

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 465

DATED 17th June 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording with remarks the joint report
of the Chief Engineer & Secy. to Govt. P.W.D. & the
3rd Member, P.W.D., on Famine Relief Estimate
Famine tools &c., in the Salem Dt.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue Political (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4838

The Hon: Mr. G. C. Press
The Hon: Mr. G. C. Press
The Hon: Mr. G. C. Press

G. C. Press
Recorded

The Hon: Mr. G. C. Press

From

RS

16-6-97

The Secy. to Govt., P.M.S.

The Third Member,
Board of Rev.
No.

In Orders

16-6-97

At: Campbell and Mr. G. C. Press
both have submitted a report of
their inspection in Salem.

2. Condition of the district

The average rain fall of the
district is nearly up to the
normal, and the portions
of the district where the fall
in April was
deficient have

Dated 7th June 1897.

Received 9.6.97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Reporting on Famine
Relief Estimates, Famine
tools &c. in the Salem St.

Since received good showers
or have facilities for arti-
ficial irrigation. Cultivation
both wet & dry is above nor-
mal. The export trade in
grain is active & the prices
of dry grains are above the
normal rates.

+ but not dangerously so.

3. The programme includes

c 11/6/97

works capable of giving employment to 23 f.c. of the population for three months; ~~and~~ estimates have been sanctioned to an aggregate amount of 13.24 lakhs (omitting the estimate for the ghāt road to Yercaud) and sanctioned ^{for petty works} estimates to the amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh are reported to be in the hands of Tahsildars. Col C and S.W. agree with the Collector in thinking that there will be no serious distress in the district unless the N.E. monsoon fails and that the sanctioned estimates are ^{more than} ~~enough~~ ^{sufficient} for all relief works that may be required ~~before~~ ^{seen} should the S.W. monsoon fail. They mention two large works (1) the Krishnaji Reservoir (2) and the Vanniar project which have been under investigation for some years but which they say should not be taken up as their capacity for irrigation has been ~~and~~ overestimated and consequently requires further investigation. The C. & S.W. irrigation may be asked about them

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	D. P.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

As per the Commissioner's recommendation.

1. Local. A portion of the books has been sent to the famine districts. The sanctioned number is inadequate as in Circulares must be increased to the ~~same~~ number proposed for that district viz. 7000. Some of the books examined were old but they are all serviceable ~~the staff of~~ All the overseers in the district have already been transferred to the affected districts for famine duty, and the Sub-Engineer and ~~overseer~~ ^{superintendent} have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for transfer; if there are also transferred there will be only the ~~large~~ Incumbent Engineer left among superior officers. There will thus be great difficulty in finding men to super-
vise relief works if there should become necessary, but this can
be arranged is remote.

This may be "Recorded". Palam
seems to be prepared for a
failure of the S.W. monsoon
Fairly
12/6/97
14/6/97

11/6/97

Letter C.



From The Chief Engineer and
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.
and

The Third Member, Board
of Revenue

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department

Dated 7th June 1897; Camp Chittoor.

Subject

Reporting on Famine Relief Estimate
Famine Tools &c. in the Salem District
with reference to G.O. Revenue No. 3
dated 25th May 1897.

Letter C.

Camp Chittoor,
June 7th 1897.

From

The Hon. Col. D. M. Campbell, R.E.
Chief Engineer and
Secretary to Govt. P. W. D.
and

H. M. Winterbotham Esquire,
Third Member, Board of Revenue
Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,

Sir,

In continuation of our
letter B dated June 5th 1897
we have the honor to submit
the following report regarding
the Salem District.

1. General condition of the District
Mr. Monney, the Acting Collector
has been in the District since
November

November 1895, excepting two intervals of two months each. It is augmented with all parts of the District.

As in Coimbatore so in this District we find the general prospects to be decidedly good.

Rainfall. The following statement shows the rain fall from April 1st up to May 31st as compared with 25 years' average ending 1894.

Stations	Rainfall from April 1 st to May 31 st inches	Average inches	Remarks - inches
Vaniyambad	3.76	4.36	- 0.60
Tirupattur	3.81	5.49	- 1.68
Kishnagiri	2.72	4.85	- 2.13
Hosur	3.51	5.91	- 2.40
Denkanikotta	3.51	5.58	- 2.07
Pennagaram	7.95	5.59	+ 2.36
Dharmapuri	5.91	5.58	+ 0.33
Uttengarai	4.30	4.11	+ 0.19
Hosur	4.86	3.43	+ 1.43
Aster	2.94	5.21	- 2.27
Salem	6.15	6.78	- 0.63
Rasipuram	4.97	5.24	- 0.27
Omahur	6.71	4.57	+ 2.14
Tirukeridung	8.32	5.35	+ 2.97
Tiruchengodu	4.74	4.40	+ 0.34
Vamakhal	5.25	5.59	- 0.34
Paramati	2.59	5.42	- 2.83
District average	4.82	5.18	- 0.36
Shevaroy Hills	9.80	8.71	+ 1.09

The pre-monsoon showers show a district average of nearly five inches.

The northern taluks where the rain fall was short have received copious showers within the last few days.

Paramati in the extreme south, where the deficiency is considerable, is chiefly under irrigation from the canals in which there is a good supply.

Although the rain at Aster & Cishak was deficient, the Taluk has a good water supply and the cultivation, both wet and dry, is over the average.

Cultivation. The cultivation up to date is 16 per cent over the average for 'dry', and is also well over the average for 'wet'. So far as agricultural prospects are concerned there is no part of the District which

at present furnishes any cause for anxiety.

2. Prices. The following statement shows the District average prices at the end of May as compared with the normal, warning and scarcity rates -

Names of grains	Prices per rupee in seers of 80 tolas			
	At the end of May	Normal	Warning rates	Scarcity rates
Rice	11.3	13.6	10.9	8.2
Ragi	20.1	31.0	23.0	15.5
Cholam	18.9	26.0	19.5	13.0
Cumbr	17.5	27.0	20.0	13.5

Rice is everywhere well below the warning rate, except in Hosur where it is not a staple grain.

The staple in Hosur is ragi which has not reached the warning rate. On the average of the District ragi is only 3 seers per rupee dearer than the warning rate.

Cholam

Cholam is less than one seer per rupee, dearer than the warning rate. In Tirupattur and Utterangai Taluks where cumbr is largely consumed its price is four seers per rupee dearer than the warning rate; and ragi, which is the other staple food, is somewhat dearer in these taluks than elsewhere. It is noticeable that wages are always remarkably high in these taluks. In Salem District at this time the extent of crops under wells, fit for or nearing harvest, is inconsiderable. The first crop under wells (chiefly cholam) has been just reaped.

3. Exports. Exports of grain by rail have been, and continue to be, considerable, but there is no reason to apprehend that the District is being unduly drained. In April 43,000 maunds and in May 41,000 maunds, were exported against a total of 13,000 maunds imported.

at, so sum up, the pre-monsoon rains
of have been very favourable in
cultivation is in active progress,
and prices do not warrant
the apprehension that they will
any where reach scarcity
rates in the immediate future.

5. Weavers. May and June
being marriage months, there
has been recently a good demand
for cloths for wedding purposes,
and the condition of the weavers
is reported at present to be
satisfactory.

6. Famine Programme. The
Famine Programme of this District
was reviewed by the Board, and
submitted to Government with
Boards Proceedings (Rev. Secy.
Land Records and Agriculture).
No. 349 dated 8th May 1897. The
works entered in the Programme
are

are calculated to afford employment
for a period of three months to
455,529 persons, or 23 per cent
of the total population of the Dis-
trict, and the proportion of the
population for whom provision
is made in each Tahsil for three
months is more than 20 per cent.
From the Programme, the large new
work (making Ghant road to Yercaud)
for which an estimate amounting
to 3.32 lakhs has been prepared,
must be struck out as a new
trace has been found necessary.
7. The total amount of estimates laid
before us, which have been duly
sanctioned and are available for
immediate execution, is as
follows:-

Road works sanctioned		Rs.
by District Board		15,55,800
Ordinary irrigation works		
under D.P.W. —		10,425
Tank Restoration work		
under D.P.W.		67,395
Minor irrigation works		
under the Revenue Dept.		7,800
Forest fencing ———		28,881
Total.		<u>16,70,301.</u>

These works ^{would} give employment to about 11.2 per cent of the population for three months, and though this does not fully comply with the requirements of the Code, Section 8, we consider that the provision is more than ample to meet any distress which is at all likely to occur in the current year.

Estimates to the amount of about half a lakh, mostly for works not requiring professional agency, were said to be in the

the Taluk offices, and were now laid before us.

8. The sum of Rs. 77,820 sanctioned for ordinary and Tank restoration works under the D.P.W. is the total of estimates for 153 different works each of small amounts averaging less than Rs. 1,000, and these works would require a large amount of supervision.

9. There are two large works costing over 1 lakh of rupees that have been under investigation for some years in the past, viz

The Krishnagiri Reservoir Project
The Varier Project.

but it is not thought advisable that either of these should be taken up as a relief work, as in both cases the quantity of water available seems to have been overestimated, and further investigation is if necessary. The Chief Engineer for

Irrigation

10. Irrigation might be asked for his opinion regarding these works.

10. The opinion of the Collector, with which, as shown above, we agree, is that there will be no serious distress in this District unless there is a failure of the South East Monsoon and that the estimates sanctioned will far more than suffice for all relief works that may be required before next Monsoon if even should there be failure of the South West Monsoon.

11. Tools. The famine tools in store at Salem and Tirupattur have been personally counted by the Executive Engineer and found to agree with the number ordered to be kept in stock in G.O. —

No. 3416 W dated 2^d December 1853 with the exception of 500 Mamooties and 6000 stone breaking hammers issued

issued to the Famine District. Tools in the Hosur and Barnes stores will be personally counted by the Executive Engineer in a few days. The number of famine tools in store is as follows:—

Divisions	Axes felling	Bill hooks	Cross bars	Hammer Stone breaking	Mamooties	Pick Axes	Rammers
Salem	487	426	893	3,503	15,490	4,889	241

We examined the tools in the Salem stores on the 5th instant and are of opinion that, though a few of them are old, they are all serviceable. The population of the Salem District being nearly the same as that of the Coimbatore District, viz. 2,000,000 in round numbers, we recommend that

with the slight variations in

Stone hammers 44,000	shown in
Mamooties — 7,000	the margin
Pick axes — 5,000	the number
Rammers — 1,000	of tools he
Crow bars — 7,000	brought up
Sledge hammers 500	to the same
Hand axes — 500	strength as
Bill hooks — 500	we stated to
Instruments for clearing prickly pear 500	be necessary
<u>Total 70,000</u>	for the latter

District in our report dated June 5"; and our general remarks about tools given in that report apply equally to the Salem District.

The number of instruments for clearing prickly pear has been reduced, and the number of stone-breaking hammers increased with reference to the

Circumstances

150

Circumstances of the District is

12. The sanctioned strength of the D. P. W. Superior staff for Salem is

- 1 Executive Engineer
- 1 Sub-Engineer
- 1 Supervisor
- 5 Overseers

The five Overseers have already been transferred for famine duty in the distressed Districts, and the Sub-Engineer and Supervisor have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for transfer.

In case famine-relief works had to be opened on a large scale the great practical difficulty would be to find a sufficient

with the slight variations in
sufficient number of men
qualified to act as overseers.

If ten per cent of the population
i.e. 200,000 persons were employed
as relief-workers at least 40
overseers would be required, to
say nothing of the Special
Establishment which the Collector
would have to entertain under
Section 40 of the Famine Code.

We regard it as un-
necessary to attempt to grapple
with this difficulty in Salem
whilst the contingency of having
to start relief-works remains
so remote. In the event of a
serious failure of the South-west
monsoon the want of establishments
in other Districts nearer the
famine

famine Zone will almost certainly
demand prior consideration.

We have the honor to remain
Sir,

Your most obedient servants and

J. W. Russell Col. R.E.

Chief Engineer and
Secretary to Fort, P.W.D.

H. de Winterbotham

Third member, Board of
Revenue

R

A. B. (Press) No 465 of 17th June 189-

Recorded

2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will be requested to favour Govt with his opinion as regards the two projects referred to in para 9.

17/9/77

List from orders

The Genuine Gown

P.V.D

Pr.D(2)

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5

Government { 1897 } of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 465, 17th June 1897.

JUNE.

Recording with remarks, &c joint report of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and the Third Member of the Board of Revenue on Famine Relief Estimates, Famine Tools, &c., in the Salem District.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from the Hon'ble Colonel D. M. CAMPBELL, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Third Member, Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated Camp Chittoor, 7th June 1897, No. C.

In continuation of our letter B, dated June 5th, 1897, we have the honor to submit the following report regarding the Salem District.

1. *General condition of the District.*—Mr. Mounsey, the Acting Collector has been in the District since November 1895, excepting two intervals of two months each. He is acquainted with all parts of the District.

As in Coimbatore so in this District, we find the general prospects to be decidedly good.

Rainfall.—The following statement shows the rainfall from April 1st up to May 31st, as compared with 25 years' average ending 1894:—

Stations.	Rainfall from April 1st to May 31st.	Average.	REMARKS.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
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The pre-monsoon showers show a District average of nearly five inches.

The northern taluks, where the rainfall was short, have received copious showers within the last few days.

Paramat in the extreme south, where the deficiency is considerable, is chiefly der irrigation from the Cauvery channels, in which there is a good supply.

Although the rain at Atur Cusbah was deficient, the Taluk has a good water supply and the cultivation, both wet and dry, is over the average.

Cultivation.—The cultivation up to date is 16 per cent. over the average for 'dry,' and is also well over the average for 'wet.' So far as agricultural prospects are concerned, there is no part of the District which at present furnishes any cause for anxiety.

2. *Prices.*—The following statement shows the District average prices at the end of May as compared with the normal, warning and scarcity rates:—

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3. *Exports.*—Exports of grain by rail have been, and continue to be considerable, but there is no reason to apprehend that the District is being unduly drained. In April 43,000 maunds and in May 41,000 maunds, were exported against a total of 13,000 maunds imported.

4. To sum up, the pre-monsoon rains have been very favourable: cultivation is in active progress; and prices do not warrant the apprehension that they will anywhere reach scarcity rates in the immediate future.

5. *Weavers.*—May and June being marriage months, there has been recently a good demand for cloths for wedding purposes, and the condition of the weavers is reported at present to be satisfactory.

6. *Famine Programme.*—The Famine Programme of this District was reviewed by the Board, and submitted to Government, with Boards Proceedings (Revenue Settlement Land Records and Agriculture) No. 349, dated 8th May 1897. The works entered in the Programme are calculated to afford employment for a period of three months to 455,529 persons or 23 per cent. of the total population of the District, and the proportion of the population for whom provision is

made in each taluk for three months is more than 20 per cent. From the Programme, the large new work (making ghaut road to Yercaud) for which an estimate amounting to 3.32 lakhs has been prepared, must be struck out as a new trace has been found necessary.

7. The total amount of estimates laid before us, which have been duly sanctioned and are available for immediate execution, is as follows:—

Road works sanctioned by District Board	...	Rs. 15,55,800
Ordinary irrigation works under D. P. W.	...	10,425
Tank Restoration works under D. P. W.	...	67,395
Minor irrigation works under the Revenue Department	...	7,806
Forest fencing	...	28,881

Total Rs. 16,70,301

These works would give employment to about 11.2 per cent. of the population for three months, and though this does not fully comply with the requirements of the Code, section 8, we consider that the provision is more than ample to meet any distress which is at all likely to occur in the current year.

Estimates to the amount of about half a lakh, mostly for works not requiring professional agency, were said to be in the taluk offices, and were not laid before us.

8. The sum of Rs. 77,820 sanctioned for ordinary and tank restoration works under the D. P. W., is the total of estimates for 153 different works, each of small amounts averaging less than Rs. 1,000, and these works would require a large amount of supervision.

9. There are two large works costing over 1 lakh of rupees that have been under investigation for some years past, viz.,

The Krishnagiri Reservoir Project,
The Vaniar Project,

but it is not thought advisable that either of these should be taken up as a relief work, as in both cases the quantity of water available seems to have been over-estimated, and further investigation is necessary. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation might be asked for his opinion regarding these works.

10. The opinion of the Collector, with which, as shown above, we agree, is that there will be no serious distress in this District, unless there is a failure of the North-East Monsoon, and that the estimate sanctioned will far more than suffice for all relief works that may be required before next November, even should there be failure of the South-West Monsoon.

11. Tools.—The famine tools in store at Salem and Tiruppattur have been personally counted by the Executive Engineer and found to agree with the number ordered to be kept in stock in G. O. No. 3116-W, dated 2nd December 1893, with the exception of 500 Mamooties and 6,000 stone breaking hammers issued to the famine Districts. The tools in the Hosur and Barur stores will be personally counted by the Executive Engineer in a few days. The number of famine tools in store is as follows:—

Divisions.	Axes, felling.	Bill hooks.	Crow bars.	Hammers, stone breaking.	Mamoo- ties.	Pick axes.	Ram- mers.
Salem	487	426	893	3,503	15,490	4,889	241

We examined the tools in the Salem stores on the 5th instant, and are of opinion that, though a few of them are old, they are all serviceable. The population of the Salem District being nearly the same as that of the Coimbatore District, viz., 2,000,000 in round numbers, we recommend that, with the slight variations shown in the margin, the number of tools be brought up to the same strength as we stated to be necessary for the latter District in our report dated June 5th, and our general remarks about tools given in that report apply equally to the Salem District.

The number of instruments for clearing prickly pear has been reduced, and the number of stone-breaking hammers increased with reference to the circumstances of the District.

12. The sanctioned strength of the D. P. W. Superior Staff for Salem is—
- 1 Executive Engineer.
 - 1 Sub-Engineer.
 - 1 Supervisor.
 - 5 Overseers.

The five Overseers have already been transferred for famine duty in the distressed Districts, and the Sub-Engineer and Supervisor have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for transfer.

In case famine-relief works had to be opened on a large scale, the great practical difficulty would be to find a sufficient number of men qualified to act as overseers. If ten per cent. of the population, i.e., 200,000 persons were employed as relief-workers, at least 40 overseers would be required, to say nothing of the Special Establishment which the Collector would have to entertain under section 40 of the Famine Code.

We regard it as unnecessary to attempt to grapple with this difficulty in Salem, whilst the contingency of having to start relief-works remains so remote. In the event of a serious failure of the South-West Monsoon, the want of Establishments in other Districts nearer the famine Zone will almost certainly demand prior consideration.

ORDER—No. 465, DATED 17TH JUNE 1897.

Recorded.

2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will be requested to favour Government with his opinion as regards the two projects referred to in paragraph 9.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Famine Commissioner.
" Public Works Department.
" Public Works Departments. (Irrigation Branch.)

Government { 1897 } of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 466, 17th June 1897.

JUNE.

Mysore-Nilgiri Boundary dispute.

Communicating to the Board of Revenue, with remarks, the decision arrived at by the Commissioners appointed to settle the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., No. 356, Revenue, dated 22nd May 1890.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that the Resident in Mysore be addressed in the Political Department on the inconvenience which is likely to result if the question of permanently demarcating the Mysore and the Nilgiri-Wynaad boundary remains unsettled, and calling upon the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to report why the orders passed in 1878, regarding the setting up of permanent marks on the boundary line, have never been acted upon.

READ—again G.O., No. 1230, Revenue, dated 8th December 1892.

ABSTRACT.—Agreeing with the Board of Revenue in its remarks that the boundary line was fixed in 1859 and that it was unnecessary therefore to reopen the dispute; and addressing the Resident in Mysore on the point regarding the disputed line of boundary between the Mysore State and the Nilgiri-Wynaad.

READ—again G.O., No. 2806, Revenue, dated 13th July 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that copies of certain papers, regarding the boundary dispute between the Nilgiri-Wynaad and the Mysore State, applied for by the Mysore Durbar cannot be granted.

READ—again letter No. 2807, dated 13th July 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Letter to the Resident in Mysore on the above subject.

READ—again the following G.O., No. 555, Revenue, dated 8th February 1896:—
Read—the following letter from W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Bangalore, 31st December 1895, No. 51609:—

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter, No. 2807, dated the 13th July last, regarding a boundary dispute between the Nilgiri district and the Mysore State, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 30-D, of the 9th September 1895, from the Dewan of Mysore (with enclosures) on the subject.

2. I have ascertained that the Government of India will have no objection to settling the matter if the Madras Government agree, in the way proposed by the Durbar in paragraph 14 of the Dewan's letter. But as there seemed little advantage in the arrangement unless finality were secured, I have suggested to the Durbar that both sides should be bound to accept as final the decision of a majority of the committee, or if their votes are equally divided, of the Resident, and this suggestion has been accepted by the Durbar and by the Government of India, subject to the concurrence of the Madras Government.

3. I shall be glad to be favoured with the wishes of the Government of Madras in the matter.

ENCLOSURE.

From Sir K. SHESHADRI IYER, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore, to the Resident in Mysore, dated Bangalore, 9th September 1895, No. 30-D.

With reference to correspondence ending with your office letter No. 2917, dated 29th July 1895, regarding the boundary dispute between the Nilgiri district of the Madras Presidency and the territories of Mysore, I have the honour to forward herewith the accompanying printed file containing letter No. 3612-282, dated 7th May 1895, with 51 enclosures,* from the

* Maps separately put up.

Inspector-General of Forests. This letter contains a full statement of the claim of the Durbar to the tract in dispute based upon the evidence that is available up to date.

2. This tract forms an irregular four-sided figure, three sides of which are shown blue and the fourth pink and yellow in the accompanying map A, and is bounded on the north-east and west by the Berambadi and Bhandipur State Forests of Mysore, and on the south by the Mudumalai Forest belonging to the Tirumalpad of Nilambur in the Wynaad.

3. The disputed tract comprises thirteen square miles of territory combining the character of a prairie and a forest, with grass growing 6 feet high, lofty timber trees including the teak and varieties of the *Pterocarpus* and *Terminalia* and abounding in elephants, tigers, bears and bison. The difficulties of a survey of this unhealthy and practically unpeopled region have been again and again acknowledged by the various officers entrusted with the task to have been well-nigh insuperable.

4. Three surveys were made of this region, the first embodied in the Atlas sheet of 1833, the second in connection with the Madras Revenue Survey of 1875-76 entrusted to Captain Cloete, and the third the Topographical Survey of 1884-85 embodied in the Topo sheet No. 69.

Paragraph 13, page 11 of Mr. Ricketts' report.

Both these latter maps profess to be based on the Atlas sheet of 1833, the former, however, taking the boundary along the blue line A B C D, and the latter along the pink and yellow line A D. Captain Cloete's boundary line thus adds the disputed tract to Malabar, while the Topo sheet gives the same to Mysore. The Topo Survey Officers worked in ignorance of the Revenue Survey that had gone before; both

Enclosure No. 46, paragraph 6, page 76.
Paragraph 13 of Mr. Ricketts' report, page 11; enclosure No. 46, paragraph 6, page 76; enclosure No. 6, paragraph 2, page 23.

Enclosure Map A.

the surveys recognize the inaccuracies in detail of the Atlas sheet; both profess to be guided in regard to the main features of the boundary by the Atlas sheet. From the tri-junction of the Malabar, Nilgiri and Mysore districts, at Tippakadu up to point D, both the Revenue Survey and Topo boundary lines are identical; so too from point A towards the west to Rampur Ford, and the question is therefore, which line, whether A B C D of the Revenue Survey, or A D of the Topo Survey is consistent with the land-marks indicated in the Atlas sheet of 1833, with the requirements of a natural boundary, with evidence as regards possession, and other available facts indicative of the ancient boundary between Mysore and the Wynaad?

5. Before proceeding to discuss the relative correctness of the maps and the available evidence in regard to the true boundary line, it would be advantageous to clear the ground by removing certain misconceptions as to the previous history of the case. From 1875 to 1877 there were three controversies raging round three lines of boundary continuous with each other—one from the Tippakadu to Rampur

Vide Captain Cloete's memorandum of 4th August 1876, pages 35 to 39 of printed file of enclosures.

Ford which had never been settled before, the second from Rampur Ford to the Yerramavan tree on the Shigebetta slope settled by Dr. Cleghorn in 1859, and the third from the Yerramavan tree to the Kabani river further west, settled by Messrs. Fullerton and Vansomeren in 1865. Captain Cloete first made the mistake of supposing that the whole of the line from Tippakadu to the Shigebetta tree had been settled by Dr. Cleghorn in 1859, but he subsequently corrected himself; and further in his memorandum, dated 4th August 1876, he describes succinctly the different lines, paragraphs 1 to 11 being devoted to the tri-junction-Rampur Ford line now under dispute and surveyed by him for the first time in accordance with the Atlas sheet of 1833, paragraphs 12 to 30 to Dr. Cleghorn's line from Rampur Ford to the Shigebetta tree, and paragraphs 31 to 38 to Fullerton's line from the Shigebetta tree to the Kabani river. The line from Tippakadu to Rampur had never been laid out before, the

Enclosure No. 1, page 21, paragraphs 1 and 2. Enclosure No. 2, page 21, paragraph 2. Enclosure No. 23, pages 35 to 39.

survey was so difficult and the tract so unhealthy that there was an unseemly squabble between the Forest and the Revenue Departments of Mysore as to whose duty it was to assist the Madras party in the survey. Captain Cloete was anxious to finish the survey before January when the jungle got unhealthy; and when the Chief Commissioner directed Assistant Conservator Mr. Jellicoe to inspect and report upon the alternative lines claimed by Mysore and Madras, this officer, who knew little of surveying and less of the locality, would not wait till March for the old boundary stones hidden in the rank grass to be exposed. Three old men whom he sent for and questioned, dreading the jungle at that deadly season, denied all knowledge of the stones which they had previously declared did exist, another old man contradicted his previous statement, and Mr. Jellicoe reported that the line surveyed by the Madras

Enclosure No. 9, pages 25 and 26. Enclosure No. 7, paragraph 5, page 24. Enclosure No. 9, page 26.

Forest officers was in accordance with the Atlas sheet of 1833 and might be accepted. The Chief Commissioner was not satisfied with this report, he would not hurriedly abandon the claims of Mysore, and directed *, on 6th April 1876, a fuller elucidation of the points in

Enclosure No. 16, paragraph 3, page 31. Enclosure No. 10, paragraph 3, page 27. Enclosure No. 14, page 30. Enclosure No. 10, page 27. Enclosure No. 10, paragraph 4, page 27. Enclosure No. 16, paragraph 3, page 31. Enclosure No. 19, page 34.

dispute and the preparation of a sketch-map showing the alternative lines of boundary as claimed by Mysore and Madras. But so entirely was the official mind dominated by the Rampur-Shigebetta dispute that, in reply to the above requisition, sketch-map was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore in June 1876

Enclosure No. 21, page 34.
• Dr. Cleghorn's line.

(without a report), which brought out clearly the alternative lines in dispute between Shigebetta and Rampur Ford, and even this sketch-map was not forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, and for a year and a half the Mysore authorities lost sight of the question altogether the correspondence thenceforward and up to almost the beginning of 1878 dealing solely with the boundary disputes to the west of Rampur Ford. In fact these latter disputes loom so largely in the correspondence of those years, there was so much acrimonious wrangling round Cleghorn's and Fullerton's lines between the Forest officers of Madras and Mysore, that it is no wonder that even at this distance of time Messrs. Cherry and Rees, and following them the Madras Board of Revenue, should fall into the error of supposing that the present dispute has anything to do with Dr. Cleghorn's line of 1859, except that the line now in dispute commences at one end of the line laid down by Dr. Cleghorn in 1859.

6. On 12th October 1877 the Madras Government asked whether the demarcation of the line may be accepted as final, the Superintendent of the Madras Revenue Survey having reported that there was no dispute regarding it. The allegation of absence of dispute referred to the concurrence of Mr. Jellicoe in January 1876 which had been repudiated by the Chief Commissioner and in respect of which the latter had called for a report and a sketch showing the alternative lines in question with the result already noted. The previous history of the line was not brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, but even thus, he directed Sub-Assistant Conservator Mr. Anthony to report on the line before accepting the demarcation as final. Mr. Anthony reported he could not

Enclosure No. 27, page 43, paragraph 1.

make out the line; the Madras Deputy Superintendent Mr. Puckle retaliated by saying Mr. Anthony did not know what he had to look for. Captain Cloete explained that only such marks and clearings had been made as sufficed for survey purposes, that he had laid down the line three years before to the best of his ability from the old maps and the information available on the spot, after having vainly endeavoured to get a Mysore official to point out "how the boundary ran through the trackless forests on the borders." The end of all this was that the Mysore Government consented to pay half the demarcation charges when the demarcation was actually effected. This demarcation has not been effected up to date, the Collector of Nilgiris admits that the boundary admitted to be correct in 1876 had never been finally demarcated on the ground, the Madras Government entirely lost sight of the question for nearly twelve years, and the Board of Revenue state that even after the lapse of the short period of three years Mr. Anthony was

Enclosure No. 28, page 43. Enclosure No. 29, page 43.
Paragraph 3 of Captain Cloete's report, dated 13th September 1878, in Enclosure No. 30, page 56. Enclosure No. 30 paragraph 1, page 56. Enclosure No. 30, page 57, paragraph 4.

Paragraph 7, page 8 of Mr. Ricketts' report.

Vide letter No. 58, dated 10th April 1890, from the Collector of Nilgiris printed in Madras G.O., No. 356 of 22nd May 1890, page 8.

unable in 1878 to trace Captain Cloete's line, and that it is probable that the latter's marks and clearings have entirely disappeared. The principal argument of the Madras Board of Revenue, which has been accepted by the Madras Government is that the boundary was laid out by Dr. Cleghorn in 1859, and that as Dr. Cleghorn was Conservator of Forests to both the Governments, the Mysore Government is

Madras G.O., No. 356, dated 22nd May 1890, page 8.

estopped from questioning the correctness of the line. But Dr. Cleghorn never laid down the boundary. He never even went over the disputed boundary. Captain Cloete did not purport (as indeed he could not have purported) to find out Dr. Cleghorn's line, and even as regards the real Cleghorn line from Rampur Ford to the Shigebetta tree, a Commission had to sit nearly two decades after his settlement of 1859 to decide what was Dr. Cleghorn's line, Dr. Cleghorn's settlement of 1859 having itself been a re-settlement of Tod and Stephen's settlement of 1855. Similarly Fullerton's line of 1868 had to be re-settled eight years later.

Vide Dr. Cleghorn's memorandum of 1859. Enclosure No. 48, page 51.

7. The Durbar are not in possession of the Madras G.O., No. 577, dated 28th April 1859, quoted by the Board of Revenue, but they are in possession of the previous correspondence relating to Dr. Cleghorn's settlement of 1859, which shows that the order quoted by the Board of Revenue could refer only to the disputed boundary between Rampur Ford and Shigebetta.

8. Before concluding this portion of the subject, the Durbar would offer a few remarks about the Tirumalpad of Nilambur who, it is stated, would doubtless produce evidence in favour of the Madras line of boundary, if necessary. It is admitted that he is vitally interested in the question, more interested

Paragraph 5 of Madras G.O., No. 1230, dated 8th December 1892, page 6, and Mr. Cherry's Endorsement No. 1729, dated 11th July 1892, printed in the same page 13, paragraph 2.

than the Madras Government, and it is noteworthy that he never attended the survey operations of 1875-76. Captain Cloete says in this connection—"No aid or information was received from the Nilambur Tirumalpad or his agents; though due warning was sent, they It is further noteworthy from the reports of Mr. Jellicoe in 1875 and Amildar Mr. Abdul Khadar in 1876 that there was an extensive and surreptitious attempt to shift boundary stones by people from the Nilambur side so as to add to the Tirumalpad's property, and during all these years when, as Mr. Russell says, his department has been working the forests south of the Madras Revenue Survey line, the Tirumalpad has never offered to produce the evidence which, as a private proprietor, it was natural to expect him to possess and to produce. With 13 square miles of forest at stake the Tirumalpad's continued indifference is not accountable in reason.

appear to be indifferent as to this boundary."

Enclosure No. 13, page 29.

9. The philological argument advanced by Mr. Rees that the Vararai Katkamani of the lease deed of 1863 is a natural development of the Kara Kanavai of the Atlas sheet of 1833 is not based upon proper evidence, and is not entitled to any weight.

Paragraph 15, page 12 of Mr. Ricketts' report.

10. The boundary line followed by Captain Cloete is absolutely inconsistent with the geographical features indicated in the Atlas sheet which Captain Cloete professed to follow; and with regard to this portion of the subject, the Durbar would only refer to Colonel McCullagh's exhaustive treatment of this question in his letter No. 249, dated 10th July 1893. This letter explains in full how the boundary of the Atlas sheet is more accurately exhibited in the Topo Survey than the Madras Revenue Survey, and I am unwilling to weaken its effect by reproducing the arguments used, and will solicit a careful study of the letter itself which most strongly supports the Durbar's claim.

Enclosure No. 46, paragraph 9, page 77.

• Superintendent, Survey of India, in charge of Madras Forest Surveys.
Enclosure No. 46, page 75.

11. There can be no reasonable doubt that Mysore has always had possession and enjoyment of the tract in dispute. Ancient boundary stones exist along the boundary claimed by Mysore. The line of these stones, it is true, continues beyond the disputed boundary into the Nilgiri district, but the State's possession has actually been restricted to the tract in dispute, at least since the Atlas Survey of 1833. The statement of taluk boundary complied on 25th May 1850 contains valuable evidence proving the correctness of the boundary claimed, and the official records of 1869 point to the same conclusion. Mr. Russell's report No. 498, dated 11th December 1888, is important as showing that the Durbar were exercising full rights of ownership so late as 1888, as indeed they still continue to do notwithstanding the Madras Revenue Survey which, as already stated, has not as yet been completed by a proper demarcation, and has never been acted upon.

† Enclosure No. 40, page 72.
Enclosures Nos. 34 and 35, pages 60, 62. Enclosure No. 32, page 58.

12. Owing to the difficult nature of the country the southern boundary of the Province has always been the scene of frequent and protracted boundary disputes, each section (accepted by both sides) having been finally settled after more than one investigation by joint committees extending over a number of years. The section from Tippakadu to the Rampur Ford, the one now in dispute, is the most difficult of all, and when the Durbar found that even the Madras Board of Revenue fell into the error of supposing that the boundary in question was the one settled by Dr. Cleghorn in 1859, they ordered a most careful investigation of the tract by competent Forest Officers with the result that most valuable evidence has been obtained in regard to the ancient line of boundary between Mysore and Malabar. This evidence is embodied in pages 65-74 of the printed file.

13. Briefly stated, the present position of the question is as follows:—

There has as yet been no binding settlement of the disputed boundary.

The line proposed by the Madras Revenue Survey cannot (under the circumstances explained in paragraph 5) be regarded as having been accepted by the late Chief Commissioner of Mysore in a way which can be binding upon the Durbar.

Following the indications of the old Atlas sheet of 1833, the correct boundary is as shown in the Topo Survey map.

There is other strong evidence in support of this boundary.

The State has always had actual possession of the tract in dispute, and the Madras Government and the Nilambur Tirumalpad never exercised therein any rights of proprietorship.

14. Under such circumstances the Durbar are of opinion that, for the satisfactory settlement of this question, it is necessary to appoint a Joint Committee to investigate the question on the spot, and to pronounce a decision thereupon. The Committee may consist of two members nominated by the Madras Government and two by the Mysore Government, and the British Resident may act as umpire should the members of the Committee be equally divided in opinion.

Order—Mis. No. 555, Revenue, dated 8th February 1896.

The Board of Revenue will be requested to report the names of the officers whom it would recommend for nomination as the Madras members of the proposed Committee.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

READ—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 1083, Revenue, dated 17th March 1896:—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 265, dated 21st February 1896:—

Read—G.O., Mis. No. 555, Revenue, dated 8th February 1896.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 265, dated 21st February 1896.

The Board would recommend, for nomination as the Madras members of the proposed Committee, the Head Assistant Collector of Nilgiris for the time being, and a Forest officer who will be deputed when it is known at what period of the year the commission is likely to meet.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

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

Copy to the Collector of Nilgiris, through the Conservator
of Forests, Southern Circle.

Order—Mis. No. 1083, Revenue, dated 17th March 1896.

The Government considers that one of the officers nominated to represent Madras on the proposed Committee should be the Collector, for the time being, of the district of the Nilgiris and that the other should be Mr. G. Hadfield, the District Forest-officer of South Malabar. If, however, from any cause it is found that Mr. Hadfield's services cannot be made available for the purpose intended, the District Forest Officer, for the time being, of the Nilgiris may be nominated instead. The Board will issue the necessary instructions accordingly.

2. The following letter will be sent to the Resident in Mysore.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
with one copy of the report of the Inspector-General
of Forests, Mysore, for record.

READ—again the following letter from E. GIBSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, to the Resident in Mysore, dated 17th March 1896, No. 1084.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5169, dated 31st December 1895, regarding the boundary dispute between the Mysore State and the Nilgiri district and to state, for your information and for communication to His Highness the Maharajah's Durbar, that His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the proposals therein referred to, viz., that an arbitration Committee composed of two Mysore and two Madras members should be appointed to settle the dispute in question, and that to secure finality both sides should be bound to accept as final the decision of a majority of the Committee or if their votes are equally divided, of the Resident. I am to add that His Excellency in Council has accordingly nominated the Collector, for the time being, of the district of the Nilgiris and a Forest Officer to represent Madras on the proposed Committee and am to request that the names of the Mysore representatives as well as the time when and the place where the Committee can conveniently meet may be duly intimated to this Government.

2. The maps forwarded with your letter are herewith returned.

READ—again G.O., No. 2667, Revenue, dated 7th July 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Referring to the Board of Revenue for early remarks letter from the Resident in Mysore stating that Colonels Grant and Campbell Walker have been nominated by the Durbar to represent Mysore on the Committee for the settlement of a disputed portion of the southern frontier of Mysore State.

READ—again G.O., No. 3504, Revenue, dated 1st September 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Agreeing with the Board of Revenue in considering that it is preferable for the Committee to discuss and draw up its report on the disputed boundary between the southern frontier of Mysore and the Nilgiri-Wynaad.

READ—again G.O., No. 3691, Revenue, dated 15th September 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Board of Revenue letter from the Resident in Mysore stating that there is no objection to the Committee, appointed to settle the disputed boundary between the southern frontier of Mysore and the Nilgiri-Wynaad, discussing and drawing up its report on the spot as proposed by the Madras Government.

READ—again G.O., No. 3837, Revenue, dated 26th September 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Ordering that the Resident in Mysore be addressed about postponing the meeting of the Committee appointed to settle the boundary dispute between the Mysore State and the Nilgiri-Wynaad.

READ—again G.O., No. 4073, Revenue, dated 10th October 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Ordering that a letter be despatched to the Resident in Mysore intimating that the Forest officer Mr. J. Hadfield has been nominated to serve on the Committee appointed to settle the disputed boundary between the Mysore State and the Nilgiri-Wynaad.

READ—again G.O., No. 4475, Revenue, dated 11th November 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Issuing instructions regarding the conduct of the settlement of the boundary between the Nilgiri-Wynaad and Mysore.

READ—again G.O., No. 4976, Revenue, dated 5th December 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Informing the Mysore Durbar that there is no objection to the Mysore Forest Departments collecting and holding in deposit the minor produce of the area lying between Colonel Cloete's and Colonel McCullagh's lines pending the settlement of the dispute connected with it.

READ—also the following letter from the Commissioners, Mysore-Nilgiri Boundary Dispute, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 26th May 1897 :—

We have the honor to submit our decision on the Mysore-Nilgiri boundary dispute referred to us in the marginally-noted papers.

(1) Mysore General Secretary's letter No. 2838—Ft. F. 129-95 of 14th September 1896.

(2) G.O., Mis. No. 1083, dated 17th March 1896.

• Ward and Connor's.

boundary shown in the latter. The Atlas is wrong in certain details, but it is not materially wrong in its delineation of the boundary line.

3. The effect of our settlement is to accept Colonel Cloete's line from the west to Karakanavai; thence to cut off a considerable angle † where he seems to have diverged from the proper line, this angle

† Area roughly 2 square miles.

being added to Mysore; thence continuing along Colonel Cloete's line till it joins Colonel McCullagh's line.

4. Holding these views, the Commission did not go into the question of possession.

5. We beg to suggest that an officer deputed by each Government, accompanied by a surveyor, go over the line now settled and permanently demarcate it with a broad clearing and masonry pillars.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Boundary Commission appointed under G.O., Mis., No. 1083, dated 17th March 1896, to investigate Mysore-Nilgiri boundary dispute, dated 25th May 1897.

The Commission met at Ootacamund on the 10th, 18th, 24th and 25th of May 1897.

After full discussion of the points mentioned in paragraph 13 of the Dewan's letter to the British Resident in Mysore, dated 9th September 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

(1) That McCullagh's line has been taken along the main stream which is shown in the Atlas sheet from the word "ruins" (of Editerracottah in ruins) to a point half an inch north of the last letter of the words "Esharun Pagoda" and about 4 miles to the north-east of Bellami.

(2) Resolved also that Colonel Cloete's survey may be accepted from where it leaves the Mavinahalla to where it joins Karakanavai.

(3) That to the east the line should run as shown in that map of Colonel McCullagh, which has been signed by all members of the Commission, till it reaches the Honnurhalla as shown; running down that river till it reaches the point of no dispute at A.

In arriving at the above settlement the Commissioners have been mainly guided by the original Survey Memoir by Messrs. Ward and Connor produced by the Madras Commissioners the intention of which they believe is fairly represented by the line now adopted.

ORDER—No. 466, Revenue, dated 17th June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

2. The decision of the Commissioners being final, the only question that has to be considered is what should be done to prevent a recurrence of disputes on the frontier now settled. The Commissioners suggest that an officer deputed by each Government should go over the whole line and permanently demarcate it with a broad clearing and masonry pillars. This suggestion meets with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council who also

considers that the cost of such demarcation should be borne by the two Governments concerned in equal proportions. If His Highness the Maharajah's Durbar agrees in the above views, Mr. C. G. Douglas, the District Forest-officer of the Nilgiris, will be deputed to represent British interests at the time of the demarcation and a competent surveyor should be found by the Superintendent, Madras Survey, to carry out the work, the details as to the time and manner in which it should be undertaken being left to be decided by Mr. Douglas and the officer that may be appointed by the Mysore Durbar in direct communication with each other.

3. With reference to the penultimate paper read above, the Collector of the Nilgiris will be requested to ascertain and report the approximate value of the forest produce which the Mysore authorities were allowed to collect and hold in deposit pending the settlement of the dispute in question.

4. The following letter will be despatched to the Resident in Mysore.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), with two maps.
" the Superintendent, Madras Survey.
Copy to the Collector of the Nilgiris.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

60 Cop 60.