

(1) Number of pages 52(2) Date of repair 2 11. 42(3) Initials of the Reference J. S.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 286

Press
Mis.

Dated 10-4-1891.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

10TH APRIL 1891, No. 286, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 12th March 1891, Mis. No. 1701, Revenue.

Read—the following letter from H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 24th February 1891, No. 545 :—

The Government is doubtless aware that in the taluk of Kollegal and the portion of Satyamangalam taluk, which is above the ghâts, in Coimbatore district, the jurisdiction of District Munsif has for a considerable time been exercised by the Tahsildar of the taluk, who receives, in addition to his pay as Revenue Officer, an allowance of Rs. 120 per mensem (which is debited to the judicial head of the budget) for the performance of the Munsif's work. Throughout the period that this arrangement has subsisted, however, the mode in which the judicial business has been transacted has constantly given the High Court cause for dissatisfaction.

2. It is only to be expected that the multifarious duties of a Tahsildar, who is also a First-class Magistrate, will interfere to prevent that efficient control of the judicial ministerial establishment and that systematic application to judicial work and prompt disposal of causes to which suitors are justly entitled.

3. The great delays and other evils attendant on the system were brought prominently to notice at the end of 1889, and since then the High Court has been convinced of the necessity for altering the present arrangement.

4. Different expedients have been considered, but the only one which appears to be practicable is one now proposed by the District Judge, who, after a correspondence with the Collector of the district (of which copies are enclosed), suggests that civil judicial powers be withdrawn from the Tahsildar, and that provision be made for the judicial work by investing the Deputy Collector within whose division the Kollegal taluk and the portion of Satyamangalam taluk, which is above the ghâts lie, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge over those tracts, the special allowance which the Tahsildar has hitherto drawn being also transferred to the Deputy Collector.

The union of executive and judicial functions in the same officer must always be attended with some inconvenience, and this new plan may therefore fall short of the expectations formed of it, but its chances of success will be increased if effect be given to the proposal which has been made by the Collector to re-arrange the executive charges of the district in such a way as to fix the Deputy Collector's headquarters at Kollegal and to allow him a fair amount of time to devote to judicial work at that station. In any case, the scheme seems likely to be an improvement on the present arrangement, and the High Court is prepared to give it a trial as the last attempt to avoid the appointment of another Munsif and a general redistribution of territorial jurisdiction in Coimbatore district, which is the only other resource.

6. I am directed, therefore, to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to accord sanction to the proposed scheme, with effect from 1st April next.

ENCLOSURES.

From L. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Acting District Judge, Coimbatore, to the Acting Collector of Coimbatore, dated 20th January 1890, No. 115.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, dated 18th instant, No. 132, from the High Court, intimating that the present system of a Tahsildar-Munsif at Kollegal must have a further trial, and suggesting that a certain number of days in each month be allotted for judicial work.

2. The system obtaining at Gúdálúr, where the Head Assistant Collector is the Munsif would seem to be also suited to Kollegal. Under this that officer sits monthly as Munsif on the 2nd Monday in every month for a week or such time as may be necessary.

3. The Tahsildar should, however, be required to receive and dispose of emergent petitions at any other time when he may happen to be at head-quarters.

4. I shall be glad to hear at an early date that you have obtained the services of a successor to the late Tahsildar likely to discharge the dual functions in a more satisfactory manner than hitherto.

5. As the appointment is now likely to be a permanent one, I would suggest that whoever is put in be at first only appointed on probation.

6. It would also be well that the person selected should, before taking up his appointment, attend daily at the Munsif's Court at this place, so as to become thoroughly acquainted with the office routine, &c., &c.

From G. D. IRVINE, Esq., District Judge of Coimbatore, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 9th September 1890, No. 1088.

I have the honor to direct your attention to this office letter, No. 115, dated 20th January last and of your predecessor's No. 105, dated the 24th idem, and to ask whether it would, in your opinion, be possible for the Tahsildar of Kollegal to arrange to hold a sessions as District Munsif at some fixed period in every month as suggested by the High Court.

2. This plan has been adopted in the case of the District Munsif of Gúdálúr and has been found to work satisfactorily.

3. The present haphazard system results in great delay and inconvenience to suitors.

4. I quite realize the difficulties which lie in the way of a Tahsildar who has to combine the work of a District Munsif with his own revenue duties, and it is, in view, if possible, to minimize these difficulties that I make this suggestion.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the District Judge of Coimbatore, dated Coimbatore, 15th September 1890, No. 1597, Mis.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, No. 1088, I have the honor to state that I propose visiting Kollegal early next month and going into the whole question of the administration of the taluk which is in as unsatisfactory a state as regards revenue and magisterial matters as it seems to be as regards judicial work. I hope to be in a position to send a definite reply to your letter before the end of October.

Referred to the Revenue Department for favor of remarks.

(By Order.)

(Signed)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Acting Under Secretary.

7th March 1891.

Order—dated 12th March 1891, Mis. No. 1701, Revenue.

Referred to the Commissioners of Land Revenue for very early report.

2. It appears from the Collector's letter to the District Judge of 3rd November 1890, that a proposal has been made to the Board of Revenue for a re-arrangement of the executive charges of the district; if so, the proposal should be submitted for the orders of Government at once.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue, with the original papers to be returned.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 13th March 1891, Mis. No. 1677 :—

THE HON'BLE J. GROSE.

Read—endorsement of Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th March 1891, No. 1701.

Resolution—dated 13th March 1891, Mis. No. 1677.

The papers will be returned to Government.

2. The Board's Proceedings on the subject were sent to the press on the 4th and will be submitted to Government so soon as received back.

3. The Board approved of the Collector's suggestion to make Kollegal taluk a separate division and to invest the Deputy Collector in charge of it with civil powers; it left it to the High Court to say whether those powers would be those of a Sub-Judge or of a District Munsif, and as the High Court have now decided in favor of the latter, it approves their decision.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with papers returned.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 4th March 1891, No. 144 :—

THE FULL BOARD.

Read—the following letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 29th October 1890, Ref. on No. 1829-Board :—

Government having in its order, No. 254, dated 21st August 1889, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1889, appointed an additional Deputy Collector for this district, I have the honor to suggest that the charge of the Northern Division Deputy Collector may be restricted to the Kollegal taluk, or at any rate to that portion of the district which is situated on the Mysore plateau, and that he, and not the Tahsildar, may in future be entrusted with the exercise of the powers of a District Munsif assigned to a Revenue officer under the arrangement sanctioned in G.O., dated 13th February 1884, No. 220, Revenue. If the Deputy Collector, Northern Division, be relieved of the charge of the Satyamangalam taluk, or even of that portion of it lying below the ghâts in which alone there is any work worth speaking of, he can easily spare time for the civil work in question, and the other Deputy Collector, who now has charge of the Coimbatore taluk alone, would certainly not be overworked by the addition of the charge of the Satyamangalam taluk.

2. During the wars with Mysore the Kávéripuram pass into the Bhaváni taluk and the Talamalai or Gazalhatti pass into Satyamangalam were constantly used by the armies of Hyder and Tippu, and consequently, when Mysore was restored to its

former Hindu rulers, it was considered necessary, for the adequate protection of the country lying below the ghâts, to retain under British control the heads of these passes and certain tracts of country adjoining them.* In this way it came to pass that, for political reasons, there is attached to Coimbatore a portion of the Mysore plateau, separated from the rest of the district by miles of dense forest, and inhabited by people speaking a different language, and having, for the most part, no special relations of any kind with those of the low country, with the exception of a certain number of Canarese Brahmins and a few of other castes who during the period of Canarese ascendancy migrated to the plains.

3. The administration of this remote and isolated tract by inadequately supervised discontented Tamil officials, suffering from the uncongenial climate, and anxious to get an exchange to the low country as soon as possible, has not been altogether satisfactory. As a matter of course when exchanges were made, the men sent to Kollegal were not those who had done best service elsewhere, and I think it might tend to improve matters if Kollegal, and perhaps the portion of the Satyamangalam taluk which lies above the ghâts, were made a separate division, and it was generally understood that in future appointments would be given only to those who had a knowledge of Canarese.

4. The area of the Kollegal taluk amounts to 1,076 square miles with a population of 77,522, and if to this were added the 250 square miles, or thereabouts, of the Satyamangalam taluk which could conveniently be added to Kollegal, the total area would be 1,326 square miles with a population of about 88,000.

5. The only prosperous and populous portion of the tract in question is in the neighbourhood of the town of Kollegal itself, and its isolated position, and the consequent necessity for an easily accessible Divisional officer and First class Magistrate, will be readily understood when I mention that the route generally preferred from Satyamangalam, the present head-quarters of the division, to Kollegal is 40 miles by road to Erode, thence by rail *via* Jalârpét and Bangalore to Maddur, and thence by transit 38 miles to Kollegal. The road journey direct is only seventy miles, but of these about thirty lie through jungle rising to an elevation of 3,250 feet, and dreaded by travellers on account of malaria and wild beasts. I may also add that forty of the seventy miles lie through Mysore territory. There is another road within Coimbatore limits, but it is seldom used, as it is only practicable for rough jungle carts, and there is great difficulty in obtaining supplies and water.

6. In addition to the advantages attendant on a resident Divisional officer, the taluk administration would unquestionably gain by the Tahsildar being relieved of the civil work now devolving upon him. This arrangement was adopted in 1884 as the Judicial Department was unable to provide the necessary funds for a separate District Munsif, and the Tahsildar's work seemed to be light. In practice it has not worked satisfactorily. When the last Tahsildar-Munsif retired at the beginning of this year, the District Judge and the High Court seem to have considered the propriety of combining the posts of Sub-registrar and District Munsif, but the High Court decided that, on the whole, it was better to give the present system another trial, remarking that if the new incumbent were required to remain in the station for ten fixed days in every month, delays would be avoided and methodical work secured. The adoption of this plan has recently been again urged on me by the District Judge "as the present haphazard system results in great delay and inconvenience."

7. Apparently therefore the present arrangement is not giving satisfaction to the Judicial authorities; and it certainly is not doing so to me. Both on the magisterial and revenue sides the Tahsildar has pleaded his civil work as an excuse for delays,

which are only too frequent, and though the work of the taluk appears light on paper, there are many ways in which the careful attention of the Tahsildar to details is much more called for than in the more advanced taluks in the plains. There is no taluk in the district in which the kariams are so ignorant and careless, owing mainly to the fact that the accounts are kept in a language which the greater part of the Taluk establishment are quite unable to read, and many do not even understand. The darkhast work is also in a most unsatisfactory state, and I believe that concealed cultivation is widely extended. A large portion of the taluk has never been surveyed and in the surveyed portion many even of the assessed fields are of enormous extent, one running up to as much as 8,643 acres. In these circumstances, the Board will readily understand that order cannot possibly be evolved by a Tahsildar who has to give up ten days every month to civil work. Moreover, though the taluk is now comparatively poor, I believe it is possessed of great possibilities. Kollegal itself is a flourishing town of 8,462 inhabitants according to the census of 1881. Besides

	Population.	Houses.	
	1881.	1890.	
Erode	9,864	2,242	Coimbatore there are only two other
Karûr	9,205	2,248	larger towns in the district and it runs
Kollegal	8,462	1,987	them very close, as will be seen from the

figures in the margin. It is the seat of a thriving silk industry to which a factory on European methods is shortly to be added, and many of the villages within twenty-five miles from the town have to my eye a more prosperous appearance than the average village of the same size on the plains. Around Kollegal there are a number of tanks supplied by a river from the Biligiri Rangan hills. Throughout the taluk there are many other somewhat similar hill streams, and though none of them run into an extensive plain like that near the town of Kollegal, there is no doubt that they are capable of being used for irrigation, and in fact were so in former days. That most observant of travellers Dr. Francis Buchanan in his journey through the Kollegal taluk in 1800, remarks again and again on the depopulation and ruin of the country by Mahratta plunderers, and afterwards by the Lambadi camp followers of the British and Mysore armies, and on the abandoned and ruined irrigation works, and Mr. Nicholson in his Manual has expressed the opinion that but for fever the taluk, in the matter of climate, soil, and unoccupied area, would form a magnificent field for European enterprise. The soil is exceptionally fertile, and fever will disappear with the extension of cultivation. Even now there is no more fever in the cleared country within fifteen miles of Kollegal than there is in many other parts of the Presidency which have no specially bad reputation to contend against. The mineral wealth of the taluk is believed to be great, and in two instances prospecting ventures have been so successful that mining licenses have been taken out.

8. I have above suggested that perhaps the portion of the Satyamangalam taluk above the ghâts and inhabited by Canarese-speaking people might be attached to the Kollegal taluk and made part of the new division. In former correspondence * I have

* G.O., dated 13th March 1889, No. 190, said it was unnecessary to have a separate Revenue. magistrate for that tract, and I certainly continue to think so, when the question

lies between having one at Tâlavâdi, or at Gopichettipoliem, but if this tract is to be administered from Kollegal there must be a Sub-magistrate at Tâlavâdi, for although that village is itself as near to Kollegal as it is to Satyamangalam, and connected with it by a road through more open and civilized country, the remaining villages lie between it and Satyamangalam, and are in direct communication with Satyamangalam by the old Talamale pass. Even if the Tâlavâdi sub-division were attached to Kollegal the Canarese villages of Yekkatur, Gutialatur and a few others to the east of the Hassanur road, and lying within the basin of the source of the Pâlâr river, which lower down forms the boundary between the Kollegal and Bhavâni taluks, would still have to remain attached to Satyamangalam, as they have small passes leading direct to that place and are separated from the Hassanur valley and Tâlavâdi by a high ridge of hills. This will be understood if the manual map be consulted. While therefore I consider that it would to some extent be an advantage that Tâlavâdi and the country around it which is already within the jurisdiction of the

Kollegál Munsif's Court should form part of the new Canarese division of the district, I am not prepared to recommend it unless a Sub-Magistrate be again appointed for Talavádi, and the work is really so little, and the population so sparse, that I cannot say such an appointment is absolutely necessary. In my letter, dated 16th October 1890, No. 2774-Genl., in reply to G.O., dated 25th September 1890, No. 771, Revenue, I have stated that if a new Magistrate be appointed for the Kollegál taluk he should be stationed at Talavádi. The new Canarese division, however, must necessarily exclude some of the hill villages of the Satyamangalam taluk, as above explained, and the Bargar villages of Bhaváni. They cannot be conveniently administered from Kollegál, and their importance is not sufficient to call for special arrangements.

9. If the Tahsildar be relieved of civil work, the revenue of the taluk is such as not ordinarily to call for a salary of more than Rs. 150 being assigned to him, but as the conditions of the taluk are peculiar, and as it is desirable that any officer appointed to the post should not be at once looking out for promotion elsewhere, the pay might be fixed at Rs. 200 as a special case. To meet this Rs. 50 can be taken from the saving of Rs. 100 which will be effected by a portion of the pay of the Deputy Collector being debited to Civil Justice. The remaining Rs. 50 I would give as a local allowance to the Deputy Collector as the work will be of a special character and a large portion of the tract through which he will have to tour is undoubtedly exceptionally unhealthy, though no objection of the kind attaches to Kollegál itself. I think that a local allowance of Rs. 10 might also be given to the two (or if Talavádi is added, three) Revenue Inspectors in charge of malarious tracts. I understand that liberal local allowances are given in Wynaad which is not, I fancy, more unhealthy than parts of the Kollegál taluk.

10. The proposals above made will involve no special expense on account of buildings. The necessity for a Deputy Collector's office at Satyamangalam has for more than twenty years been admitted, but deferred as a European Deputy Collector's station there had secured a house on the top of a hill in the neighbourhood. This is now in ruins, and whether the Northern Division head-quarters be at Satyamangalam or at Kollegál, the erection of an office is a matter of urgency.

Read—the following letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 3rd November 1890, Ref. on No. 1949-Sub. :—

In continuation of my letter, Ref. on No. 1829-Board, dated 29th October 1890, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter (with enclosure) I have written to the District Judge on the subject of the despatch of civil work within the jurisdiction of the Kollegál District Munsif's Court.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the District Judge, Coimbatore, dated Coimbatore, 3rd November 1890, Ref. on No. 1949-Sub.

In continuation of my letter of the 15th September last, No. 1597-Mis., I have the honor to state that I have proposed to the Board of Revenue that the Northern Division Deputy Collector's charge should be restricted to the Kollegál taluk or to that taluk and the portion of the Satyamangalam taluk situated on the Mysore plateau and inhabited by Canareso-speaking people.

2. If this arrangement be adopted, the Divisional-officer will have time to undertake the civil work now done by the Tahsildar, and it will then, in my opinion, be feasible to arrange that Court shall be held for a fixed number of days in each month as desired by the High Court.

3. I also forward for your consideration a letter (in original, to be returned) from the Northern Division Deputy Collector in which he proposes that the powers assigned to the Divisional-officer should be those of a Sub-Judge, and not merely those of a District Munsif now exercised by the Tahsildar. There can, I think, be no question that it would be more convenient for the people of that isolated tract if a Sub-Judge were located there. The only question seems to be whether the Government can always be in a position to provide for the post a Deputy Collector possessed of the requisite qualifications.

4. The only objection I have to take to Mr. Gopalan Nair's estimate of the time which a Divisional-officer would be able to devote to civil work is to the allowance of seventy-two days for attending a District Board meeting at Coimbatore once a month. This would, in my opinion, be a most unnecessary waste of time.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M.R.Py. T. GOPALAN NAIR, Deputy Collector, Northern Division, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated Coimbatore, 31st October 1890, Ref. on No. 104-O.R.

In continuation of my letter, No. 1177-Genl., dated 1st October 1890, and as promised therein, I have the honor to report that the present arrangement by which the Tahsildar exercises Revenue, Magisterial and Civil functions is productive of great inconvenience to the public. I have nothing to say against the present incumbent, but the objection is simply to the combination of the functions. A civil officer is expected to remain at head-quarters for such a length of time each month as would enable him to dispose of the cases allotted for that month; but, on the other hand, a Tahsildar-Magistrate very often has no control over his time. Instances have occurred in Kollegál in which the Tahsildar had been called away from head-quarters rather suddenly much to the prejudice of his civil work. I may also refer to another circumstance which looks inconvenient. In pauper suits, the Tahsildar is the officer who inquires about the alleged pauperism of a plaintiff to give the necessary information to the Collector, and in Kollegál the very same officer, in the exercise of his civil functions has to be the judge on the same matter.

2. The above two reasons will, I hope, satisfy you that the combination of civil and revenue functions in a Tahsildar is inexpedient. Further, considerable delay now occurs in the disposal both of the civil and of the Magisterial cases. I should think this difficulty may be got over by investing the Revenue Divisional-officer, viz., the Deputy Collector, Northern Division, with civil powers. The Divisional-officer is to a great extent master of his own time. Though he has to show a definite quantum of touring, yet he can so arrange his touring as to leave him free at his head-quarters the remaining part of his time consecutively. If Kollegál is made the head-quarters of the Northern Division, and I think it ought to be owing to its being the most important town in the whole division as it at present stands, the Deputy Collector may better be invested with civil functions than the Tahsildar.

3. If, as you propose, Satyamangalam taluk is taken away from the Northern Division, the Deputy Collector, Northern Division, will have more leisure at his command which he may fairly be called on to utilize in the disposal of civil cases. In doing so, I would invite your attention to the advisability of investing the Deputy Collector with Sub-Judge's powers rather than of District Munsif's. This arrangement could not be productive of any greater expenditure to the State, for I do not think that thereby a larger establishment is needed than is necessary for the District Munsif's Court, and any allowance that may be sanctioned for the officer, being in the nature of a local allowance rather than as a remuneration for the extra work imposed upon him, may conveniently remain the same. All that I suggest is that the Rs. 100 now paid the Tahsildar for his civil work may be converted into a hill or local allowance for the Deputy Collector.

4. My reasons for preferring Sub-Judge's powers to a District Munsif's to be given to the Deputy Collector are these—

(1) There is an exact parallel in Cochin in Malabar where the Deputy Collector-Magistrate is also the Sub-Judge of the place.

(2) The Sub-Judge's powers would make the civil work of the officer in Kollegál lighter by half than the powers of a District Munsif. I have obtained the necessary figures from the Tahsildar of Kollegál which justify this inference of mine.

5. The small cause suits (the value not exceeding Rs. 50) filed in the Kollegál Court in 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, were 119, 91, 90 and 78, respectively, showing an average of 94.5 per year. The suits relating to immoveable property including suits for money exceeding Rs. 500 (the small cause jurisdiction of a Sub-Judge) for the same years were 101, 71, 132 and 127, respectively, showing an average of 107.75 or, say, 108 per year. The suits of the nature of small causes, the value exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 500, which would be small cause suits in a Sub-Judge's Court, but original suits in a District Munsif's for the same years were 127, 151, 69 and 75, respectively, showing an average of 105.5 per year. Taking the averages alone, the Deputy Collector, if invested with a Munsif's powers, would have to try 95 small cause suits and 213 original suits a year; but, on the other hand, if he is invested with Sub-Judge's powers, he would have to try 200 small cause suits and 108 original suits a year. My experience in civil matters tells me that on an average twenty-five small cause suits may fairly be disposed of a day, while only two original suits can at best be disposed of in the same length of time. Taking this calculation, the difference represents the work of forty-nine days, the District Munsif having to spend 111 days a year, while the Sub-Judge having to spend only sixty-two.

6. You know a Deputy Collector on General Duties has to spend five months at least in touring within his division, and he, located in Kollegal, the farthest corner of the district, has to spend at least six days in once going to Coimbatore for the District Board meeting. This journey to Coimbatore is not taken into account for tour returns. Though he is not liable to be removed for non-attendance for three consecutive months' meetings, yet he would, I believe, be taken to task for non-attendance by Government in the review of the Local Fund Administration Report. I should think, therefore, that he should be allowed sufficient leisure to attend every meeting if he is inclined so to do. This takes up seventy-two days, or roughly two months and-a-half. The remaining period is only four months and-a-half, i.e., 135 days. Deducting from this the Sundays and other recognized holidays, which roughly I put down at 30 or 35 days, leaves the officer but 100 days at his head-quarters in the year. You will, therefore, see that the Deputy Collector, if invested with the powers of a District Munsif, would scarcely be able to dispose of the whole of the civil cases. On the other hand, if he is invested with a Sub-Judge's powers, he has but sixty-two days in the disposal of cases, and the remaining thirty-eight or forty days may well be utilized in the disposal of Miscellaneous, Civil, Revenue and Magisterial work which could not fairly or legally be done outside the precincts of the Court or office. I make no allowance for the ordinary work of a Divisional-officer, for such work may well be done while the officer is on tour.

7. The above observations will, I hope, convince you that it is highly expedient, if not absolutely necessary for the discharge of the work in Kollegal taluk, that the Deputy Collector should be invested with Sub-Judge's powers instead of the Tahsildar or any other officer being invested with District Munsif's powers.

Read—the following letter from G. D. IRVINE, Esq., District Judge, Coimbatore, to the Officiating Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, dated Coimbatore, 15th November 1890, No. 1411:—

Referring to your letter, No. 132, dated 18th January 1890, I have the honor to enclose copies of correspondence which has passed between this office and the Collector of the district on the subject.

2. You will observe that it has been found impossible for the Tahsildar-Munsif to arrange to remain for any fixed period at head-quarters for the disposal of civil work.

3. The Collector now suggests that the Deputy Collector should be invested with that power, and has proposed to the Revenue Board a re-arrangement of the Revenue Division, by which that officer would be located at Kollegal, and would be able to devote a reasonable amount of time to the civil work.

4. If this plan can be carried out, it seems to me that it would effectually meet the difficulty.

5. As to the further proposal that the Deputy Collector should be invested with the powers of a Sub-Judge rather than of a District Munsif, I have no doubt that its adoption would facilitate the disposal of the work of the Court.

To the Collector of Coimbatore, with the Northern Division

Deputy Magistrate's letter No. 104 G.R. of

31st ultimo, enclosed in his letter of the 3rd instant, No. 1949-Sub.

Endorsement by J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, dated 21st November 1890, Reference on No. 2022-Mis.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras, in continuation of this Office Reference on No. 1949-Sub., dated 3rd current.

Resolution—dated 4th March 1891, No. 144.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. In 1884, the District Munsif's Court at Kollegal was abolished, and the Tahsildar of the taluk was invested with the powers of a District Munsif—G.O.

No. 220, Revenue, dated 13th February 1884. This arrangement has been in force

Fasli.	Total holdings.	Assessment.
		RS.
1290	72,535	86,790
1291	72,510	82,537
1292	71,895	82,084
1293	69,184	79,959
1294	68,604	79,733
1295	67,974	79,592
1296	67,903	79,473
1297	67,834	79,362
1298	67,714	79,247
1299	68,752	80,189

for about seven years, but the Collector and District Judge agree in thinking that both revenue and judicial work has suffered to a large extent. The statement marginally noted shows the total holdings and the revenue demand of the Kollegal taluk for the past ten faslis. The figures indicate a downward tendency, notwithstanding the fact that the new settlement introduced in 1881-82 resulted in a reduction of assessment, and it is difficult to attribute this result to anything but an inefficient revenue administration.

The taluk appears to be capable of considerable development as regards cultivation, forests and mineral resources; but the Tahsildar cannot devote his whole time to revenue work, and he can always give excuses for delay and neglect, which can seldom be questioned. Owing to the isolated position of the taluk, supervision by superior officers must be feeble, as the Deputy Collector at Satyamangalam has to make a journey of over 70 miles by road and 244 by rail before he can get to Kollegal.

3. The Collector proposes to remedy the evil (1) by constituting the Kollegal taluk into a separate division under the Northern Division Deputy Collector, Satyamangalam taluk being added to the charge of the Deputy Collector at Coimbatore; and (2) by transferring the civil work of the Tahsildar to the Deputy Collector. The Board supports the Collector's proposals. The circumstances of Kollegal are very exceptional. It is situated on the Mysore plateau and belongs to Coimbatore only in name. It is very unhealthy in parts and is regarded as a penal settlement by the officials of Coimbatore, so that the worst men are sent to the taluk and they take the first opportunity to leave it. The Collector's proposal to form it into a separate division and officer it with Canarese-speaking officials who will be acclimatized seems judicious. The only possible objection to this course is the small population and revenue of the taluk; but the Deputy Collector will have to do civil work also, and if the mining leases referred to by the Collector are taken up, an officer stronger than a Tahsildar is needed. The proposal does not involve additional cost. The Collector proposes to reduce the Tahsildar's pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 200 and give the difference to the Deputy Collector as local allowance. There is no building for the Deputy Collector's office at Satyamangalam, and as an office will have to be built for him somewhere, it is immaterial whether it is built at Satyamangalam or Kollegal:—

		Area in square miles.	Population.	Average Land Revenue.
Northern Division Deputy Collector.	Kollegal taluk	1,076	77,522	RS. 83,444
Deputy Collector at Coimbatore	Satyamangalam	1,185	1,51,313	3,26,487
	Coimbatore	804	2,67,904	3,32,973
	Total ..	1,989	4,19,117	6,59,460

4. The Collector suggests also that in case an additional Sub-Magistrate is stationed at Talavadi, portion of the Satyamangalam taluk above the ghats may be added to the Kollegal division. This recommendation does not commend itself to the Board, as it would necessitate putting part of Satyamangalam taluk under one Deputy Collector and the rest under another, and as the addition of the whole of Satyamangalam taluk to the Deputy Collector at Coimbatore will not render his charge too heavy.

5. If the proposal in paragraph 3 is not approved, the Board thinks that the only other alternative is to appoint a stationary magistrate who may be invested with the

powers of a District Munsif also, his pay being fixed at Rs. 150, of which Rs. 70 would be debited to the Judicial Department.

6. The Board takes this opportunity to request a reconsideration of paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 190, Revenue, dated 13th March 1889. The Government admitted that Gopichettipoliam was the best place for the head-quarters of the Satyamangalam taluk, but as there was no prospect of funds being made available, the idea of transferring the Tahsildar to that place was abandoned. The Board believes that there will be no difficulty now on that score, and thinks that this very desirable improvement need not be postponed.

7. Incidentally, the Collector recommends a local allowance of Rs. 10 to each of the two Revenue Inspectors in charge of malarious tracts in the Kollegal taluk. The Board recommends the Collector's proposal for the favorable consideration of Government.

8. The question whether the officer invested with judicial functions in the division should possess the powers of a District Munsif or those of a Sub-Judge may be left to the High Court to decide: the District Judge has addressed them.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Coimbatore.

ORDER—dated 10th April 1891, No. 286, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Collector and the Board in considering that the best plan will be to post the Northern Division Deputy Collector at Kollegal, adding the Satyamangalam taluk to the charge of the Coimbatore Deputy Collector, and to transfer the civil judicial work from the Tahsildar of Kollegal to the Deputy Collector.

This plan will cause the least disturbance of existing arrangements, whilst it will tend to improve the administration of the Kollegal taluk both in revenue and judicial matters. It does not appear that anything would be gained by attaching that portion of the Satyamangalam taluk which lies above the ghats to the Kollegal taluk, whilst it would be necessary in that case to station a Deputy Tahsildar at Talavadi again. The taluk boundaries will remain as they are at present.

2. The High Court having in its Registrar's letter of the 24th February 1891, No. 926, accepted the scheme as an experimental measure and agreed to the exercise by the Deputy Collector of the powers of a Sub-Judge, the necessary orders in this respect will be passed in the Judicial Department. It is observed that the Deputy Collector now in charge of the Northern Division, viz., T. Gopalan Nair, is a graduate in law.

3. As regards the pay to be drawn by the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar, respectively, the Government considers that the special allowance assigned for the performance of judicial duties should be transferred from the latter to the former, and that the pay of the Tahsildar should be fixed at Rs. 200 for the reasons given by the Collector in paragraph 9 of his letter. The Collector states that the special allowance debitable to Law and Justice is Rs. 100, whilst the Registrar of the High Court gives the amount at Rs. 120. From page 30 of the report of the Committee on the reorganization of the Mofussil Courts, printed in G.O., dated 4th December 1883, No. 3197, it appears that the pay of the Tahsildar of Kollegal was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 in consideration of the judicial work devolving upon him, and it was recommended that half his salary, as well as an increase of Rs. 25 to the pay of the Head Gumastah, should be debited to the Judicial Department. The proposal was sanctioned in paragraph 5 of the order quoted above, and Rs. 100 is

therefore the special allowance for performance of judicial work, which will in future be drawn by the Deputy Collector. The necessary proposition statement should be submitted. The Accountant-General is requested to report how the debits to Law and Justice have been made; apparently the recommendation of the Committee was not carried out.

4. As recommended in paragraph 9 of the Collector's letter, the pay of the two Revenue Inspectors in charge of malarious tracts in Kollegal and of the Talavadi Revenue Inspector will be raised by Rs. 10.

5. With reference to the statement in paragraph 6 of the Deputy Collector's letter, dated 31st October 1890, to the effect that the journeys to and from Coimbatore to attend the meetings of the Local Fund Board will occupy 72 days, the Government observes that it is quite unnecessary for the Deputy Collector of the Kollegal division to attend all the meetings, and that he can represent the wants of his taluk by letter. His attendance at the meetings of the Board should be exceptional.

6. The transfer of the head-quarters of the Satyamangalam taluk to Gopichettipalaiyam may be carried out as soon as the requisite accommodation can be provided.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Judicial Department.
" the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" the Collector of Coimbatore.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

60 Copies.

2896
Govt. of {1891} Madras
REVENUE.

27.6.38

22.2.16

15-12-17

3/8/23

28/8/22

25-9-22

18.7.42

Issued.

Recd.

Encl

G.O., 10th April 1891, No. 286.

APRIL

19
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

no rain - This
we are very
want to be
work is hard and
disturbed. But it
looks like rain now
then even
the rain
will be very
much
13

Comptroller
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
11 MAY 1891
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

My dear Galt

Yours of the 4th

When Smith was
posted to Comptroller, I
have urged his claims as the
senior of the present charge
of Comptroller, and after getting
orders as to a collector's powers
of posting deputy collector, I

admitted his claim^d and
exchanged them - Gopalau
has in sum doing the Jama
bandi of Combator Intub. as
Inquis Ende immediately -
and Smith is doing the better
Division Intub.

Gopalau has in, I think,
anxious to return to Hollogat
under the new arrangement -
At any rate he ~~is~~ expects
that on account of his being

B.A., B.L. he will have to
be so - and I shall give
order accordingly as directed.

I suppose I shall be able
to know when the f-o.
arrives, whether I should do
so at once - or let them
complete the Jama bandis
they have begun - I wish
Gopalau had been - or
thought he knew - less low -
his tendency to be too legally

This ^{plan} ~~is~~ ^{will} cause
the least disturbance
of existing arrangements
which it will tend
to improve the adminis-
tration of the Chief
Clerk both in Revenue
& Judicial matters. It
does not appear that any
thing would be gained by
conceding that portion
of the Salary and charges
to the Chief Clerk who
the Grants to the Chief
Clerk which it would
be necessary in that case

to Station a Deputy
Registrar at Zolund.
Again: The Chief
Clerks will remain
as they are at present.

2. The High Court having

Let. On the 1st Feb. 91
Magistrate's scheme was
introduced, it may be con-
sidered whether the law
Magistrate might not be
more useful at Zolund
than at headquarters
with a Dy Comm and Zolund
at head quarters or Magis-
trate to one hand by a
necessary to appoint a
third Magistrate to Magis-

in its Registrar's
letter of the 24 Feb 91
No 926. ~~It~~ ^{It} accepted
the scheme as an ex-
pensive measure
and agreed to the pro-
vision by the Dy Comm
of the Dues of a sub-
judge the necessary or-
ders in this respect will
be passed in the Judicial
Dept. It is desired
that the present Dy Com-
missioner of the law
then Division viz J.
for law be a
(B.L.) graduate in law
3. As regards the pay
to be drawn by the
Dy Comm & Zolund
respectively the former
considers that the special
allowance assigned for

The difference of
judicial duties must
be transported from the
letter to the journal
& that the pay of the
Tahildar should be
fixed at Rs 200 per
month as given by the
Commissioner in para 9 of
his letter. The Commission
states that the special
allowance directed by
Law & Justice is Rs 600
under the Regulation of
the High Court for
the amount of Rs 120
from para 30 of the report
of the Commission on the
reorganization of the
Judicial Courts dated
20.8.03. Dated 4 Oct 03
No 3197 it appears that
the pay of the Tahildar

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read

A proposal was raised
from Rs 150 to Rs 250
in consideration of the
judicial work done
upon him and was re-
commended that half
his salary, as well as an
allowance of Rs 25 to the
pay of the Head functionary
should be added to the
judicial pay. The
proposal was sanctioned
in para 5 of the order
quoted above & Rs 100
is therefore the special
allowance for performance
of judicial work which
will in future be drawn by
the D. Commission. The

necessary proposition
 statement should be
 submitted. The Com
 General is expected to
 report how the efforts
 to ^{have} ~~have~~ + Justice have
 been made. Apparently
 the recommendation of
 the Commission was not
 carried out.

to be recommended in
 para 9 of the Commission
 letter the day of the two
 in charge of relations treaty
 two inspectors in (Muzel
 and of the Island. The
 inspectors are to be raised by the Com. Recommendation by

5. With reference to the
 statement in para 6 of
 the Dr. Christmas letter
 of 31 Dec 90 to the effect
 that the journey to
 from Comibata to attend
 the meetings of the local

Let
 There are 3 this
 inspectors in Muzel
 under the new dis
 tribution vide go dated
 11 June/90 426. It
 is whether they are
 (conducting time to be
 two. but perhaps the
 change of the third
 is not unhealthy

There are
 three
 here in
 or for

Let
 Both members have
 not noticed this point
 but I have assumed
 that they were agreed.

What with the name of the
 Dr. T. L. and of Gopichetty
 - Holliam? Like him in Dr.
 as statement of Charles H. H.
 under the new scheme?

Deposited to 07/4/91
 the Council
 I think it is to be to the Comibata
 located the new stationing man who
 arranged for the Gopichetty Pullin?

18/11

W.S.

2. The Com or the Chief
 for communication

7/2
 Fund Board will now
 pay 72 days the former
 means that it is quite
 the Dr. of the Muzel Division
 unnecessary for him to
 attend the meetings + that
 he can experience the
 wants of his subjects by
 letter. His attendance
 at the meetings of the Board
 should be ~~the~~ description of

6. The transfer of the
 headquarters of the
 City and a new scheme to be
 to Gopichetty, near here
 carried out as soon
 as the by-laws are
 adopted. Can be more

Ch
 5/11/91 4/4
 The Judicial Dy.
 Com. of Land & Survey
 Ch. V. M. M. M.
 Acct. General
 18/11/91
 60/6

Draft C.O. re
Redistribution of
Divisional charges
in Comptroller.

[Handwritten mark]

The Hon. Mr. Justice
The Hon. Mr. J. J. Foster

C.O. 10 April 1891, no. 286

[Handwritten mark]

The Hon. Mr. Justice
for Comptroller

Current No.

C.O. 10 April 91 no
286
Do per Mr. Justice

From

Dated

18

FOR ORDERS.

In connection with the
scheme approved in the
above C.O. it was mentioned
in Council that Mr. Justice
Foster had been asked to examine
Divisional charges that the
Hon. Mr. Justice Foster, J.
had been the case. Foster
had been asked to the
Chief Division. I wrote
a D.O. to Mr. Justice Foster
asking as soon as the
work was done + I received
his reply. He did not
appear to think Foster
had very well fitted for
the position. He said
it was a question as to how he
should be tried. The
one of the candidates
mentioned in the

FOR ORDERS.

para 2. The scheme
can not be brought into
effect until persons
have been appointed or
freed here in the judicial
system. I presume it

is not necessary to await the Hon^{ble} Mr. Justice
any further communi-
cation from the Department which has already intimated its willingness to
give the scheme a trial
I have asked that we may
be introduced from the
Hon^{ble} Mr. Justice

Other arrangements for
the conduct of the Jama
land. can be intro-
duced in the new arrange-
ment may be dependent
until the document
is completed. Orders
are requested on this
point.

Ch
11/5

DU sent
Accordingly
Ch
19/5

Re-arrangement of
Divisions in Com-
mission.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. Justice
Ch.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. Justice
Ch.

I think we had better wait
to introduce it till the settlement
of my telegraphic system of
work is on paper & is
finished - The letter
has been sent to the
Hon^{ble} Mr. Justice in the
draft which he is trans-
ferring.

Yours truly
Ch

Enclosed
I enclose the
draft of the
new division
which is
being changed
by the
Hon^{ble} Mr. Justice.

NOTE FOR THE Secretary

In submitting ^{printed} ~~for~~ copies for
signature reference is submitted
to two slight changes that have
been made in the draft.

- (1) Addition of "me" before "Board"
in the middle line of the draft.
- (2) Substitution of the words
"Graduate in Law" for
"B. L." in para

R8
6/5



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue).

Dated, 13th March 1891.

No. 1677

Hon. J. Gnan

READ Endorsement of Government Revenue Department.

Dated 12th March 1891 No. 1701.

Resolution.

The papers will be returned to Government.

2 - The Board's Proceedings on this subject were sent to the press on the 4th and will be submitted to Government so soon as received back.

3 - The Board approved of the Collector's suggestion to make Collegab Taluq a separate division and to invest the Deputy Collector in charge of it with civil powers; it left it to the High Court to say whether these powers would

would be those of a Sub-judge or of a District
Magistrate, and as the High Court have now
decided in favor of the latter, it approves
their decision.

(True Extract)

Ag Secretary

To
The Secretary to Govt. R. D.
all papers returned.

CB

Revenue 1891. Dept
Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS.

To

No. 2096.
The Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Department.



Recd 14 Mar.

Proceedings, dated *13 March* 1891,
No. *1677*, *Mis.* Enclosures. *6.*
Routine.

Subject.

*Submitting papers regard-
ing the investiture of civil
powers to Deputy Munsif
Kollegal in Coimbatore
District.*

Head also also
BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE), 4TH MARCH 1891, No. 144.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

THE FULL BOARD.

READ—the following letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 29th October 1890, Ref. on No. 1829-Board :—

Government having in its order, No. 254, dated 21st August 1889, in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th August 1889, appointed an additional Deputy Collector for this district, I have the honor to suggest that the charge of the Northern Division Deputy Collector may be restricted to the Kollegal taluk, or at any rate to that portion of the district which is situated on the Mysore plateau, and that he, and not the Tahsildar, may in future be entrusted with the exercise of the powers of a District Munsif assigned to a Revenue officer under the arrangement sanctioned in G.O., dated 13th February 1884, No. 220, Revenue. If the Deputy Collector, Northern Division, be relieved of the charge of the Satyamangalam taluk, or even of that portion of it lying below the ghâts in which alone there is any work worth speaking of, he can easily spare time for the civil work in question, and the other Deputy Collector, who now has charge of the Coimbatore taluk alone, would certainly not be overworked by the addition of the charge of the Satyamangalam taluk.

2. During the wars with Mysore the Kâvérîpuram pass into the Bhavâni taluk and the Talamalai or Gazalhatti pass into Satyamangalam were constantly used by the armies of Hyder and Tippu, and consequently, when Mysore was restored to its former Hindu rulers, it was considered necessary, for the adequate protection of the country lying below the ghâts, to retain under British control the heads of these passes and certain tracts of country adjoining them.* In this way it came to pass that, for political reasons, there is attached to Coimbatore a portion of the Mysore plateau, separated from the rest of the district by miles of dense forest, and inhabited by people speaking a different language, and having, for the most part, no special relations of any kind with those

* N.B.—In Schedule A of the Partition Treaty of Mysore (Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. V, page 62) in addition to Canara and Coimbatore certain districts are made over above the ghâts to the British. Of these there are now attached to Coimbatore—
"Suttikal, Alambadi and Kodahully" (the present Kollegal taluk) from taluks belonging to Seringapatam, and "Talmully and Talvoddy" (2 taluks of Hardanahalli).

of the low country, with the exception of a certain number of Canarese Brahmîns and a few of other castes who during the period of Canarese ascendancy migrated to the plains.

3. The administration of this remote and isolated tract by inadequately supervised discontented Tamil officials, suffering from the uncongenial climate, and anxious to get an exchange to the low country as soon as possible, has not been altogether satisfactory. As a matter of course when exchanges were made, the men sent to Kollegal were not those who had done best service elsewhere, and I think it might tend to improve matters if Kollegal, and perhaps the portion of the Satyamangalam taluk which lies above the ghâts, were made a separate division, and it was generally understood that in future appointments would be given only to those who had a knowledge of Canarese.

4. The area of the Kollegal taluk amounts to 1,076 square miles with a population of 77,522, and if to this were added the 250 square miles, or thereabouts, of the Satyamangalam taluk which could conveniently be added to Kollegal, the total area would be 1,326 square miles with a population of about 88,000.

5. The only prosperous and populous portion of the tract in question is in the neighbourhood of the town of Kollegal itself, and its isolated position, and the consequent necessity for an easily accessible Divisional officer and First class Magistrate, will be readily understood when I mention that the route generally preferred from Satyamangalam, the present head-quarters of the division, to Kollegal is 40 miles by road to Erode, thence by rail *via* Jalarpet and Bangalore to Maddur, and thence by transit 38 miles to Kollegal. The road journey direct is only seventy miles, but of these about thirty lie through jungle rising to an elevation of 3,250 feet, and dreaded by travellers on account of malaria and wild beasts. I may also add that forty of the seventy miles lie through Mysore territory. There is another road within Coimbatore limits, but it is seldom used, as it is only practicable for rough jungle carts, and there is great difficulty in obtaining supplies and water.

6. In addition to the advantages attendant on a resident Divisional officer, the taluk administration would unquestionably gain by the Tahsildar being relieved of the civil work now devolving upon him. This arrangement was adopted in 1884 as the Judicial Department was unable to provide the necessary funds for a separate District Munsif, and the Tahsildar's work seemed to be light. In practice it has not worked satisfactorily. When the last Tahsildar-Munsif retired at the beginning of this year, the District Judge and the High Court seem to have considered the propriety of combining the posts of Sub-registrar and District Munsif, but the High Court decided that, on the whole, it was better to give the present system another trial, remarking that if the new incumbent were required to remain in the station for ten fixed days in every month, delays would be avoided and methodical work secured. The adoption of this plan has recently been again urged on me by the District Judge "as the present haphazard system results in great delay and inconvenience."

7. Apparently therefore the present arrangement is not giving satisfaction to the Judicial authorities; and it certainly is not doing so to me. Both on the magisterial and revenue sides the Tahsildar has pleaded his civil work as an excuse for delays, which are only too frequent, and though the work of the taluk appears light on paper, there are many ways in which the careful attention of the Tahsildar to details is much more called for than in the more advanced taluks in the plains. There is no taluk in the district in which the karnams are so ignorant and careless, owing mainly to the fact that the accounts are kept in a language which the greater part of the Taluk establishment are quite unable to read, and many do not even understand. The darkhast work is also in a most unsatisfactory state, and I believe that concealed cultivation is widely extended: A large portion of the taluk has never been surveyed and in the surveyed portion many even of the assessed fields are of enormous extent, one running up to as much as 8,643 acres. In these circumstances, the Board will readily understand that order cannot possibly be evolved by a Tahsildar who has to give up ten days every month to civil work. Moreover, though the taluk is now comparatively poor, I believe it is possessed of great possibilities. Kollegal itself is a flourishing town of 8,462 inhabitants according to the census of 1881. Besides

	Population.	Houses.
	1881.	1890.
Erode	9,864	2,242
Karur	9,205	2,248
Kollegal	8,462	1,937

Coimbatore there are only two other larger towns in the district and it runs them very close, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. It is the seat of a thriving silk industry to which a factory on European methods is shortly to be added, and many of the villages within twenty-five miles from the town have to my eye a more prosperous appearance than the average village of the same size on the plains. Around Kollegal there are a number of tanks supplied by a river from the Biligiri Rangan hills. Throughout the taluk there are many other somewhat similar hill streams, and though none of them run into an

extensive plain like that near the town of Kollegal, there is no doubt that they are capable of being used for irrigation, and in fact were so in former days. That most observant of travellers Dr. Francis Buchanan in his journey through the Kollegal taluk in 1800, remarks again and again on the depopulation and ruin of the country by Mahratta plunderers, and afterwards by the Lambadi camp followers of the British and Mysore armies, and on the abandoned and ruined irrigation works, and Mr. Nicholson in his Manual has expressed the opinion that but for fever the taluk, in the matter of climate, soil, and unoccupied area, would form a magnificent field for European enterprise. The soil is exceptionally fertile, and fever will disappear with the extension of cultivation. Even now there is no more fever in the cleared country within fifteen miles of Kollegal than there is in many other parts of the Presidency which have no specially bad reputation to contend against. The mineral wealth of the taluk is believed to be great, and in two instances prospecting ventures have been so successful that mining licenses have been taken out.

8. I have above suggested that perhaps the portion of the Satyamangalam taluk above the ghats and inhabited by Canarese-speaking people might be attached to the Kollegal taluk and made part of the new division. In former correspondence * I have said it was unnecessary to have a separate magistrate for that tract, and I certainly continue to think so, when the question

lies between having one at Talavadi, or at Gopichettipolliem, but if this tract is to be administered from Kollegal there must be a Sub-magistrate at Talavadi, for although that village is itself as near to Kollegal as it is to Satyamangalam, and connected with it by a road through more open and civilized country, the remaining villages lie between it and Satyamangalam, and are in direct communication with Satyamangalam by the old Talamale pass. Even if the Talavadi sub-division were attached to Kollegal the Canarese villages of Yekkatur, Gutialatur and a few others to the east of the Hassanur road, and lying within the basin of the source of the Palur river, which lower down forms the boundary between the Kollegal and Bhavani taluks, would still have to remain attached to Satyamangalam, as they have small passes leading direct to that place and are separated from the Hassanur valley and Talavadi by a high ridge of hills. This will be understood if the manual map be consulted. While therefore I consider that it would to some extent be an advantage that Talavadi and the country around it which is already within the jurisdiction of the Kollegal Munsif's Court should form part of the new Canarese division of the district, I am not prepared to recommend it unless a Sub-Magistrate be again appointed for Talavadi, and the work is really so little, and the population so sparse, that I cannot say such an appointment is absolutely necessary. In my letter, dated 16th October 1890, No. 2774-Genl., in reply to G.O., dated 25th September 1890, No. 771, Revenue, I have stated that if a new Magistrate be appointed for the Kollegal taluk he should be stationed at Talavadi. The new Canarese division, however, must necessarily exclude some of the hill villages of the Satyamangalam taluk, as above explained, and the Bargur villages of Bhavani. They cannot be conveniently administered from Kollegal, and their importance is not sufficient to call for special arrangements.

9. If the Tahsildar be relieved of civil work, the revenue of the taluk is such as not ordinarily to call for a salary of more than Rs. 150 being assigned to him, but as the conditions of the taluk are peculiar, and as it is desirable that any officer appointed to the post should not be at once looking out for promotion elsewhere, the pay might be fixed at Rs. 200 as a special case. To meet this Rs. 50 can be taken from the saving of Rs. 100 which will be effected by a portion of the pay of the Deputy Collector being debited to Civil Justice. The remaining Rs. 50 I would give as a local allowance to the Deputy Collector as the work will be of a special character and a large portion of the tract through which he will have to tour is undoubtedly exceptionally unhealthy, though no objection of the kind attaches to Kollegal itself. I think that a local allowance of Rs. 10 might also be given to the two (or if Talavadi is added, three) Revenue Inspectors in charge of malarious tracts. I understand that several local allowances are given in Wynad which is not, I fancy, more unhealthy parts of the Kollegal taluk.

10. The proposals above made will involve no special expense on account of buildings. The necessity for a Deputy Collector's office at Satyamangalam has for more than twenty years been admitted, but deferred as a European Deputy Collector's station there had secured a house on the top of a hill in the neighbourhood. This is now in ruins, and whether the Northern Division head-quarters be at Satyamangalam or at Kollegal, the erection of an office is a matter of urgency.

READ—the following letter from J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 3rd November 1890, Ref. on No. 1949-Sub. :—

In continuation of my letter, Ref. on No. 1829-Board, dated 29th October 1890, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter (with enclosure) I have written to the District Judge on the subject of the despatch of civil work within the jurisdiction of the Kollegal District Munsif's Court.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the District Judge, Coimbatore, dated Coimbatore, 3rd November 1890, Ref. on No. 1949-Sub.

In continuation of my letter of the 15th September last, No. 1597-Mis., I have the honor to state that I have proposed to the Board of Revenue that the Northern Division Deputy Collector's charge should be restricted to the Kollegal taluk or to that taluk and the portion of the Satyamangalam taluk situated on the Mysore plateau and inhabited by Canarese-speaking people.

2. If this arrangement be adopted, the Divisional-officer will have time to undertake the civil work now done by the Tahsildar, and it will then, in my opinion, be feasible to arrange that Court shall be held for a fixed number of days in each month as desired by the High Court.

3. I also forward for your consideration a letter (in original, to be returned) from the Northern Division Deputy Collector in which he proposes that the powers assigned to the Divisional-officer should be those of a Sub-Judge, and not merely those of a District Munsif now exercised by the Tahsildar. There can, I think, be no question that it would be more convenient for the people of that isolated tract if a Sub-Judge were located there. The only question seems to be whether the Government can always be in a position to provide for the post a Deputy Collector possessed of the requisite qualifications.

4. The only objection I have to take to Mr. Gopalan Nair's estimate of the time which a Divisional-officer would be able to devote to civil work is to the allowance of seventy-two days for attending a District Board meeting at Coimbatore once a month. This would, in my opinion, be a most unnecessary waste of time.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From M.R.Py. T. GOPALAN NAIR, Deputy Collector, Northern Division, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated Coimbatore, 31st October 1890, Ref. on No. 104-O.R.

In continuation of my letter, No. 1177-Genl., dated 1st October 1890, and as promised therein, I have the honor to report that the present arrangement by which the Tahsildar exercises Revenue, Magisterial and Civil functions is productive of great inconvenience to the public. I have nothing to say against the present incumbent, but the objection is simply to the combination of the functions. A civil officer is expected to remain at head-quarters for such a length of time each month as would enable him to dispose of the cases allotted for that month; but, on the other hand, a Tahsildar-Magistrate very often has no control over his time. Instances have occurred in Kollegal in which the Tahsildar had been called away from head-quarters rather suddenly much to the prejudice of his civil work. I may also refer to another circumstance which looks inconvenient. In pauper suits, the Tahsildar is the officer who inquires about the alleged pauperism of a plaintiff to give the necessary information to the Collector, and in Kollegal the very same officer in the exercise of his civil functions has to be the judge on the same matter.

2. The above two reasons will, I hope, satisfy you that the combination of civil and revenue functions in a Tahsildar is inexpedient. Further, considerable delays now occur in the disposal both of the civil and of the Magisterial cases. I should think that this difficulty may be got over by investing the Revenue Divisional-officer, viz., the Deputy Collector, Northern Division, with civil powers. The Divisional-officer is to a great extent master of his own time. Though he has to show a definite quantum of touring, yet he can so arrange his touring as to leave him free at his head-quarters the remaining part of his time consecutively. If Kollegal is made the head-quarters of the Northern Division, and I think it ought to be owing to its being

the most important town in the whole division as it at present stands, the Deputy Collector may better be invested with civil functions than the Tahsildar.

3. If, as you propose, Satyamangalam taluk is taken away from the Northern Division, the Deputy Collector, Northern Division, will have more leisure at his command which he may fairly be called on to utilize in the disposal of civil cases. In doing so, I would invite your attention to the advisability of investing the Deputy Collector with Sub-Judge's powers rather than of the District Munsif's. This arrangement could not be productive of any greater expenditure to the State, for I do not think that thereby a larger establishment is needed than is necessary for the District Munsif's Court, and any allowance that may be sanctioned for the officer, being in the nature of a local allowance rather than as a remuneration for the extra work imposed upon him, may conveniently remain the same. All that I suggest is that the Rs. 100 now paid to the Tahsildar for his civil work may be converted into a hill or local allowance for the Deputy Collector.

4. My reasons for preferring Sub-Judge's powers to a District Munsif's to be given to the Deputy Collector are these—

(1) There is an exact parallel in Cochin in Malabar where the Deputy Collector-Magistrate is also the Sub-Judge of the place.

(2) The Sub-Judge's powers would make the civil work of the officer in Kollegal lighter by half than the powers of a District Munsif. I have obtained the necessary figures from the Tahsildar of Kollegal which justify this inference of mine.

5. The small cause suits (the value not exceeding Rs. 50) filed in the Kollegal Court in 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, were 119, 91, 90 and 78, respectively, showing an average of 94.5 per year. The suits relating to immoveable property including suits for money exceeding Rs. 500 (the small cause jurisdiction of a Sub-Judge) for the same years were 101, 71, 132 and 127, respectively, showing an average of 107.75 or, say, 108 per year. The suits of the nature of small causes, the value exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 500, which would be small cause suits in a Sub-Judge's Court, but original suits in a District Munsif's for the same years were 127, 151, 69 and 75, respectively, showing an average of 105.5 per year. Taking the averages alone, the Deputy Collector, if invested with a Munsif's powers, would have to try 95 small cause suits and 213 original suits a year; but, on the other hand, if he is invested with Sub-Judge's powers, he would have to try 200 small cause suits and 108 original suits a year. My experience in civil matters tells me that in an average twenty-five small cause suits may fairly be disposed of in a day, while only two original suits can at best be disposed of in the same length of time. Taking this calculation, the difference represents the work of forty-nine days, the District Munsif having to spend 111 days a year, while the Sub-Judge having to spend only sixty-two.

6. You know a Deputy Collector on General Duties, has to spend five months at least in touring within his division, and he, located in Kollegal, the farthest corner of the district, has to spend at least six days in once going to Coimbatore for the District Board meeting. This journey to Coimbatore is not taken into account for tour returns. Though he is not liable to be removed for non-attendance for three consecutive months' meetings, yet he would, I believe, be taken to task for non-attendance by Government in the review of the Local Fund Administration Report. I should think, therefore, that he should be allowed sufficient leisure to attend every meeting if he is inclined so to do. This takes up seventy-two days, or roughly two months and a-half. The remaining period is only four months and a-half, i.e., 135 days. Deducting from this the Sundays and other recognized holidays, which roughly I put down at 30 or 35 days, leaves the officer but 100 days at his head-quarters in the year. You will, therefore, see that the Deputy Collector, if invested with the powers of a District Munsif, would scarcely be able to dispose of the whole of the civil cases. On the other hand, if he is invested with a Sub-Judge's powers, he has but sixty-two days in the disposal of cases, and the remaining thirty-eight or forty days may well be utilized in the disposal of Miscellaneous, Civil, Revenue and Magisterial work which could not fairly or legally be done outside the precincts of the Court or office. I make no allowance for the ordinary work of a Divisional-officer, for such work may well be done while the officer is on tour.

7. The above observations will, I hope, convince you that it is highly expedient, if not absolutely necessary for the discharge of the work in Kollegal taluk, that the Deputy Collector should be invested with Sub-Judge's powers instead of the Tahsildar or any other officer being invested with District Munsif's powers.

READ—the following letter from G. D. IRVINE, Esq., District Judge, Coimbatore, to the Officiating Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, dated Coimbatore, 15th November 1890, No. 1411 :—

Referring to your letter, No. 132, dated 18th January 1890, I have the honor to enclose copies of correspondence which has passed between this office and the Collector of the district on the subject.

2. You will observe that it has been found impossible for the Tahsildar-Munsif to arrange to remain for any fixed period at head-quarters for the disposal of civil work.

3. The Collector now suggests that the Deputy Collector should be invested with that power, and has proposed to the Revenue Board a re-arrangement of the Revenue Division, by which that officer would be located at Kollegal, and would be able to devote a reasonable amount of time to the civil work.

4. If this plan can be carried out, it seems to me that it would effectually meet the difficulty.

5. As to the further proposal that the Deputy Collector should be invested with the powers of a Sub-Judge rather than of a District Munsif, I have no doubt that its adoption would facilitate the disposal of the work of the Court.

To the Collector of Coimbatore, with the Northern Division
Deputy Magistrate's letter No. 104 G.R. of
31st ultimo, enclosed in his letter of the 3rd instant, No. 1949-Sub.

Endorsement by J. STURROCK, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, dated 21st November 1890, Reference on No. 2022-Mis.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras, in continuation of this Office Reference on No. 1949-Sub., dated 3rd current.

RESOLUTION—dated 4th March 1891, No. 144.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. In 1884, the District Munsif's Court at Kollegal was abolished, and the Tahsildar of the taluk was invested with the powers of a District Munsif—G.O., No. 220, Revenue, dated 13th February 1884. This arrangement has been in force

Fasli.	Total holdings.	Assessment.	Rs.
1290	72,535	86,790	
1291	72,510	82,537	
1292	71,895	82,084	
1293	69,184	79,959	
1294	68,604	79,733	
1295	67,974	79,592	
1296	67,903	79,473	
1297	67,834	79,362	
1298	67,714	79,247	
1299	68,732	80,189	

for about seven years, but the Collector and District Judge agree in thinking that both revenue and judicial work has suffered to a large extent. The statement marginally noted shows the total holdings and the revenue demand of the Kollegal taluk for the past ten faslis. The figures indicate a downward tendency, notwithstanding the fact that the new settlement introduced in 1881-82 resulted in a reduction of assessment, and it is difficult to attribute this result to anything but an inefficient revenue administration. The taluk appears to be capable of considerable development as regards cultivation, forests and mineral resources; but the Tahsildar cannot devote his whole time to revenue work, and he can always give excuses for delay and neglect, which can seldom be questioned. Owing to the isolated position of the taluk, supervision by superior officers must be feeble, as the Deputy Collector at Satyamangalam has to make a journey of over 70 miles by road and 244 by rail before he can get to Kollegal.

3. The Collector proposes to remedy the evil (1) by constituting the Kollegal taluk into a separate division under the Northern Division Deputy Collector, Satyamangalam taluk being added to the charge of the Deputy Collector at Coimbatore; and (2) by transferring the civil work of the Tahsildar to the Deputy Collector. The Board supports the Collector's proposals. The circumstances of Kollegal are very exceptional. It is situated on the Mysore plateau and belongs to Coimbatore only in name. It is very unhealthy in parts and is regarded as a penal settlement by the

officials of Coimbatore, so that the worst men are sent to the taluk and they take the first opportunity to leave it. The Collector's proposal to form it into a separate division and officer it with Canarese-speaking officials who will be acclimatized seems judicious. The only possible objection to this course is the small population and revenue of the taluk; but the Deputy Collector will have to do civil work also, and if the mining leases referred to by the Collector are taken up, an officer stronger than a Tahsildar is needed. The proposal does not involve additional cost. The Collector proposes to reduce the Tahsildar's pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 200 and give the difference to the Deputy Collector as local allowance. There is no building for the Deputy Collector's office at Satyamangalam, and as an office will have to be built for him somewhere, it is immaterial whether it is built at Satyamangalam or Kollegal—

		Area in square miles.	Population.	Average Land Revenue.
Northern Division Deputy Collector.	Kollegal taluk	1,076	77,522	Rs. 83,444
Deputy Collector at Coimbatore	Satyamangalam Coimbatore	1,185 804	1,51,313 2,67,804	3,26,487 3,32,973
	Total	1,989	4,19,117	6,59,460

4. The Collector suggests also that in case an additional Sub-Magistrate is stationed at Talavadi, portion of the Satyamangalam taluk above the ghats may be added to the Kollegal division. This recommendation does not commend itself to the Board, as it would necessitate putting part of Satyamangalam taluk under one Deputy Collector and the rest under another, and as the addition of the whole of Satyamangalam taluk to the Deputy Collector at Coimbatore will not render his charge too heavy.

5. If the proposal in paragraph 3 is not approved, the Board thinks that the only other alternative is to appoint a stationary magistrate who may be invested with the powers of a District Munsif also, his pay being fixed at Rs. 150, of which Rs. 70 would be debited to the Judicial Department.

6. The Board takes this opportunity to request a reconsideration of paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 190, Revenue, dated 13th March 1889. The Government admitted that Gopichettipolliem was the best place for the head-quarters of the Satyamangalam taluk, but as there was no prospect of funds being made available, the idea of transferring the Tahsildar to that place was abandoned. The Board believes that there will be no difficulty now on that score, and thinks that this very desirable improvement need not be postponed.

7. Incidentally, the Collector recommends a local allowance of Rs. 10 to each of the two Revenue Inspectors in charge of malarious tracts in the Kollegal taluk. The Board recommends the Collector's proposal for the favorable consideration of Government.

8. The question whether the officer invested with judicial functions in the division should possess the powers of a District Munsif or those of a Sub-Judge may be left to the High Court to decide: the District Judge has addressed them.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Coimbatore.

Ext. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1891.

Board of Revenue

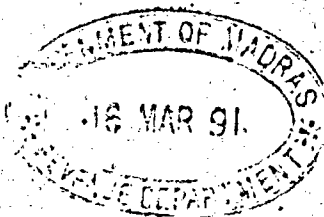
(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

No. 2152.

Printed March: th.

Rev 16/2



Proceedings, 4th March 1891, No. 144.

Submitting for the orders of Government, with remarks, proposals of the Collector of Coimbatore regarding redistribution of certain Divisional charges in the district.

Chief
NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

These papers relate to a partial redistribution of Divisional charges in Coimbatore proposed with a view to make better provision for the administration of Civil Justice in Kallagol. The High Court requests that the proposal of the Collector (viz to remove the Deputy Collector now stationed at Belgaumangalam to Kallagol and to make him do the civil work of the Taluk which is now done by the Tahsildar) may be sanctioned with effect from the 1st April.

2. The Hon. members agree to the proposed arrangement, but differ as to what should be the ^{limits} boundaries of the new division of Kallagol. *Sanctioned P.T.B.*

orders are solicited as to whether
the paper is to be sent to his
excellency or recirculated to
the Hon: Mr. Garsin C. S. D. In
the former case an order cannot
be got out before 1st April for
left.

RS
26/3

You herewith receive
a copy of the paper
Holding order of 1st April
The paper will be
left to the Hon: Mr. Garsin
RS R.S.D.

26/3

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

Re: Redistribution of Divisional
Charges in Coimbatore

The Hon: members agree to re-
moving the Dy Collector to Kollegal
and investing him with Civil
Powers, but differ as to what
should be the limits of the new
division of Kollegal. The paper
was recirculated to the Hon: Mr.
Garsin under orders from the
Chief Secretary and has just
now returned from circulation
(1.20 P.M.). The Hon: member
adheres to his opinion and has
directed the paper to be brought

up at Council at Ooty

2. I am not sure whether an
order should not issue in the
meantime to the High Court and
the Collector intimating that
the proposal to locate the D. C.
at Kollegal and to invest him
with Civil powers has been
sanctioned and that the scheme
may be brought into force from
1st April as desired by the High
Court. (Leaving of course the
question of the limits of the new
division unsettled). My idea
was to take orders on this point
from the Chief Secretary as soon

283

another important
contribution which
has been overlooked is,
that if I am not mis-
taken of the Irish
Chambers from the Bowring
will be in the College
to take a ^{room} in the city and
I am. It is essential that
the whole Irish in my opinion
should be Irish and Irish

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 2152 of 1891

4-2046

Dept of Revenue (Land Revenue)

Dated 4 March 1891 No. ¹⁸ 144

FOR ORDERS.

The Fabr^y of Kollegal is also the D.C.

I think my hon. colleague's proposal of that taluk & of a portion
to make the Bhavani river the
Southern boundary of the new taluk of Satyamanjalam consisting of Salur
and abolishing the Satyamanjalam
taluk by ^{adding} ~~absorbing~~ the country around it in the Mysore
Mundin. ~~but~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{to} plateau. Both the Collector & the
Bhavani, would do. It would
make the new Kollegal taluk. High Court are dissatisfied with
altogether unmanageable in first the present arrangement under which
of it; it would make over the both revenue & Jnd. work has suffered
plain portion of Satyamanjalam taluk ~~and~~ ^{with} of the river, which
includes the Cudde town, and which is a Tamil ^{country} to the proposed Can-
nara taluk; it would be impossible to manage the revenue of this tract
from Kollegal, or to administer civil & criminal justice from such
a distance & over down such a ^{conceivable} country (the prisoners from Satyamanjalam
town going to Adigar via Bangalore); are (1) to constitute the taluk of
and it would make the Bhavani taluk too large.

There is something to be said, for the ~~Collegal~~ ^{suggestion} to add to the Kollegal taluk the whole portions of Satyamanjalam except certain specially situated villages; but on the whole I agree with him

2. The Collector's proposals are contained in his letter in the current. They
with headquarters at Kollegal, the taluk of Satyamanjalam being added to the
charge of the Dy Collector at Coimbatore

3. The Collector is also inclined to attach to the new division all the Canarese villages on the plateau lying ^{west} east of the Hassanur Valley.

++ The High Court has not appeared to
be adverse to giving the D.C. Judge
powers. They seem inclined to give
a trial to the scheme as proposed by
the D.C. Judge.

after ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~magical~~ ^{magical} file, consists
of only 169 cases including the
Shenandoah's

I add here to my opinion - It
will not be difficult to find a
man as D. T. U. of Lube-
margelen who knows the
Comrade of Tarnil who
can bear witness to it

which now form part of the Satyama
24th of both the Taluk & the
Havani portion of that Taluk. The Board misunderstands
nature of the Havani river.
In N. South the whole Divⁿ is this proposal & objects to it in the
its language. Both Tamil
& Telugu are spoken &
he difficulty is experienced -
No doubt on the map the
the Taluk of Kollegal & I
propose to make it) will be
very large, but what matter
its size if it is all jungle.
There will be necessity for
prisoners to go from Satyama
Kollegal, &
the same as - Then the
be a railway built, so the
from Havani & take this
done they can be sent to
Havani if they want to
sent anywhere. And
a stationary of the
to the prisoners with
can go from Satyama
to Kollegal, but the route
of the same from Kollegal
via Bangalore to Coimbatore
is the way then. Kollegal
does not seem to object to taking of the Kollegal Municipality Court &
with having advantage in the size of the Taluk.
But - I cannot help to see
where Kollegal & Satyama
Jalavi in the Taluk
part of Talaviadi -
By the Collector's name
where one looks the high
it is better according to the
proposed to make the B.
Kollegal & Kollegal
I don't care whether he has B.
Municipality or not, but justice for
for prisoners in the
give him the power
in any case he is the one that

(2) Harasamur mallee and the villages east of the Barjer villages
 (1) villages of Bhawani cannot be administered from Kollegal without special arrangements (appointment of another sub-magistrate?)
 & the inclusion of Talavadi in Kollegal will necessitate the appointment of a sub-magistrate at this place.

(4) The Board recommends the proposal of the Collector to give a local allowance of Rs 10 to each of the two Revenue Inspectors in Kollegal & solicits a reconsideration of G.O. 8 13-3-89 no 190. In this G.O. it was admitted that Chettipalayam was the proper place for the H.Q. quarters of the taluk but in view of the absence of suitable office buildings at this place & the improbability of funds becoming available for the construction of suitable ones it was decided to retain the S.H.Q.

Staff
 Para 8 of Mr. Collett's letter
 Rs 26/3
 is not to be a member of the Dis.
 Board & is not to spend 72 days
 of his time in going for Kollegal
 to be in the office of the
 Taluk but wants that the
 printing of the Board's letter
 be done by letter.
 27/3/91 H.S.

Yes? see Para 9 of
 the C.W.'s letter
 ++ yes: if Talavadi is included
 Rs 26/3

at Satyamangalam & to transfer the S.H.Q. from Talavadi to Chettipalayam. The Board points out that there will be no difficulty as regards funds.
 5. The Communication from the High Court is dated 10th G.O. 8 12 March 1891 no 1701. The High Court says that the proposal of the Collector to locate the Northern S.H.Q. Collector at Kollegal & to invest him with a subordinate Judge's powers over the taluk of Kollegal & the portion of the Satyamangalam taluk lying above the ghats will be an improvement on the present arrangement & requests that same may be accorded to the scheme with effect from 1 April next.

It is noted that the same proposal to form the Chettipalayam taluk & to put the portion of the Satyamangalam taluk above the ghats under the jurisdiction of the S.H.Q. at Kollegal.

The same was into a separate
 Division with a Deputy Director
 the plan is to the effect of the redistribution of certain
 functions being with Divisional changes in the combination
 to the Combination Division is

judicial. But if that plan
be adopted a Submagistrate
Submagistrate should again
be located at Zolowah as
that part of the country is
too far from Kologah to
admit of the people going there
for justice. It is proposed
in the scheme of Amshah
Submagistrates to give a
Stationary Magistrate to the
District one of the Deputy
Collectors is stationed at
Kologah to ~~serve~~ be a
Submagistrate and be posted
at Zolowah instead of at
Kologah.

An alternative arrangement
is not to alter the Director
of the Deputy Collector or
transfer the Deputy Collector
to College but to appoint
a Customs Subordinate
and give him District
His power. In consideration
of the increased responsibility
his pay might be fixed at
Rs 150.

I think know the administrative Bherani + establish

The proper arrangements, &c:
 had been made at once, if the
 signatures, are
 the following:

From a rev D. Col. & Dir:
out of the Kollegal Taluk &
also the Hill villages of the
Salemangalam ~~and~~
~~Salemangalam~~ Taluk - making
the Bhavanipur in the southern
boundary of the new Dist^{ct} &
the ^{present} Salemangalam Taluk -
Station the Kollegal D. Col.
at Kollegal - Pay him
100 Rs. more than he was
paid & give him sub judge's
house - and ~~also~~ ^{also} ~~also~~
the D. Bhavanipur from
the Taluk Kollegal - giving
him 200 instead of 250 Rs. &
he was paid -

[illegible]

Abolish Toleration & make the
Dr Talk that they: down is
Set among them. Lastly
Combine the two countries, portions
of Set among them & Kharini
Toleration is our Talk called

istatig Bheruni & abhish

Current No.

From

Dated

18

FOR ORDERS.

The Tolga-mogden Taley
 being under Dr. Tally.
 which kept at Kavinipure
 to deal with the Bergen villagers
 - a new office
 W. Lora to built at
 Kalyal for Dr. Coll.
 but now W. Lora to
 moved at Gpochetti.
 - Kalyal -
 David Sharma was not
 sufficiently central for the
 new Taley. The Board decided
 that he moved to Gpochetti.
 - Kalyal - but it
 did not work. Now W. Lora to
 move.

24/5/91

the paper 30 of the Committee report printed to the 250 in an addition in § 0 dated 4 Dec 83 of the journal with Dr. Whiting or him. It was

2. I am ordered that he pay his
 pay month direct
 judicial but apparently
 only he 100 is to direct.
 The Registrar of the High
 Court in his letter of the
 24 Feb/91 (No 50220)
 12 March 91 No 1701/
 says the Registrar's fees
 in clearance of No 120 &
 month direct to judicial
 but this appears to be a
 mistake.

3. The Registrar's pay is
 fixed at Rs 200, only
 Rs 50 can be sent to
 judicial & the rest can be added
 to the pay of the Deputy
 Registrar as local allowance
 or go to the Secretary
 Administrative & to raise
 his pay from Rs 100 to Rs 150

~~The Registrar's pay is fixed at Rs 200, only Rs 50 can be sent to judicial & the rest can be added to the pay of the Deputy Registrar as local allowance or go to the Secretary Administrative & to raise his pay from Rs 100 to Rs 150~~
 There will be no notice as
 about buildings but account of buildings as
 there will be some work. An office is required for the
 pending accommodation for by the court in any case
 the by the court at the disposal of some one for the building
 at Belvedere.

The transfer of the Headquarters
 of the City Commission to
 to Sopachethipunnah might
 have been mentioned.

Distribution of Dist.
 Charges in Com. Station.

The Com. Station
 The Com. Station
 C.S.
 C.S.

Butter brought up -
 Council at 10/11
 Adj