lands to have them surveyed and mapped on payment. The Superintendent of Survey will be directed to report what has been done to carry out this decision. The measures adopted by Government have, it may be observed, been fully approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

British Empire in India.

That up to the present time your Memorialists have had to contend with the greatest difficulties chiefly from the inefficiency of internal communications by means of roads by which the introduction of labor from neighbouring Districts has been impeded and from the want of proper mountain passes by which to transport their Crops to the Malabar Coast for Shipment

Your Memorialists would venture to point out that they have also suffered from the inadequacy of Magisterial and Police arrangements in the District and from the want of protective legislation as to the employment of Labor

Your Memorialists are sensible that the Government of the Madras Presidency have had their necessities under consideration and that some steps have been advanced to their partial relief, but they cannot conceal their conviction that the measures which have been taken are totally inadequate even to present requirements and that the course of a few years will shew that unless greater facilities be speedily organized the majority of the Planters will find it impossible to continue their Operations with any prospect of success.

Your Memorialists trust that the following Statistics with reference to the Coffee Districts of Wynaad may prove that their present position is one deserving of the greatest support from Government and

we would respectfully suggest to the consideration of your Excellency that while a small sum to be provided from the local funds should be set apart for the maintenance in passable order of the old lines of road the whole of the resources at the disposal of the District Engineer for Wynaad should be exclusively applied to the completion of one line of road for Bandy traffic; namely, the road already traced and partially made from Bawally on the Mysore frontier via Manantoddy and Tcrriout to Lackadie. Much time and money is wasted by opening isolated portions of roads, unbridged and impassable during the rains, which becoming again overgrown, require a yearly outlay in Clearing - beyond which little advance is made - For the construction and repair of roads in Wynaad it appears a yearly sum of Rs 30.000 has been allotted. The Association is of opinion this sum should if possible be largely increased.

Great delay occasionally arises in the administration of justice from the many duties of our Deputy Magistrate, necessitating his itinerating over a large and difficult country; we would venture to suggest the desirability of the appointment of a

second

Second Deputy Magistrate to be
stationed at Vithiry visiting ~~it~~
Melalam monthly or the difficulty
might be met ~~with~~ by the appointment
of European Justices of the Peace or
Honorary Magistrates-

The Police of Wynaad is doubtless
less efficient than the same organization
is found in more highly cultivated
and populated portions of the Presidency
The duty of serving warrants under
Act XIII of 1859. which are very
numerous is found to occupy a
considerable number of the force.

The association would suggest the
appointment of special local peons
acquainted with Country and the
Language of its people for the service
of these warrants the Extra charge
therefrom to be met by a fee on
all such warrants issued.

South and South East Wynaad
having been transferred to the
Jurisdiction of the Judicial Courts
of Calicut it appears natural to
suppose the police of those portions
of Wynaad will be transferred to
South Malabar. The distance
from Tellicherry to Vythiri is about
80 Miles - while from Vythiri to
Calicut is but 32 Miles, or less than
half the former.

At present registration of Deeds
must

operations.

The Association need scarcely dwell on the great importance of the District with which it is connected, not alone from the fact of Wynaad being the only spot in the Malabar Presidency where there is a large settlement of Europeans, but from the great increase in the Cultivation of Coffee during the past few years. From 1856/7 to 1860/1 the Export of this article from the Malabar Coast has nearly doubled. and there can be no doubt the next few years will shew a much more rapid increase, provided the " administration of the District keeps pace with its growing requirements

In conclusion the Association desires to express the satisfaction this opportunity of conferring with your Excellency in person has afforded

We have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedient
Humble Servants, —

A. J. Bames
Secretary

6.

Reply in a Letter to Govt. dated 27th March 1862 No 85 of 1862

R Depte

No 2489

Proceedings of the Madras Government
26 March 62. Read the following papers

From Collector of Malabar (Here enter 28th Jan. 62 No 119 para 2 to 119 36)
From The Planters Association of Western India. — 4 Nov. 1862
Reply of Govt. the Govt. to Do — 4 Nov. 1862

1. The representations of the Planters Association of Wynaad may be classed under the following heads.

I. Want of good roads.

II. Inadequacy of Magisterial, Police & Judicial arrangements

III. ~~Want~~ Defective Postal arrangements

IV. Want of Telegraphic communication with Calicut & Tellicherry.

Jp

Their orders should be issued on the Petition

2 Before proceeding further in these representations in detail, the figures observes that the ~~expen.~~ disbursements ~~Returns~~ under all heads in the Wynaad Taluk in July 1871 & appears to have been about Rs 12,000 while the ~~Do~~ receipts for the same period were only about Rs 11,000. It cannot therefore be said that the first have been parsimonious, however it may be urged that the expenditure has been partially misdirected or of an exceptional & temporary character. But the province, as the Association point out, is rapidly improving. European capital & enterprise are being largely invested, & the first ~~Road~~ early object must be the Wynaad.

while all denying any judicious outlays of public funds in the development of its resources and the ~~loans~~ improvement of its administration.

3 The attention of Govt has of late been forcibly drawn to the condition of the ~~Road~~ Passes into Wynaad and the roads on the Plateau. There are two Ghaut Roads, viz the Periah, Corthadey Tamberchery & Carcoor Ghaut.

4 The Periah Ghaut leading from Manantoddy to Tellicherry is reported "practicable" for Carts, but the trace is radically bad & the conveyance of produce on carts through practicable must be attended with difficult & Expensive.

The Cottiadday plant is better traced than the Periah, but there is no good road from its foot to the Coast.

The Tamberchery plant from its centrical situation is undoubtedly the most important opening into Wynaad but unfortunately it is also the most expensive. The communication with the Coast is good and two Companies of Sappers are now employed in opening out the only difficult portion near the top. The estimate for completing the pass as a Cart road is about Rs 15,000.

The Carcoor plant had only recently been undertaken. Much progress has been made upon it. It opens out a fine tract of country

This should be seen to without delay.

3 y

Heads

and access to Calicut & Beypoor is easy.

It has hitherto been the intention of Govt to open the above passes simultaneously, so that each division of the District might equally share in the benefits of the expenditure of public money: But the rapid extension of Coffee cultivation & the increasing difficulty of procuring ~~carriage~~ Bullocks for the conveyance of the crop to the Sea coast, render it expedient that the efforts of Govt should be more concentrated. The Association state that 25 Bullocks are now required for the transport of a ton of Coffee and they calculate that no less than 20,000 Bullocks will be required to carry the crop

of 1863 to the coast for shipment. It is obvious that if by the opening of even a single plank as a cart road 4 or 6 bullocks can convey a ton in cart, at least 19 bullocks will be free for every ton of produce passing along that road. Be made available for other localities. The advantage of the cart-road, though of course greatest to those in its vicinity, will also be felt but materially by most distant proprietors. Under these circumstances the Govt considers that the public money cannot be more effectively expended than by opening two Cart roads into the Talook as soon as possible & meanwhile ~~and~~ thereby doing so much to the other two planks as will make them readily practicable for laden bullocks. The selection of the planks is necessarily a matter of some difficulty but after a careful consideration of the relative advantages of each the Govt is of opinion that the opening of the Tamberchenga & Cancoor planks as cart roads will, under existing circumstances be most advantageous and orders will accordingly be issued in the D.P.W. Two Companies of Sappers are now employed at the Tamberchenga plank but by the D.P.W.

Colr. urged the necessity
of employing an officer
specially to re-examine
the trace and superin-
tend the operations and
they both named Capt.
Kennedy, now in command
on the Ganges, as well qualified for
the task. Orders will
be passed on this sub-
ject also in the W.D.
and measures
adopted for the rapid
completion of the
two Ghauts. Capt Bean
the Dt. Engr. in Kelly's
informed the President
that although a consi-
derable sum would
be required to make
the Periah Ghaut a
good one, the outlay
of a few thousand
Rupees would enable
him materially to
improve it & the Cotti-
aldy Road and render
them easily practicable

5

3

for Bullocks. The sum
mentioned by Capt
Bean was ₹ 7000 Rs
and, if the appropriation
of this year permit,
the first would wish
a grant of this amount
to be made - otherwise
it
provision must be
provided in the Budget
of next year.

As soon as the
different Ghauts are
really practicable
either for Bullock &
or Carts, Rds should
be levied for their
future Maintenance.
~~The Association, the~~
~~Chairman states the~~
~~Likelihood of the justice of~~
~~the measure & declares~~
~~themselves~~ State
The Association ~~declares~~
that the Planters will
gladly contribute any
equitable proportion

that nature." and it is but just that those who benefit by roads made at a large outlay of public money should at least maintain them after being so made. Of the advantage of good roads to the planters no letter-thought it certainly is an extreme illustration could be desired than the offer of the Leckie Mr to pay even 10 Rs per Tree, for a really good road, and their statement that the carriage of a ton of Coffee to Calicut cost nearly double as much as the conveyance thence to England.

In the Plateau of Wynaad 12 lines of road have been selected by Govt for execution out of the public funds and an annual grant of Rs 30,000 is made for this purpose. The thorough completion of these roads is estimated ultimately at 2½ lacs of Rupees, of that, making allowance for contingencies for the heavier & a few large bridges, not in this estimate, it will be about 10 years before this programme can be worked out. It is clearly necessary therefore that the annual grant should be increased and that the lines selected should be carefully considered. As to the grant, the Govt considers that it should be increased to Rs 50,000 which seems to

he as much as the district Engineer can at present efficiently lay out. The grant for the current year will be raised accordingly, so as to admit of advantage being fully taken of the present working season and a corresponding provision be made in next year's budget.

The following are the main lines of communication with the exception of the three last, the selection is undoubtedly good.

	Money already expended. Rs.	Sum still required. Rs.
I. From the Peria Ghaut to Manantoddy. ~~the ends~~	1982	16,100
II. From Manantoddy to Baiwally on Mysore frontier	10732	10,600
III. From the Cottiaddy Ghaut to Manantoddy		12,000
IV. From the Tambercherry Ghaut via Territe to Manantoddy	12696	27,300
V. From do. to do. via Culpetty & Pennierrum	4222	21,600
VI. From Manantoddy via Pennierrum & Goodalore	1219	34,400
VII. From Tambercherry Ghaut & Sultan's Battery		39,600
VIII. From Sultan's Battery to the Mysore Frontier		22,400
IX. From Carcoor Pass to Mysore Frontier		
X. From Carote to Territe		11,200
XI. From Territe to Culpetty		6,400
XII. From Corte, to Peria		9,600

This necessary - there is also road from Goodalore to Tellicherry

New Goodalore & Tellicherry road

12 The three last are really great cross roads of no present importance, and it is clear that in undertaking the other lines which will cost fully 2/3 less, the first will be doing as much for Wynaad as their means and the less urgent wants of other parts of

the Presidency respectively
In laying out the
additional moneys
granted this year, the
District Engineers will
Carefully
~~carefully~~ consider the
avoid the detrimental
practice of numerous
lines, ~~and give~~
to the exclusion
The preference ^ to those
roads which lead
from the passes to
the Bay one frontier,
where by labor & supplies
reach the Interior.

The above programme
however provides only
for the chief & main
lines in the plateau -
Many cross lines will
~~as the Interior is~~
still be necessary, which
the first cannot undertake, it must, in fact,
leave other districts
for the benefit of My.
-road - This duty must

This should be put more
strongly - the district Engr
should be directed to concen-
-trate his available present
one line & finish that before
he can then be handed to
the conservators who will look
after repairs -

(W)

^ and will concen-
-trate his available
force on one or two
lines, ~~from~~ which should
be finished at once
& then provided with a
proper Conservancy
establishment to
maintain them
in proper repair.

consequently devolve on
the ~~people~~ inhabitants
of the District and
all that the Govt can
do is by means of
a legal enactment,
to enable the land-
-holders of any locality
to raise funds for
such purposes by a
cess on lands - by
tolls - or by such other
means as may be
most acceptable to
those concerned - The
burden will thus be
fairly distributed on
all who share the
advantage and it
will be out of the
power of a few
unenlightened or
self-interested pro-
-prietors to retard the
progress of the country
and counteract the
efforts of the majority -

It will of course be optional with the landholders to take advantage of the lines or not, but it must be distinctly understood that the Govt cannot undertake more than the main lines of Embankments, which will of themselves cost fully 6 Lacs of Rupees. If, on the landholders avail themselves of the lines & afforded to them, the Govt will aid their efforts so far as to give them the assistance & advice of their Engineer & Revenue officers but the actual collection & outlay of the local fund will be left to the management of a Committee or Committees appointed by the ratepayers themselves. The Bd of Revt will in communication with the Chief Engr & the Local

officers draw up and submit an outline of an Act having these objects in view.-

II Inadequacy of Magisterial and Police arrangements.-

The present staff is composed:

1. a Deputy Collector and Magistrate exercising the full powers of a Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police

2. a Tahsildar with the usual establishment.

3. A Sub Magistrate at Lythe.

Recently the Government have sanctioned another Sub Magistrate and he as well as the present Sub Magistrate + the Deputy Collector & Tahsildar have been invested also with power to try cases under Act XIII of 1859.

The

The duties devolving on the Deputy Collector and Magistrate are certainly more than he can perform promptly and efficiently, but the Governor in Council is inclined to think that the best course will be to relieve him of his work as District Moonsiff, by appointing an officer of that grade to the Taluk. An additional Deputy Collector is not at present available, and there are objections to the appointment of two officers of that class to the same Taluk, as the executive establishment is thus placed under two heads. A reference has already been made to the High Court on the subject of employing a District Moonsiff in Wynâd and a decision as the

the Court's opinion is received, the Government will decide on the course to be adopted.

The Police of Wynâd now costs about Rupees 16000 annually, a sum which, prima facie, seems sufficient to provide an efficient force. The Inspector General has recently proposed changes in the force which promise to increase its efficiency and which the Govt have accordingly sanctioned. By this arrangement there will be a well paid Inspector at Manantoddy, Sultan Bathery and Sooloor and a force of 103 Constables at different places in the Taluk. The Government hope that the effectiveness of the Police administration will thus be materially improved. The suggestion of the Association that Special peons should be

be employed to serve Warrants
under Act XIII of 1859 and be
paid by fees on all such War-
=rants, will relieve the regular
Police of an onerous duty and seems
altogether a very desirable, arrange-
=ment. The Government have referred
the question to their Law officers and
are informed that a legal enact-
=ment is necessary for the levy of
such fees. The necessary steps will
be taken in the Judicial Depart-
=ment to legalise the levy of fees
as suggested by the Association.
The Postal arrangements of Upper
are very defective. For instance
a letter from Coonoor to Manar-
=toddy, only 50 miles west of it,
is carried 70 miles to Coimbatore
in exactly the opposite direction-
thence back again by Rail to Calicut.

Coonoor Kelly Road
Manar-toddy

and finally East
wards to its destin-
-ation. It thus tra-
verses a route of about 240
miles while the ac-
-tual distance be-
-tween the two places
is only 50 miles. Mr
Pelly's revised Scheme
which is now being
submitted to the Su-
-preme Govt. provides
for runners between
Coonoor & Manar-
-toddy, but as some
time must elapse
before sanction can
be received from the
Supreme Govt. and the
necessity of completing
this short link in
the chain of postal
communication is really
urgent, the first and
there are ample
funds available in
the Budget, the first

resolves & directs that the Receiving establishment be at once entertained according to Mr Pelly's scheme. The circumstances under which the sanction of the Govt has been anticipated, will be duly explained to that Govt.

Telegraphic Communication with Tellicherry & Calicut.

In Jan & last the Govt applied to the Supreme Govt for the extension of the Telegraph from Futtacorin & Cochin & from Cannanore to Calicut as far as Mangalore Honr & Sir

The Govt are not sure whether there is any Postal Communication between Jordalore & Ottacamund. If there is not, Mr Pelly will arrange at once for the continuation of the Mangalore line to the latter place.

Sedashegherry

Sedashegherry?

In March following a representation from the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, supported by the Wynaad Planters Association for the formation of the line from Cannanore & Mangalore, with an office at Tellicherry was forwarded to the Supreme Govt with the [illegible] letters of which any reply yet been received.

The Govt is of opinion that a line from Mangalore & Calicut with an office at Tellicherry would be a very great convenience to the Settlers in Wynaad and that there is good reason to believe that they would ob-

The line from Calicut to Cannanore would pass through Tellicherry all the land is on the Tellicherry side of the river - the river is in Calicut - the Commr in Calicut is 15 Miles on the

21 March 1860
No 418 Rec'd.

16 April 1860
No 547
21 Dec 1860.

leach pay their
expences. He re-
solves therefore
again to address
the Lord: first on
the Subject. and
hears the com-
pletion of these
lines. also the
connection of the
Railway Telegraph
at Bezwada with
the first lines at
Caliciut only 7
miles distant. The
establishment of
this short line
would give Calcutt
direct telegraphic
communication
with Coimbatore &
Salem as well as
Madras.

is done Hon'ble on the
new line already in
hand from Trichino-
-poly to Calicut

I think that we should
at the same time press
for the completion of the
Madras W coast line from
Tuticorin to Paniani
it is most important
for us both in a commercial
and political point of view

In March 1860, the
Govt. applied to
the Supt. of Electric
Telegraphs in India
for the Estimate
of the Telegraph
from Calicut to
Mangalore &
Supt. expressed his
opinion that the
construction of the
line would be cost
& pensive and that
the receipts of
would be considerably
more than the Expen-
diture but explained
that without the
sanction of the Govt
of India he could
not undertake the
work. Applications
has since been made
by the Govt of India
the Lords declined
sanctions or financial

grounds.

In June 1859 this Govt again addressed the Supreme Govt urging the extension of the Telegraph from Cochin to Palamcotta, through Alleppie, Quilon, Trevandrum & Tuticorin and the establishment of Telegraphic communication between Cannanore & Bombay via Mangalore, Coimbatore, Sedasheghen Honnore & Sirsy. These lines were entirely approved by the Govt and preparations had been made for proceeding with them, but the Govt's Estimate was disallowed by the Supreme Govt on the

17 June 1859
No 950.
P D

grounds that there was "no pressing necessity for them being proceeded with immediately" as the Govt following the line from Palamcotta to Tuticorin was sanctioned, the further extension being referred for future consideration.

In Jany last this Govt reverted to the subject and requested the Supreme Govt to reconsider their former decision - In the following March a representation from the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, backed by the Wynaad Planters Association in favor of the line from Cannanore to Mangalore with

20 Jany 1862
No 90. P D

13 March 1862
No 327.
27 id: No 381
P D

A

one Office at Tellicherry was forwarded to the Post of Duke of Kothatheru to neither of these last communications have the Post yet received any reply.

The Superintendent of Police therefore addresses the Postmaster again & urges the completion of the following lines ~~of Telegraph~~ viz. Tuticorin via Tuticorin & Travancore, Quilon and Alleppey 2 Cochin - ~~from~~ 2 Calicut & Mangalore by 2 Nilgherry 2 Coimbatore via Palghaut - 3 Cannanore via Mangalore to the Bombay line at Dharwar.

The opening of an Office at Tellicherry will also be applied for.

The Superintendent understands that there is no communication by Telegraph between Beypore - where the Railway Telegraph ~~Station~~ from Madras & Bombay and Calicut - 7 miles distant the Post Office terminates & an Overland Post is maintained - The Post hill from Calicut to Palghaut via Walluvanad & Ootacamund by Bullock Carts & Palanquins - Between Palghaut & Coimbatore - 2 Calicut - Coimbatore

want of a law for the registration of Deeds & and want of local means of Registry.

His Lordship's Government has expressed a desire that a Law for the registration of Deeds, the first draft of which has been prepared, should be considered during the present session of the Council and it is hoped that a law of this nature should be of general application and not limited to a single Zillah of the Presidency - The question of Registration of Deeds much consi-

deration & the Surveyor is not prepared at present to discuss the subject But the repeat of the Association that Necessity for Registry under the Existing Law may be avoided & that at Manantoddy is both reasonable. The Distance of Calicut & Tellicherry is considerable and the Natives of Wynaad are averse to going into the low Country. The Expediency of constituting an Office at Manantoddy for the Registry of Deeds &c in Wynaad under Reg XVII of 1802 will therefore

to legislate on
special principles
& opening

be considered in the Judicial Dept.

The first have also lately transferred the Civil Jurisdiction of S. & S.E Wynaad from the Courts of Tellicherry & those of Calicut. The repeal of the Association that the Criminal & Police jurisdiction of those tracts should also be transferred to the latter Courts will also be considered in the Judicial Dept.

The only other point on which the Association touch is the Recommendation of the Revenue Survey &

Settlement of Wynaad

This Settlement was adopted because no ad. Com. could be procured with so many years experience in carrying into the first line determined upon as a Survey Establishment in Wynaad. Plan for settling proprietors of lands to have them surveyed & mapped at their Expence. The object of Survey will be directed that Land should not be granted but at the Expence of the Proprietors. The measures adopted by first line, it may be observed, seem fully approved by the Secretary of State

I. A. S.

21 Copies to P. S. to Copy 8
14 — Bd of Rev
5 — Civil Corps
5 — Public Works
1 — Planters Ryots Western India
15 — Dist Establishments
10 — Sub. Collectors Surveyors
4 — Hon. Cadets
3 — Asst Surveyors
4 — Civil Engrs
1 — Corps of Malabaris

I have discussed the with the Board & Public & Mint but Civil and Military may very clearly to work out [illegible]

Copy in a Letter to England
dated 27th Nov.r 1.85 of 1862

Copy in a Letter to England
9/11th December 1862 N.28

Revenue 1862 Dep.tt
Pro: of Govt for 4 Nov.r

No 2489.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
D/ 26th November 1862.

From Jud.l Dispatch 3/-3 July /63 C.N.1583

Representations of the
Planters Association of
Wynaad on the existence of
certain defects in their
Province, and the measures
necessary for their improve-
ment, with orders thereon -

No 319 @ 323.

Pro. of the Board of R.ts
4 march /63 C.no 538