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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1828. Press

~~B.P. No.~~ ~~Mis.~~

Dated 21. 12. 1875 ~~1876~~.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 216. — Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th November 1875, No. 3,062, Forest No. 218-A :—

Read the following letter from A. J. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 18th October 1875, No. 538 :—

I have the honor to enclose a report from the Deputy Conservator Mr. Hayne, detailing the progress made during last season in marking out the boundary between Tinnevelly and Travancore. The report contains some interesting details and is accompanied by a rough sketch-map.

2. It will be seen that the Tinnevelly and Travancore party worked together from the 15th October 1874 to the 22nd of April 1875, a little over six months, and cleared a boundary path through dense forest for a distance of 38½ miles, following the water-shed line. The path cleared is six feet wide, over which space both timber and brushwood have been cleared away, and a pathway three to four feet wide roughly levelled in the centre.

3. The expenditure appears to have been incurred, and the accounts kept, by the Travancore party only, and only abstracts furnished to Mr. Hayne; these show the total cost for the season at Rupees 5,354-15-0, giving an average of 140 Rupees per mile, or Rupees 40 in excess of Mr. Puckle's estimate. This is not to be wondered at, considering that Mr. Puckle's estimate was purely speculative, and that the difficulties of finding the true water-shed line were great, leading sometimes to considerable quantities of work being done in a wrong direction, and therefore in vain. There were also unforeseen difficulties in regard to supplies, shelter, and other matters.

4. The contingent advantages gained from this work independently of the settlement of the boundary (itself a very great advantage) from the knowledge of the mountains and forests it has already secured, and the means of getting at them it has opened up, make it, I think, very well worth the outlay, half of which only will be payable by Government. I presume the Resident will forward a bill to the Government in due course.

5. I have now to request sanction for the employment of a similar establishment for the coming season, but I propose that the work should not be begun until 1st December, as experience showed that the climate of the mountain tops was too wet in October and November either for good progress or for the health of the party. I may observe that the Travancore Government originally proposed to begin in December, but Mr. Puckle thought an earlier period might be fixed. Mr. Hayne reports evidently on good grounds that the result of this was slow progress and a good deal of inconvenience and sickness.

6. I beg the sanction of the Board for the following modifications of the original plan; most of them are founded upon suggestions made by Mr. Hayne.

(1.) That a sum of Rupees 150 be sanctioned for the purchase of eight cumbly tents for the use of the coolies; these are, I am credibly informed, a capital invention, being lighter, more water-tight, warmer, and altogether better suited to hill work than any other method of shelter. Huts cannot be built as there is nothing to thatch with, and if they could, would require to be constantly abandoned and new ones built as the work advances.

(2.) That Rupees 50 be sanctioned for a supply of medicine, or that the Medical Department be directed to furnish a supply. Mr. Hayne asks for a Dresser, but I do not think this necessary.

(3.) That a Revenue Inspector on Rupees 20 be employed on the duty of furnishing supplies and coolies from the plains; considerable inconvenience was caused last season by the Revenue Inspector detailed for this work being called away by the Tahsildar for duties connected with general taluq administration.

(4.) I propose to employ Mr. Hayne, Deputy Conservator, and Mr. Bird, Assistant Collector, by turns each for six weeks or two months, to supervise the work. Mr. Hayne reports that if the work is wholly left to him, he will not be able efficiently to discharge his forest duties as well; I think the difficulty will be met by putting the Assistant Collector in charge of the forest work, while Mr. Hayne is at the boundary work, and allowing Mr. Hayne to resume the forests at intervals of six weeks or two months, Mr. Bird taking his place on the boundary. If this arrangement is approved, I trust the Government will permit me, as an exceptional case, to leave Mr. Locke, the Treasury Deputy, in charge of the whole treasury when I myself am absent on Jamabandi or otherwise, and the Assistant Collector engaged on this duty.

(5.) I have another recommendation to urge, viz., that the Travancore and Tinnevelly parties be permitted to work separately and commence at opposite ends of the line now to be taken up, the former at the Agastiar Malai where the last season work ended working north, the latter from the Shenkotta boundary near Courtallam working south, till they meet. There can be no possible eventual doubt about what the watershed line is, and there is no advantage that I can see in the two parties attempting to check one another on the same ground at the same work, and at the same time, each will eventually have to agree to the line cleared by the other, but this is not a matter of compromise between the parties, but the finding out and clearing of a given line capable of certain demonstration, so that no dispute can arise, and each party may safely be left to clear a part of the line independently of the other. The advantages of beginning in two places at *once* are considerable. *only a few* men can work at a line in so narrow a space as six feet, and the work will go on in double the speed if begun at both ends at once; but more important will be, in my opinion, the avoiding of all disputes or disagreements between the two parties, such as readily arise out of differences of opinion on matters that are trifles in themselves. This will require the consent of the Travancore Government, but this would, I should think, be easily obtained on condition that each party should agree to the other's line before it was considered finally complete.

7. *One point more of importance.* The Government in their Proceedings of the 10th May 1871, Revenue Department, No. 816, *paragraph* 24, laid down the terms on which they proposed to take the watershed as the boundary in such a manner as to reserve for future settlement by exchange of lands elsewhere, all questions of *possession* and cession by either State of lands which will, after the new boundary is demarcated, be made over to the other. This it appears to me has been rather lost sight of in subsequent correspondence, but should, I think, be clearly and decidedly adhered to by the Government. There are, I understand,

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
21*st December* 1875.

tracts of forest of considerable value, which have always been and are still admittedly in actual British possession and enjoyment, but which lie, on the western or Travancore side of the water-shed, in the area which will come under demarcation this season; and I observe from the correspondence generally that the Travancore Government manifests no inclination to yield any such lands where in their possession, as in parts of the Madura and Coimbatore Districts, *vide* paragraphs 8 and 9 of the memorandum forwarded by the Resident and contained in Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, 10*th June* 1874.

8. I have to request sanction for funds equal in amount to last year's sanction *plus* Rupees 150 for cumbly tents, and Rupees 50 for medicines, and an additional Revenue Inspector on Rupees 20 for supplies. The establishment asked for will thus be:—

1	Revenue Inspector	on Rupees	20
2	Maistries	on ,,	30 each.
2	Head Coolies	on ,,	15 ,,
4	Lascars	on ,,	15 ,,
50	Coolies	on ,,	10 ,,
	Batta and Contingencies	,,	350
			1,020 per month.
	Cumbly Tents		150
	Medicines		50

9. I further ask permission to leave Mr. Locke in charge of the treasury when the Assistant Collector is absent on this duty, and I myself have to be out; and that arrangements may be made to obtain the consent of the Travancore Government to carrying on the work from 1st December from two different points at the same time, their party commencing at the point where we left off last season, ours at the Shenkotta boundary, or *vice versâ* as they please.

10. Should the distance between Courtallam and the Agastier Malai be completed, as is likely, before the end of the working season, the line to the north of the Shenkotta and Tenkasi boundary, as settled by General Cullen, may be taken up and the boundary run in the same way to the Madura frontier.

Enclosure No. 1.

From W. C. HAYNE, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, to A. J. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Tuticorin, 1st June 1875, No. 64.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report of the settlement of the hill boundary line between the British territory, Tinnevelly, and the Native State of Travancore.

2. The work has not progressed with that sanguine rapidity that was anticipated. I doubt if the speed of a mile a day, if attained, could be kept up for any length of time, carrying on work, as we have done it, which includes, first, the clearance of brushwood and trail or elephant road, to denote the settled line; then further permanent clearance of the line by the felling and removal of trees to a width of about *ten* feet; and, lastly, the digging up of the ground roughly with the mamoty to a width of three and four feet. The mere *a* would be too great, and, besides, the hindrances caused by the shifting of camp every two or three days, wet and misty weather, the running away and the failure in the supply of coolies, deceptive country, absence of grass land and other contingencies would render it an *impossibility*. Only a limited number of coolies can be employed on

work of this nature, as it is confined to a narrow space, and any excess would only add to expense, and not to progress.

Each month's progress was as follows :—

	Miles.	Feet.		Miles.	Feet.
Alagiay	5	4,520	Masi	6	2,949
Karkgai	5	2,460	Pangoni	9	1,532
Margaly	5	4,484	Chittrai (half month) ...	3	2,046
Iyo	1	5,023			
			Total ...	38	2,465

3. The work commenced at the Tirukurungudi Pass under most unpropitious weather, and was carried on southwards for about five miles to Nattkul, where the boundary line had already been settled from the south on a former occasion by the Collector of Tinnevelly, and the Diwan of Travancore. On arrival at this point the party returned to Tirukurungudi Pass and worked northwards.

4. The ridge from this point to the vicinity of Vengainaiken Anicut and the disputed Taragan's coffee estate, a distance of about five miles, was well defined; but beyond that, some difficulties and difference of opinions arose, which were ultimately settled in British favor.

5. The land, granted some years back by the Travancore Government to one Anathmithi Taragan for a coffee estate and disputed by the Revenue officers of Tinnevelly, has fallen, by the line of water shed, almost entirely into the Tinnevelly side, only 7 acres out of 100 having fallen to the share of Travancore.

6. The proposition made by Mr Happell in his letter No. 252 of 25th December 1874, and approved of by Mr Munro, proposing to divert the line from the strict watershed in order to place the rains and the streams it drains from a westerly course under the control of the Government of India, which might be given in exchange, was the cause of deviations from the watershed taken. It must be understood in subsequent years, and might be led to confusion, perhaps it would be better if a moderate sum of money were paid as compensation.

7. If the residents of Tinnevelly and Travancore should find a pressing need for a Sanitarium, the undulating slopes of 5 square miles in the vicinity of the Taragan's estate would form a promising locality, on account of its accessibility from other parts, and also its elevation which would vary from 6,000 to 8,000 or even 9,000 feet. The increased elevation would at once make it favorable for a Sanitarium over the proposed Kattukkan Vayal, which has only an elevation of from 4,500 to 5,000 feet. Both localities are a mass of bracken and elephant reed, and have but little grass land in the vicinity, which is a drawback. The thermometer sank as low as 40 degrees.

8. From the Taragan's estate to the Tunnel, leading from Sornamuttan Covil, on the Singampatti side, to Mr Bourdillon's coffee estate on the Travancore side, in the vicinity of Mahendra Malai, may, I think, be considered to lay the portion of territory represented in the accompanying sketch tolerably open.

9. It is most rich in large trees, and yet, in years, large herds of elephants must roam through it from the number of paths some of the main ones, leading from the feeding ground to another, being well trodden and several feet in width. We encountered several of these paths which formed admirable roads for the conveyance of supplies for the labor. They also proved very useful for exploring purposes, and generally resulted in gain and short cuts. The roads thus formed would form a length of no less than ten miles, and will turn out very useful as forest roads when cultivation and fisheries are undertaken, and at least open the woods.

10. The large streams take their rise in this unknown tract, the Manimuktanadi with its tributaries and the Shenbar on the Tinnevelly side, and the Codyar with its tributaries on the Travancore side. Tributaries of the latter is Muttukuli Vayal, from whence it takes a westerly course for the eight or nine miles along a very level bed, and then falls rapidly, near Monachi

Malai into the ... known by the name of Mackinnon's Valley, in which are to be found the Auldbar Bridge an... ther coffee estates belonging to Messrs. Bourdillon, Clarke and others.

11. Muttukuli Vayal is a tributary of the Codyar, commencing in a large swamp of about 15 acres, runs parallel with it for two or three miles, and then turns into it.

12. After the Codyar has run its course for about two miles, the Mel Manimuktanadi makes a start and runs parallel with it for three or four miles, after which it takes a northerly course, and then after another turn or two west and north, it descends at the well-known falls near Singampatti.

13. The chief tributaries of the Mel Manimuktanadi are the Kil Manimuktanadi and the Murukkanar, both of which take their rise in this hitherto unknown tract. The Kil Manimuktanadi rises under Valli Malai and runs in an opposite direction to the Codyar to the Taragan's estate, where it takes a northerly course towards Kumarasami Anei, and then runs northwest for several miles to Karumbandiammen Covil above Kalakad, where its water is diverted by an anicut and conveyed by a channel of the same name to the foot of the Kalakad Hills.

14. Were the water of the Kil Manimuktanadi not diverted at Karumbandiammon Covil, it would flow in a westerly direction until it joined the Mel Manimuktanadi at Vanapechiammen Covil Anei near Singampatti, receiving in the mean time the waters of the Murukkanar and one or two smaller streams.

15. The Shenbar rises on the west of the ridge which gives the Mel Manimuktanadi a northerly course, and after a north-westerly flow, joins the Pambar a few miles above Vannitiram where the waters of the Pambar and Tambraparny unite.

16. The boundary line passes along the ridge of hills which separates the Codyar from the Mel Manimuktanadi; thus the locality known as Muttukuli Vayal, the looked Sanitarium, is undeniably in Travancore territory. The distance from the Taragan's estate along the boundary line up and down hill, to Mr. Bourdillon's bridlepath near Kulumandapapy, is a little less than nineteen miles. I enclose a very rough sketch, drawn from memory from the Taragan's estate to Agastiar Peak, to render the foregoing more intelligible.

17. There is a greater width of hills in this part, and expanse of forest than is generally surmised. It might be put down at from five to six miles, the greater width being on the Tinnevelly side.

18. The soil varied much, but on the whole is good, improving as the bottom of the valleys are approached. At the higher elevations, the trees are stunted and do not show any luxuriant growth till under 4,000 feet.

19. Most of the trees were unknown to me, but I observed the following:—Malet Vendai, Cinnamon, Wild Jack, White Cedar, Dammer, species of the Garcinia or Gamboge, Thunkurian. Many of the trees had a fragrant and pleasant smell when felled.

20. The tract presents a fine field for forestry, as the slopes are gentle and comes within the influence of the southwest and northeast monsoons.

21. Bandy or timber roads could, without any very great difficulty, be opened into the interior either from Kalakad up the valley leading to Karumbandiammen Covil and from thence up the Kil Manimuktanadi Valley, or on the Singampatti side from Sornamuttyan Covil up the valley of the Shenbar.

22. From Mr Bourdillon's bridlepath near Kulumandapara to Agastiar Malai, the water shed is a well-defined ridge. At the southeast base of Nuremdayar Bluff Rock, the elevation of which is 6,250 feet, lies the basin of the Pambar, comprising a large flat valley of about 2½ square miles, which is remarkably abundant in springs.

23. At the southwestern base of Agastiar Malai, where our work terminated for the season rises the great and sacred Tambraparny, and on the south face the Nayar which flows into Travancore.

24. Between Nellkul and Agastiar Peak, there are several lines of cooly communication on both sides.

25. There is a footpath up both sides of the Tirukurungudi Gap; six miles further along the line, we come to a path on the Vengaimalien Ashout which passed through the Taragan's and also Tiruvengada Ayengar's coffee estates to Tirukurungudi; some seven miles further on, communication has been opened on both sides, on the east with the footpath leading from Kalakad to Karumbandammen Covil and ascent through Ayanar or Balaram's estate, and on the west with the already existing path from the coffee estates to Muttukuli Vayal. The next line of communication is a capital bridlepath under construction by Mr. Bourdillon, which passes near Kulirmandaram through the Singampatti Hills to Vanathirtam on the eastern side; while on the western side, it passes through the coffee estates down Maclaverin's Valley.

26. The next is a footpath to the north of Nattotundayer Bluff Rock and Ambalaipodigai, much used by coolies passing from the Tinnevelly side at Pavanasam to the Pampadda coffee estate in Travancore. On closing the work for the season, we descended to the plains by these paths.

27. The work commenced on the 15th October 1874, and closed on the 22nd April 1875, being a little over six months; and the distance accomplished, measuring up and down hill, from Nellkul to the southwest base of Agastiar Peak, is thirty-eight miles, 2,466 feet; and the cost, according to the returns of the abstracts of expenditure furnished by Mr. Munro, including labor, establishment and contingencies, is Rupees 5,354-15-0, thus giving an average of Rupees 140 per mile; but taking labor alone, the average expense is Rupees 85 per mile.

28. The abstract of expenditure and official correspondence will be forwarded with a separate letter, in which I shall offer a few suggestions for next season's work.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. F. STUART,
Acting Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.—Rough Sketch-map.

The party started to commence the boundary between Tinnevelly and Travancore from a point some six miles south of the Tirukurungudi Pass northwards worked from the 15th October to the 22nd April, or little over six months, and opened and marked 38½ miles of boundary. Considering the difficulties they had to contend with, the results may be considered very satisfactory. Not only has the boundary been definitely settled so far, a great point gained, but useful information has been obtained regarding the hill tracts traversed.

2. With regard to future operations, the Board fully approve of the parties working together as Mr. Stuart proposes (pt. 5 p. 6). There is much more room for difference than he assumes appears. The principles are fairly instituted in previous papers; there must be some giving and taking, but it is essential that the officers should agree to a line, and fix points on its course *together*. They will best arrange on the spot how much the line is fixed labor can be best arranged to cover it and map the permanent marks. There is no reason why the work of surveying and opening 30 miles should not be going on at several sections of the boundary at once, if sufficient staff of an arrangement facilitates or expedites work; but the failure of the line in the first instance proposed to be taken up by the officers in person.

3. In paragraph 7, Mr. Stuart thinks that the proposals of Government (G.O., dated 10th May 1871) should be distinctly and decidedly adhered to. But those proposals were not agreed to by Travancore in their entirety—and indeed would be very difficult to give practical effect to—as involving extensive exchanges of land. Where the boundaries are undisputed and marked as about Shenkotta, &c., although Travancore lands may be east of the general line, the present operations should not affect them in any way. If there is undisputed Tinnevelly land unmarked on the western side of the water-shed south of Shenkotta, it should be marked to Tinnevelly. If extensive tracts are involved or the officers cannot agree, the matter must be referred for orders.

It is clear that if there are tracts claimed by Tinnevelly west of the water-shed, the officers would have to be together to fix the line of boundary and the separate plan would not answer.

4. The Board approve of the suggestions made by Mr. Stuart, Clauses 1 to 4 of paragraph 6 of his letter; and request that the sanction of Government may be accorded to these proposals and to the expenditure incurred in the past season. Also, that the Government of Travancore be addressed without delay, through the Resident, in view to the deputation of an officer on the part of that Government for the continuance of the work.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 217. ORDER THEREON, 21st December 1875, No. 1,828.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government concur with the Board in regarding the progress made in the demarcation of the boundary between Travancore and Tinnevelly during the past season to be satisfactory.

2. The only point connected with future operations, on which the Board's views are at variance with those of the Collector, is as to the two parties working together or from opposite ends. The Government are disposed to agree with the Board, and consider that the parties should continue to work as one. Obviously, this plan has answered well during the past year, and as pointed out by the Board, the other one may lead to serious differences. The officers on the spot must so arrange the work as to avoid the evils described in paragraph 6, clause 5 of the Collector's letter.

3. The Government sanction the other proposals made in paragraph 6 of the Collector's letter. As regards the expenditure incurred in the past season, it is presumed that a bill will be received through the Resident of Travancore for the moiety to be borne by the British Government.

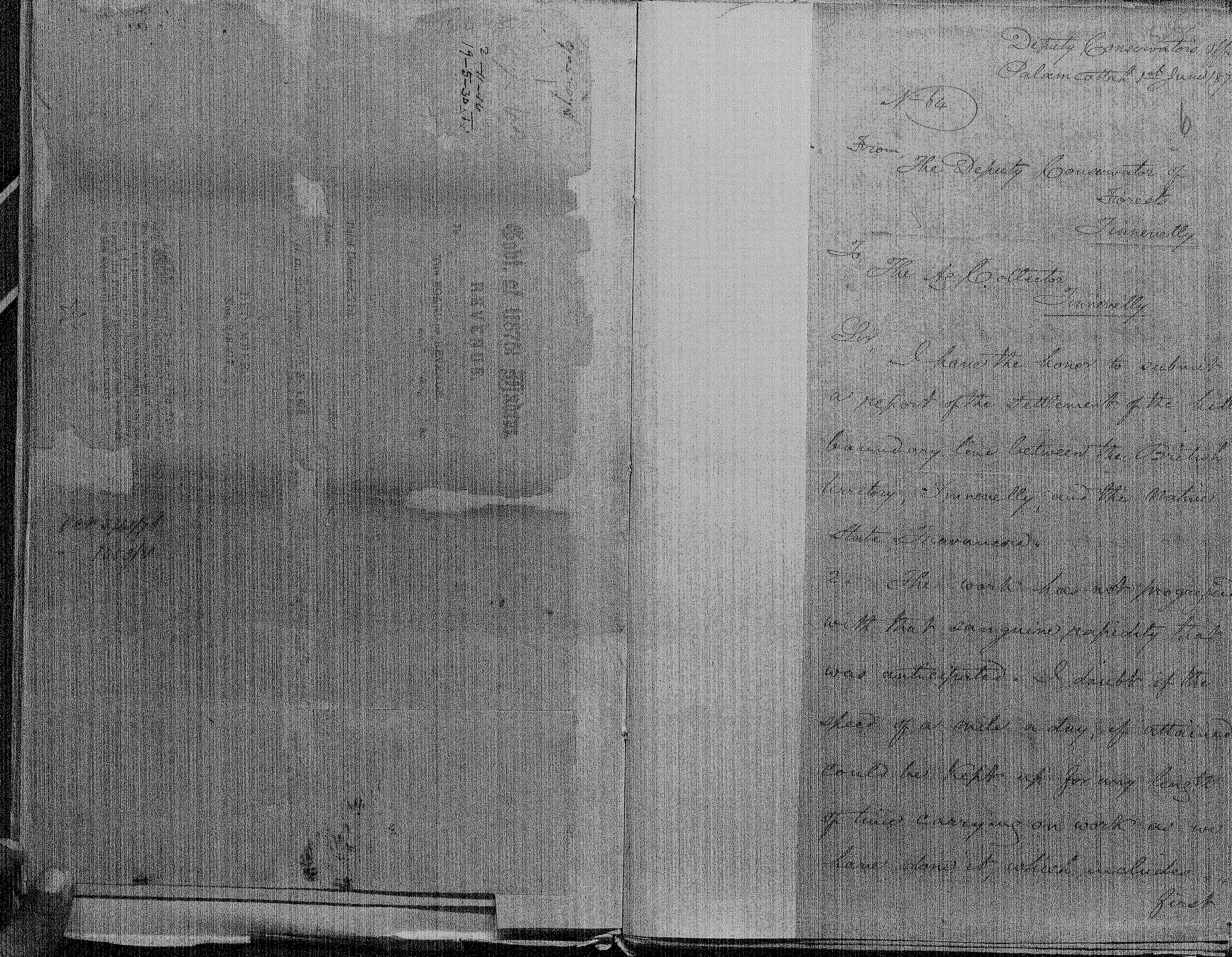
4. The views enunciated by the Board in paragraph 3 of their Proceedings, with respect to the transfer of land rendered necessary by the adoption of the water-shed as the boundary line, are correct.

6. The work for this season will commence at the beginning of January, and the Resident of Travancore will be addressed in the Political Department in view to the deputation of an officer by that Government for the continuance of the work.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue,
the Political Department,
the Officiating Conservator of Forests.



...der consideration must either have ...
...stone work of such weight ...
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Sealed to the Common Seal of the
Corporation of Trinity House
in the presence of Richard Hearle
Esq. & Francis Cornish Esq. two
of the Brethren of the said Corporation
who have hereunto subscribed their
Names

In the presence of

Richard Hearle

Francis Cornish

Sealed and delivered by the
above named Thomas Bennett
in the presence of

Thomas Bennett

for the Colonel. Key also secured
very useful for exploring the Coast
and generally recollected, in case
and short cuts. The Lords Place
Connected would form a Length of
No Less than 12 miles and will Give
Space very useful as forces Navigation
Letter written in pencil once
Corrected and Key to Plan in the
Pencil Corrected to the Date
Thereof and Signed by the Secretary
Thomas Bennett and the Seal of the
Corporation affixed thereto in the
Presence of Richard Hearle and
Francis Cornish Esqrs two of the
Brethren of the said Corporation
who have hereunto subscribed their
Names

In the presence of

Richard Hearle

Francis Cornish

Sealed and delivered by the
above named Thomas Bennett
in the presence of

Thomas Bennett

for

a Starch of seven parallel with
of for 30 & meet after which it
take a Mozberry course & then
after another turn as the meeting
mark, off second after meet
known fall near Longaugh's.

13. The Chief Inclosures of the
Fee Aforesaid are the Fee
Remainder Estate in and to Messrs.
Evans, Coit off which take Fee
Made in Fee Simple Subject
Nevertheless to the Fee Simple
and Fee Estate in and to
Messrs. Evans, Coit & Fee
Estate Granted Conveyed
& Confirmed by the said
Indenture of Lease and Release

Recited

reeue north west for several miles
to Fredericksburg Crown Land
whence it takes a more
northerly direction, where it
is joined by an ancient road
coming up a Channel of the
Saint River to the foot of the Table
Land hills.

It then takes the course of the hill
Mennonite Land north westerly to
Queenston, thence
over the Queenston Heights
to join the Penetanguishene road
at the Half Way House, crossing
the Twelve Mile Creek at the village of
St Catharines, and on the Niagara
River to the Falls.

The Line from the corner of the Hill
Mennonite Land north westerly to

weth of the ridge which joins the
Hill Mennonite Land a northerly
course, and after a north westerly
flow joins the Dundas or four
mile above Coote's Paradise, where
the waters of the Bay and
Lake Ontario unite.

The boundary line from where the
Ridge of hills which separate the
Grand River from the Lake Ontario
Waters empty themselves into
Lake Erie to the Niagara River
at Fort Erie.

The Niagara River from Fort Erie
to Lake Ontario.

The Shore of Lake Ontario from the
mouth of the Niagara River to the
mouth of the Humber River.

The Humber River from its mouth
up to the Forks, thence the

Creede first cream Parliament
Jam, à a Cette Cam Fleau by mules,
Scruples as very Rough Steel
Reason from Prisoners from the
Thousand Cette Bargain Cam
Fleet to Pandemic foreign Hand
Intelligible.

4. Thousand a Greater Dirt
Fleet Mutiny Mark and Cyclones
Parliament Regiments Magnitude,
Straight to Just down at Pounds
Cut Mutiny, The Greater Width Being
Matter Simmering Under.

10. Cite Continued Enough Rank
Mutiny Mutiny Power, Registering Of
Cam Cotton Fleet Mutiny and
Statement Width Mutiny Greater Electric,
Cut Cotton Mutiny Width Pound of Pants
Mass.

Store any Cucumber grow Ft
Till under 5000 feet.

19. Most of the trees were cut
Down to make Subsistence
the following Made Pendulum Quinine
Mon, Field Path, Mule Cedar
Summer Species of Tree Cucumber
or Gunboat Thunderstorm, Steam
Fee Tree Led a Progress on
and Pleasant Street Cotton Palace
20. The Track Needs Guard
Field for Forestry, as Tree Under
Mark Paint, and Cloud Continue
Triangle Cross of Two Mountain
and Height Each Mountain.
21. Study of Pendulum Needed
Cured, Attempts any Body Breath
Hydrogen, Cut Found into the Liver
Cotton

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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Coffee Cocoa & Chocolate

Patent Machine for Cleaning

Sorting Grading Cutting & Packing

Coffee Cocoa Chicory Pepper Ginger

Spices Nuts Rice Sago Tapioca Meal

Flour Seeds Grain Pulse & Edible

Farinaceous Substances

Through the Coffee Cocoa Chocolate

Machinery Alley.

26. The Machinery in Motion

& the Process of Preparing Coffee

Cocoa and Chocolate, illustrated

by Coffee Roasting Apparatus

Furnace &c. Cocoa Nib Crushing

Mill &c. Chocolate Refining Stone

Mill &c. Cocoa Butter Press &c.

Through the Coffee Cocoa Chocolate

Machinery Alley.

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31. The Machinery in Motion

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Cocoa and Chocolate, illustrated

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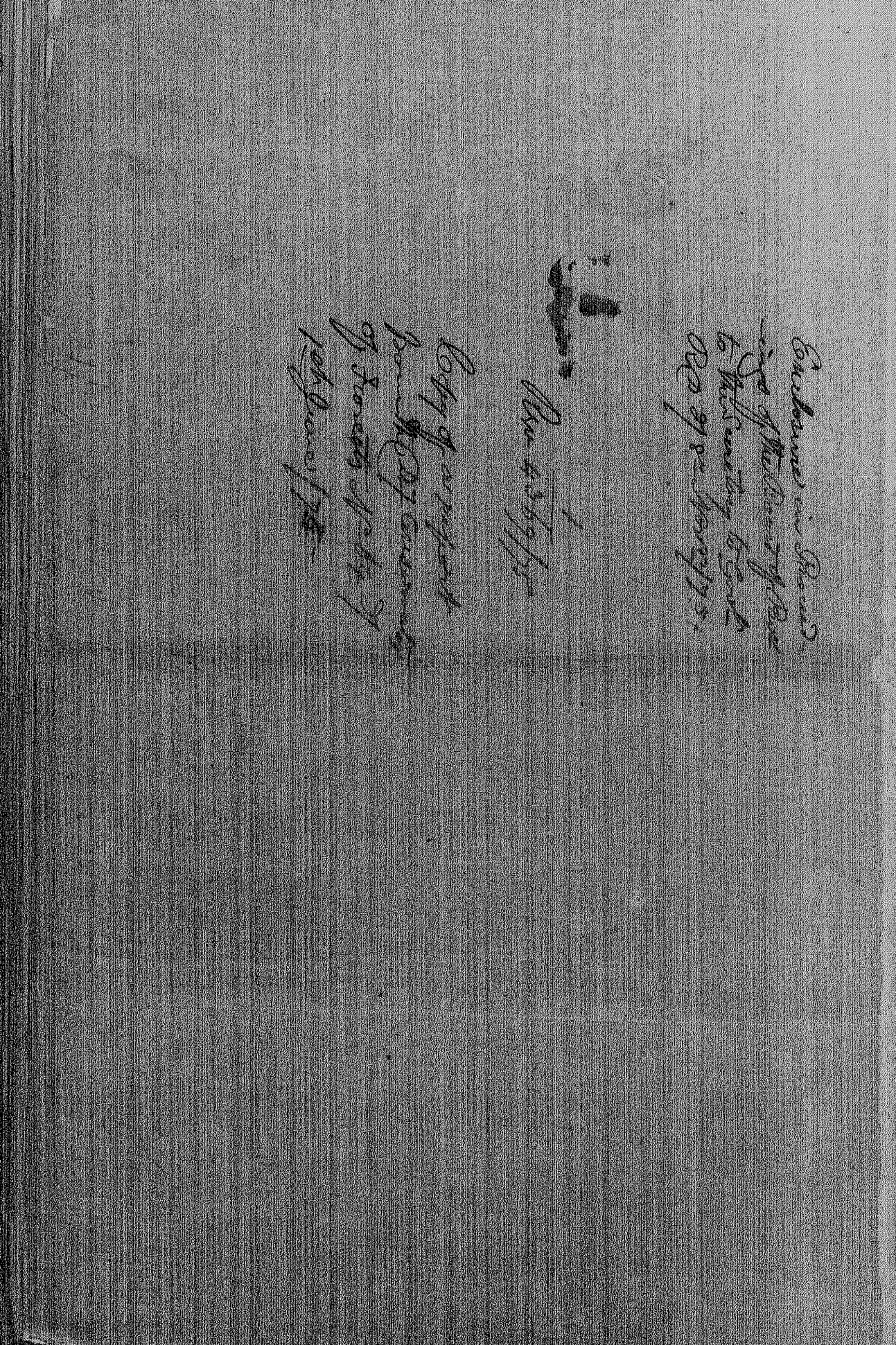
Furnace &c. Cocoa Nib Crushing

Mill &c. Chocolate Refining Stone

Mill &c. Cocoa Butter Press &c.



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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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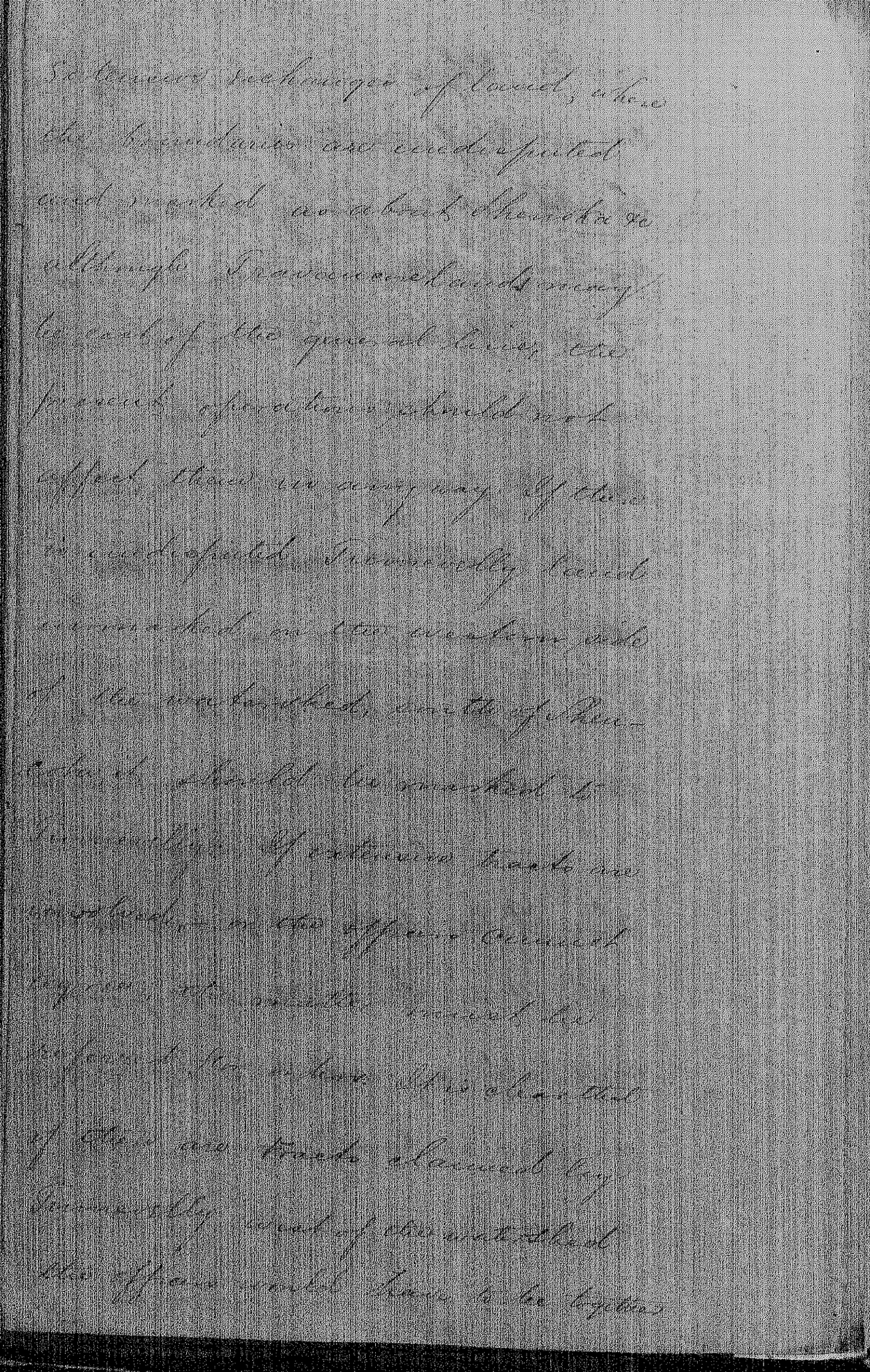

Revenue Dep.t

67

Time for Order.

Pres.t Board of Revenue

Report on progress made in enrolling and balancing Lists between Tenderly & Tarentum

Dec. 8th November 1895.

In these Proceedings the Board of Revenue submit the report of the Collector of Tenderly on the progress made in enrolling the Cart Tenders in the Parishes of the Boroughs of Tenderly and Tarentum

2. The operations of the Cart Tenders Valuation are now at their most active stage

Collectors report dated 2nd Nov.r 1895

Revenue Dep.t

Report & Proceedings of Board of Revenue

Presented 8th Nov.r 1895

Read & Recorded

Ordered that the Collector of Tenderly be informed that the Board approve of the progress made in the Cart Tenders Valuation

Revenue Dep.t

to 22d April, and the length of the boundary line settled and marked is 39 1/2 miles. Nearly regard to the difficulties the working parties had to contend with, the Board consider the result very satisfactory. The finding out the true meridional line, or centre of the earth, instead of some point in a certain circumference and therefore in itself

[illegible]

There were also encountered many difficulties in procuring shelter and supplies for the working parties. The work accomplished, however, is of great value, and only for the boundary being definitely settled, [illegible] a great point gained but a careful knowledge of the meridian and proper [illegible] the object of the Board [illegible] 3. [illegible] the [illegible]

Agreeable Mala, where
Last seamen work sealed
and the Secretaries seamen
mean Constables will be
Complained the season with
from the proud Last Sealed
the Sea on Actual by general
Collin is to be Cattle
used to the Master shores
4. The Collects progressed
with respect to the Season-
ing of the work during the
season as:—

(1) That an established
general Sunday in the calendar
Lastingness which
be sanctioned with the
Confirmation of an Act of
Parliament on the Model of
the Act passed last Session
for the Sunday Observance
in Scotland, with such
Modifications as may be
found

Para 6. Clauses 1 & 2

† Collects letter
page 5.

* page 6. Clause 3.

general duties in the Sabbath
(2) That a sum of £3 000
be sanctioned for 8 Sunday
Lords & another sum of £1 250
for a Supply of Miscellaneous
(3) That authority be
granted for the Dept. Courts
Scotch Troyne & the Act
Collected to suppress the
Sale by Auction for sex under
or Less months, such Sabbing
charges of the Sessions
Lords Scotch Act
Either to Complement
one Week ( ) Act Magna
Law applicant Week

of the Treasury accounts
Feby. A.D. 14 Feb. 1874 at 1328

(51) That the Tenure
of Tenantry shall be allowed
to work separately instead of
as at present,
conjointly, commencing at
a specific mark of the line
to be worked out of the
object of this plan in that
all more may not be carried

beyond certain distances from
place of the line (being the
width of the line) at which
such separate workings shall be
deemed to be carried on
separately and distinctly from
such other workings, connected
with the present plan as aforesaid

x clause 4

off the boundary work be
will not be able to discharge
his forest duties efficiently

(41) That the Treasury
Solicitor or Clerk,
as Chief of the Office of
the Treasury, shall be
[illegible] of the Board
[illegible] of the
[illegible] of the
[illegible] (Secretary) shall be the Office
[illegible] and the Secretary
[illegible] That [illegible] have
[illegible] by the Board of
[illegible] of the Board, the
[illegible] of the
[illegible] of the
Treasury [illegible]

the Lord; or the Chief Steward,
the shield of the Lord will be
touched by the two parties
contending, which, while one defies
earthly, sacred order with regard
to the three shrines being opened
by both parties, in no wise
can there be no possible doubt
as to what the authorised text
which is to be adopted as the
Secondary one.

The Arbitrators of the
Congregations, with the exception of the
Lord, & Reverend shall assemble
to assemble Hands & let the
Commencement for the action to
further Power of that High Court
being bound for the continuance
of the work - They also recommend
Annual, that the extraordinary
Income for the first Term
of Parliament; but from the
Gifts after it is to be increased,
Heart

* Bds Pa: para 4

Bonds Pa: para 2

Rent a bill with the
received from the
Resident & Commissioners
for the money & the Income
of the Public Corporate
Association, which
reports to be £53,000
the necessary deficiency
accounts Lawyer, Com Right
& the Commencement Treaty
& the Commissioners for the Corporate
& the Lord Lieutenant
Lieutenant, & the Lord
Justices & Corporate, and
Other Members for Corporate
Income

* Collectio infra pag. 7.

of considerable value,
consisting in certain
British possessions, which
lie on the eastern or
Hindostan side of the
Straits of Malacca. The Dutch
have now forcibly* taken
from the sovereigns there
all such of them as
are situated to the southward
of Pulo Penang, and
compelled the two Malayan
princes of Queda and Perak
to grant them a monopoly
of the tin produced in
their dominions, and
likewise to deliver up
to them all the European
deserters, and prevent
any more from
coming

* Vide Pol. Jour. 3

in future. The Dutch
have also compelled the
Sultan of Johore, in whose
name the English
have hitherto carried
on a considerable trade,
to grant them the sole
power of purchasing
tin, and to deliver up
to them all deserters
from the English
settlements.

* para 5

Revenue Department.

No. 1828

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

Under date the 21st December 1875.

Read the following

H. E. 8th Nov. 1875

14 Feb. Boarding Regiments
15 Feb. Bolt Rent Off
19 Feb. Commencement Term Ends

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