

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 545

Dated 9th July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

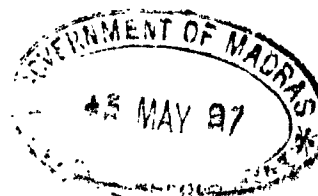
Head-quarters of the Wynad taluk.

Agreeing with the Board in considering the
a very strong case has been made out by
Mr. Dancy for reconsidering the decision
arrived at in 1895 to transfer the — to Vayittir
cancelling accordingly the orders on the sub-
ject; and stating that the Tahsildar and
Deputy Tahsildar should continue to have
their head-quarters at Manantoddy and
Vayittiri, respectively, as heretofore, and
that the question of the construction of
a taluk office at Manantoddy must
lie over for a year or two until funds
become available.

BLACK PAPER

[illegible][illegible]

CURRENT No. 36,31



From

The Board of Revenue, Land
Revenue, Madras.

Order

No. 1522 Misc.

Dated 27th April 1897.

Received 3.5.47

Registered

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Govt. with recommenda-
tion letter from the Collector of
Malabar praying for the reconsi-
deration of the order re: transfer
of Head quarters of the Wynad
Taluk from Manantoddy to Vayitri.

4746
 23.11.98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	4705	Land Revenue	22-11-95
	3991	Land Revenue	3-12-95
	3778	Land Revenue	21-1-96
	2970	Land Revenue	27-2-96
	2941	Land Revenue	24-2-96
	1248	Land Revenue	26-2-96
	4941	Land Revenue	1-3-96
	4521	Land Revenue	12-11-95
	692	Land Revenue	29-3-96
	1856	Land Revenue	11-5-95

* No. 31/11/95 - 26-11-95
106 - 17-9-95
5026 - 17-9-95
986 - 17-9-95
1500 - 25-2-96
5065 - 14-11-96
62. A - 15-1-94
1305 - 11-9-94
1977 - 15-7-93

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)

No. 1522 Misc., dated 27th April 1897.

Read the following :-

1. - Letter from G.W. Dance, Esquire, Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras, Ref. on C.No. 271/P-97, dated 6th March 1897.

2. Also letter from the same Officer, Ref. on C.No. 3099/P-96, dated 8th April 1897, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras.

Resolution

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. Early in 1895, Mr. Moberly who was then acting Collector of Malabar, suggested the transfer of the Head quarters of the Tahsildar of Wynad from Manantoddy to Vayitri and the location of

* Collr's: letter d/25-2-95.
No. 358-Pub. printed in G.O.
592 Rev., d/29-8-95.

the Deputy Tahsildar of the latter station at Manantoddy, with the Deputy Collector. The Board rejected these proposals and called for a report on the suitability of a site for a new Taluk Cutcherry at Manantoddy. Mr. Moberly then reported favorably as to the site, and the plans and estimates were submitted for the approval of Government, together with the earlier correspondence above alluded to. Thereupon the Government disagreeing with the Board, accepted Mr. Moberly's scheme for the transfer of the taluk Head Quarters to Vayitri and returned the plans and estimates for reconsideration.

3. Some ~~more~~ further correspondence then took place. Since 1878 the Deputy Collector has been permitted to

occupy a portion of his office building as a residence, as it had been reported that no other house was then available. The matter was lost sight of for some years and no rent was levied from the Deputy Collector; but, in Government Order No. 2941, dated 24th July 1896, it was ordered that rent must in future be paid. The Government at the same time enquired whether in view of the orders regarding the transfer of the Vayitri Deputy Tahsildar to Manantoddy, the Deputy Collector would have to live elsewhere than in his office, and, if so, whether the project of building a separate residence for him need be revived. The Collector (Mr. Dance) reported that a separate residence would be required and recommended that one should be constructed; but the Government was not satisfied that such a building was a necessity and called for a more detailed report. Government Order No. 4745, dated 23rd November 1896.

4. Mr. Dance now requests that the whole question of the transfer of Head quarters may be reconsidered.

5. The question whether Manantoddy or Vayitri should be the Head quarters of the Wynaad Taluk was fully discussed in 1874 and again in 1885, and on both the occasions the proposal to transfer the Taluk Office to Vayitri was abandoned. (Vide the concluding portion of para 1 of Government Order No. 1685 Judicial, dated 11th September 1874 and Government Order No. 1583 Rev., dated 25th March 1885). In 1874, it was urged that Manantoddy was less insalubrious than Vayitri and that the former station should continue to be the Taluk Head quarters. In 1885 Mr. Logan pointed out that Manantoddy was by far the most important place in Wynaad and that it would be a mistake to alter the Taluk Head quarters, merely because North Wynaad was not a planting district with the Europeans at that time.

6. Again in 1889, Mr. Winterbotham was against the proposal to transfer the Head quarters of the Divisional officer from Manantoddy to Vayitri. He stated that the former place was the healthiest in the Wynaad and that considerable advantages would accrue from the Divisional Officer and the Taluk Establishment being stationed at the same place, one of the advantages being that it would diminish correspondence and greatly promote the despatch of business between the Collector and the Tahsildar which must pass through the Divisional officer. He further urged that, to the native

98
public, it would be a great thing to have the Chief Revenue and Magisterial officers at a place where all castes could obtain food and lodging and where legal advice and assistance would always be procurable—(Vide para 7 of Mr. Winterbotham's letter printed in Board's Proceedings No. 846, dated 3rd December 1889).

7. Mr. Moberly was the only District Officer who advocated the change of the Taluk Head quarters and the reasons assigned by him were:

- (i) that the Vayitri Deputy Tahsildar's Division was a far more important charge than that of the Tahsildar as regards area, population and Land Revenue.
- (ii) that the Deputy Tahsildar's Magisterial file was very heavy being ^{nearly} double that of the Tahsildar and Sheristadar Magistrates of Wynaad put together;
- (iii) That Manantoddy is not the centre of the Taluk;
- (iv) that the interests of the planting industry of which Vayitri was decidedly the centre required the presence of the Tahsildar;
- (v) That from a Treasury point of view Vayitri is far more important than Manantoddy; and
- (vi) that at Vayitri there is a District Munsiff, an Assistant Engineer, and Inspector of Police, a Sub-Registrar and a combined Post and Telegraph Office and that the location of the Tahsildar at Vayitri will therefore benefit the general Public. (Vide para 5 of Mr. Moberly's letter printed at page 3 of Government Order No. 592 Rev. dated 29th August 1895).

8. Mr. Dance now points out that Mr. Moberly's figures regarding the extent, population and Land Revenue of the charges belonging to the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar are incorrect and misleading; four of the amsoms under the Revenue Jurisdiction of the Tahsildar of Wynaad having been shown against the Deputy Tahsildar of Vayitri (Vide statement enclosed). It appears that the Tahsildar was relieved of Magisterial work in these amsoms, because he already had more than he could do, while the Deputy Tahsildar had a light file.

At present, the number of Criminal cases on the file of the Vayitri Sub-Magistrate is greater than that on the files of the Tahsildar and Sheristadar Magistrates of Wynaad put together. But Mr. Dance states that it is obviously inexpedient to reduce the charge of the Deputy Tahsildar in order to add to the burdens of the Taluk Magistrate, whose hands are otherwise full. As regards the geographical position of Manantoddy, it is to be observed that, although it is not in the centre of the taluk, it is nearer the centre of Wynaad than any other village of importance, while Vayitri is situated in the South West Corner. Again, with reference to item (4) above, Mr. Dance points out that the relative importance of the two divisions should not be determined with reference to the planting industry, which is not steady and permanent but may shift from place to place according to circumstances. It appears that the Accountant-General has recently allowed the Deputy Tahsildar at Vayitri to have a reserve of Rs. 50000 in the Sub Treasury to meet the wants of the planters in South Wynaad. The importance attached to the Treasury at Vayitri mainly depends on the success of the Planting industry. But if, as already stated, the Planting industry shifts its locale, the Treasury transactions would be considerably reduced and the provision in the matter of reserve, already made by the Accountant-General seems to be all that is needed for the present. As regards item (6), Mr. Dance points out that there is no Assistant Engineer at Vayitri at present and that there are as many officers of different departments at Manantoddy as at Vayitri. He adds that there is a Traveller's Bungalow and a Planters' Club at Manantoddy while there are none of the kind at Vayitri.

9. Mr. Dance also points out that apart from these considerations, Mr. Moberly's scheme is beset with other practical difficulties. Mr. Moberly proposed that, if the Tahsildar were moved to Vayitri, the present Deputy Tahsildar's office at that place might be converted into an office for the Tahsildar with slight alterations. It is now reported that there is barely room for the proposed additions, and that even if they could be made, the accommodation would be insufficient, while there would be no room for further extensions. It appears that there would also be the further difficulty of providing quarters for the Tahsildar's clerks and their families at Vayitri at the expense of the State.

According to Mr. Dance

According to figures furnished by Mr. Moberly

Remarks

Number of Acres in Quasans Acres	Population	Land Revenue + Quasans Land Revenue	Area in Quasans Land Revenue according to demand as per Census of 1891	Area in Quasans Land Revenue according to demand as per Census of 1891	Number of Criminal Cases in 1893	Number of Criminal Cases in 1894
11	300200	29203	53251-3-1	28404-04	94	88
Tahsildar's Division (Rev. jurisdiction)				79702	Tahsildar's Division (Rev. jurisdiction)	152
12	312040	47559	11779-12-10	24135-71	433	424
Tahsildar's Division (Rev. jurisdiction)				90603	Vayitri Sub-Magistrate	

8

10 The Board's views have already been expressed in Board's Proceedings No. 2625, dated 23rd May 1895, as well as in several proceedings of previous years, and the opinion of all District Officers, except Mr. Moberly, has been against the change. It is not clear why the Government saw fit in August 1895 to come to a contrary conclusion, but it seems possible that motives of economy may have influenced the decision. The proposal then before Government was to build a new Taluk Office at Manantoddy, and it may have been thought that Mr. Moberly's scheme would obviate so large an outlay. It is clear from the more recent correspondence that no such saving would be practicable. The change would involve costly alteration to the Vayitri Deputy Tahsildar's office, with doubtful results, and would probably compel the Government to build a residence for the Deputy Collector at Manantoddy.

11. Mr. Dance has now made out a strong case for reconsideration of the question of transfer, and the Board resolves to submit the papers to Government for orders. The Board recommends that the status quo may be maintained and that sanction may now be accorded for the construction of a new office for the Tahsildar at Manantoddy.

12. Pending the orders of Government on these Proceedings, the proposal to construct a residence for the Deputy Collector at Manantoddy referred to in Government Order No. 4745 Rev., dated 23rd November 1896 may lie over as suggested by the Collector in his 2nd letter read above.

(True Extract)

Reelin

Secretary.

To

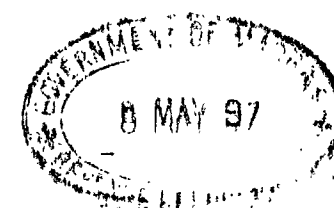
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with 2 letters in original to be returned.

The Collector of Malabar.

MR. H.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3862



From the Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue)

Order

No. 1613 vis.

Dated 5th May 1897.

Received 8.5.97

Registered 10.5.97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

For forwarding to Government letter
from the Collector of Malabar reporting
that he has not been able to give
effect to the orders of Government
in the matter of the abolition
of the post of Krasalji in the
Deputy Tahsildar's office at
Varjivri.

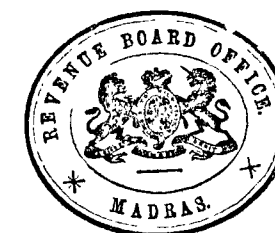
BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	3778		21-5-77
	3779		27-7-77

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2,000
28-1-97.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

Dated 5th May

1897.

No. 1613.

Miscellaneous.

11P

READ

Letter from the Collector of Malabar, No. 1018, Pub.

Dated 29th April 1897, to the Secretary to Government, R.D., through the Secretary to the Com-missioners of Land Revenue, Madras.

Resolution:-

13P

Forwarded.

2. The question of the transfer of the Saluk Head Quarters from Manontoddy to Vanjitri was resubmitted for the Consideration of Government in Board's Proceedings 1522 mis 27.4.97.

CH. 3. 31/97

(True extract)

Recd

The Secretary to Govt. R.D.,
with letter in original

7/2/97
hch

C no. 386299

State for the Regt.

This current may, it is submitted,
be disposed of along with Cn.
3831997 - re the transfer of the
H of Quarterm in the Wymad Sahib -
transferred to the Hamine and.

M.
13.5.57.

Yes - if 2A has
no objection.

(P.
15/5/57)

endeavours are maintained in that direction by the local revenue officers till the crop becomes a settled and recognised crop. No doubt, cummin seed is a more remunerative and less standing crop than ground-nut, but it is a very delicate crop and one often subject to diseases. Ground-nut, on the other hand, seems to be a comparatively hardy crop requiring less tillage and preparation of land as also less of manure, and it thus strikes me that it will spread under the canal in the Kurnool district with greater speed than even cummin seed or dry season indigo.

15. To my humble mind, introduction of fresh crops seems to be a subject which will have to be worked at patiently and with persistence and not hurried through. In the first place, it is not an easy matter to induce a conservative and an illiterate class of ryots like those we generally find in the Kurnool district to take to and try fresh and strange crops; and, in getting fresh crops tried, we have also to make some allowance for the ryots' want of practical experience in the treatment of the crops raised and consequent failures and short outturns here and there. Of course, all possible instruction is being given them as to how to raise the experimental crops all, only theoretical for them till they themselves try; and it cannot be as good a guide to them as practical experience gained by actually raising the crop once or twice. In cases where more than one individual have tried cummin seed cultivation this year in one and the same village, and where the crop of one individual has come out decidedly more successful than that of another, the ryots have already begun to see for themselves in what particular or particulars the owner of the defective crop has erred or failed, and it is practical experience of this kind that will surely help them.

I feel sure that all the three crops introduced will gradually spread and take root in the canal villages of the Kurnool district, but it would be necessary for the local officers to take some special interest in the matter for a few years till, as I have already stated above, the crops become settled and recognized crops.

16. Of the extent of acres 1,687-19 reported as granted under the block rules down to the end of June 1896, acres 235-55 have since been relinquished by Messrs. Ganapathy Rungasamy & Co. of Madur on the ground that acres 164-78 of it have been pronounced unirrigable by Public Works Department officers since their taking up the block, and that no means of irrigation have been provided for the remaining acres 70-77; and during the half-year under report sanction has been accorded for the grant of fresh blocks to the extent of acres 156-17 so that the net total extent granted under the block rules down to the close of December last is acres 1,607-81 as particularised in the margin. Of the blocks mentioned in the margin, the first three of the Kurnool district and the first three of Cuddapah are in working order. It is a local ryot of Pudur that took up block No. 1 of the Kurnool district; and in cases Nos. 2 and 3 of Kurnool, some families from the Tinnevely and Tanjore districts have come and settled themselves down, not far from their blocks, and are working on their respective blocks. The holders of block No. 2 have purchased five pairs of bullocks and work with their own bullocks, whereas the holder of block No. 3 of Kurnool has been working with hired bullocks. Blocks Nos. 4 and 5 of Kurnool have only been recently granted and no work has as yet been begun on them. It is an Iyer from Tinnevely that holds block No. 6 of Kurnool. He came and spent about Rs. 150 in levelling the block, but did not as yet raise any crop or crops on it. Of the Cuddapah district

District.	Village.	Extent.
1	2	3
Kurnool.	1. Pudur	ACS. 10-20
	2. Pamulapad	209-20
	3. Bhanumukkalu	270-71
	4. Do.	17-56
	5. Do.	17-63
	6. Pesaravoyi	71-35
	District Total	596-65
Cuddapah.	1. Madur	335-36
	2. Mudukur	121-61
	3. Bhadrupalli	250-04
	4. Thudumuladinne	81-15
	5. Thawaripalli	102-12
	6. Thudumuladinne	14-71
	7. Yetur	106-27
	District Total	1011-16
	Grand Total	1607-81

blocks, the holders of Nos. 1 and 2 have come and settled themselves down near their blocks and are working with their own pairs of bullocks. The holders of block No. 3 blocks and are working with their own pairs of bullocks. The holders of block No. 3 come and stop in Mudukur during working seasons, and have not as yet become permanent residents near their block. They work with hired bullocks. The holders of blocks Nos. 4 and 5 of Cuddapah, to whom I have already referred in paragraph 13 of my report No. 234 for the half-year ending 30th June last, have neither relinquished their blocks, nor have they come and begun work on them. Block No. 6 of Cuddapah is one granted for fasli 1306, and the holder has not yet come from Tinnevely and begun work. He has, however, written to say that he would keep the block. Block No. 7 of Cuddapah has only been recently granted and is to run on from the next fasli 1307 (1897-98). Besides the blocks already granted five block applications to the total extent of acres 278-67 have since been received and are under inquiry with the Tahsildars concerned, and they will be disposed of in due course.

17. The following table shows the approximate extents as yet cultivated this year with different kinds of crops in the case of the six blocks (three of Kurnool and three of Cuddapah) on which work has been going on, and dry season indigo is expected to be tried on some more extent by some of these block holders. Paddy alone has been harvested in the case of the three Kurnool blocks, and the results are reported to be specially encouraging on the Pudur and Pamulapad blocks, and ordinary on the Shanumakkalu block where a large portion of the crop was unfortunately attacked with disease. Cummin seed has just been removed from the Pamulapad block and the outturn appears promising, although the seed has not yet been thrashed out. All the other crops are still standing on the ground. In the case of the Cuddapah district working blocks, korra crop alone is stated to have as yet been harvested and the yield is said to be about one-fourth. All the other crops are still on the ground, but are stated to be in good condition on the whole. Writing on the 18th January last, Mr. Rungasami Iyer, the working share-holder of Messrs. Ganapathy & Co. of Madur, states: "I am glad to inform you that the transplanted experimental paddy is successful in the place where the land has been manured and ploughed last year. So I mean cultivating 100 acres paddy for the next year;" and it may not be out of place to mention here that the land on which he tried the experiment is pure black soil land, about the turning of which into successful paddy land the local ryots seem to have hitherto entertained doubts:—

successful paddy

District.	Number of block and village.	Paddy.	Turmeric.	Ragi.	Briga.	Coriander.	Cummin seed.	Cholam.	Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnool	1. Pudúr	ACS. 4'	ACS. ..	ACS. ..	ACS. ..	ACS. 1'	ACS. 2-50	ACS. 20'	ACS. ..
	2. Pamulapad	12'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Bhanumukkalu	30'	..	..	..	..	10'	85-22	55-72
	1. Madur	29-10	..	6'	4'	..	8-6	7-77	18-38
Cuddapah	2. Mudukur	2'	70	..	59-9	..	..	25-4	..
	3. Bhadrupalli	3-50	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	80-60	1-18	6'	63-9	9-6	20-27	148-64	55-72

District.	Number of block and village.	Arika.	Korra.	Kusuma.	Ground-nut.	Bengal gram.	Horse gram.	Chilly.	Ulundu or black gram.	Total.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Karnool	1. Pudúr	ACS. ..	ACS. ..	ACS. ..	ACS. 75	ACS. 2'	ACS. 10'	ACS. 50	ACS. 10'	ACS. 4'
	2. Pamulapad	..	..	..	75	..	10'	..	6'	45-75
	3. Bhanumukkalu	..	..	..	50	11-78	56-80	..	..	315-94
	1. Madur	24-89	..	31-94	..	..	..	..	..	57-94
Cuddapah	2. Mudukur	7-73	13-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	88-11
	3. Bhadrupalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	32-62	13-30	31-94	2'	13-78	76-80	50	15'	570-50

CNO 3631

Note for B.M.M.

The Rep says
that this paper
should go to the Finance
Aest who now deals
with Public Works. The
question of the suitability
of the head of affairs
of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~proposals~~ ^{proposals}
for building are

Slutrup

B. admitted

to the Finance
Aest for ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~proposals~~ ^{proposals}
of orders. ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~1/17/97~~ ^{1/17/97}

Please go through
the current &
past up
to the 1/17/97
and see if
any more
orders are
needed.

18. Since the submission of the last half-yearly report, the undermentioned applications for fresh sluices and channels have been received from ryots of village at different points of the canal with offers to bring the extents specified under permanent wet cultivation should the sluices and channels applied for be provided; and, of course, the applications have all of them been forwarded to the Executive Engineer for favourable consideration and early orders. In almost all the cases the applicants express their willingness to take canal water from the coming fasli 1307 (1897-98); and there is no doubt whatever that, in many of these cases, the protection derived from the canal this year by villages already under its influence has taught the applicants a lesson and convinced them what a precious thing it is to have lands commanded by the canal and how unsafe it must be, on the other hand, to rely exclusively on rains. I hope the Public Works Department will, wherever feasible, comply with the applicants' requests during the present dry season and before the next rains begin:—

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Applicants.	Acreage promised to be permanently brought under wet cultivation.
Kurnool	Nandyal	Brahmanapalli	Annappa Reddi and others	120-30
	Do.	Guntanala	Gali Ramanna and others	20
	Do.	Thogarchedu	Timmareddi and others	65-71
	Do.	Mulasagaram, hamlet of Nandyal.	Balakondaeddi and others	60
	Koilkuntla	Joladarasi	Narayana Reddi and others	56
	Do.	Bhimunipad	Subbareddi and others	60
Cuddapah	Do.	Gubagundum Jam-buladiune.	Sanjeeva Reddi and others	100
	Do.	Lingala	Kurnam Venkatasubbiah and others	80-15
	Proddatur	Vasudevapuram, hamlet of Velavali.	Boddi Venkata and others	40
	Total			602-16

19. At the instance of the Superintending Engineer of the circle, I have been desired to assist the special Sub-divisional officer of the Public Works Department by preparing these preliminary fieldwar lists for all the canal villages of both the districts, and I began the work about the beginning of the current fasli; but, as the present adverse season and extensive demand for and use of canal water and consequent necessity for supervision of distribution of water under common and important channels and personal check and inspection of the irrigated areas here and there at important points have drawn me away from and did not allow time for that branch of work from about the middle of October last, I am sorry I have not been able to prepare the preliminary fieldwar lists required by the Public Works Department for more than 46 villages in all or about one-fourth the total number of villages commanded by the canal; and I think that the preparation of similar lists for all the other canal villages would itself require full six months' time, as it is not only the preparation of mere lists that is necessary, but also inspection of all the fields to be mentioned in the lists.

20. The total term of three years already sanctioned for the special office expires on the 15th March next; and, unless it be thought necessary to retain the office for a year more or so in consideration of

The Special office.
(a) the other lists that have yet to be prepared and are referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph and (b) the settlement of the current fasli canal water-rate of the remaining six canal taluks excepting Proddatur and Cuddapah, the jamabandi of which is to be conducted by the Collector himself, I humbly venture to repeat suggestion (c) made by me in paragraph 10 of my report No. 26, dated the 7th February 1896, embodied in G.O., No. 343, Revenue, dated the 21st July 1896, communicated with B.P., Mis. No. 4147, dated 24th August last. It will be observed that the

above suggestion was to the effect that, in case the special office is done away with, it will be advantageous to entrust the canal charge of the entire length of the canal in the Kurnool district to one officer, that is, to the Head-quarter Deputy Collector of the Kurnool district, and similarly the canal charge within the limits of the Cuddapah district to the Head-quarter Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, giving each of these officers an additional temporary clerk on Rs. 25 to look after canal work. The various reasons which have induced me to put forward the above suggestion as one both economical and advantageous have been fully set forth in paragraph 10 of my report No. 26 referred to above, and, I therefore, think it redundant to reiterate them here. I hope, however, that my remarks on the subject in the said paragraph will kindly be perused and considered before the question is finally disposed of one way or the other. As regards the objection that the entrusting of canal work to the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors may cause inconvenience to parties in criminal cases, &c., by reason of the officers' absence in remote taluks, I humbly beg to submit that my own humble impression is that, as long as there are the Special Canal Revenue Inspectors and the Tahsildars to assist them in all miscellaneous canal matters, it will not be necessary for the Head-quarter Deputy Collectors to visit the canal taluks other than those comprising their own divisions more than once or twice at the most in the year; and each such visit need not take more than ten days or so. In the Kurnool district the entire length of the canal is about 145 miles as already stated by me; and of this, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector's division itself extends as far down as about the 90th mile stone; and again about the last 15 miles length of the Kurnool district portion of the canal happens to pass through a tract not important in an irrigation point of view. In the case of the Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu is a nominal and an insignificant canal taluk hardly requiring any supervision, and the few canal villages of the Proddatur taluk which adjoins the Cuddapah taluk can, I think, be easily visited by the Head-quarter Deputy Collector of Cuddapah once or twice in the year without causing any real inconvenience to his other work in Cuddapah. Should any doubts be still entertained as regards the feasibility of the above suggestion, it strikes me that it may at least be given a few years' trial in case it may be decided to do away with the special office. In conclusion, I beg to add that I hope I will kindly be excused for having put forward the above suggestion again, as I have ventured to repeat it (a) in the firm belief that it will serve the interests of the canal better to keep its revenue charge in the hands of one officer for each district than to divide it again as before, and (b) for the following chief reasons among others:—

(1) That the arrangement suggested will secure economy, saving nearly all the expenditure of a special office.

(2) That it will produce in the minds of canal ryots a healthy and salubrious impression that the arrangement made by Government for the supervision of canal work is not of a temporary but of a permanent and standing nature.

(3) That the Nandikotkur taluk, which is the most important canal taluk in the Kurnool district containing more than half the canal-commanded area of the district as shown in the margin, contains, for the most part, the best of the canal-commanded lands and is thus, in fact, the taluk on which the future of the canal mainly depends and that, such a taluk forming his own division, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector must naturally be in a position to have the cultivation of experimental crops, which mean a good deal indeed for the future of the canal, carried on in the taluk with far greater

Taluk.	Approximate extent commanded by existing distributaries.
	ACS.
1. Ramallakot	2,900
2. Nandikotkur	51,500
3. Nandyal	14,900
4. Sirvel	18,900
5. Koilkuntla	6,300
Total	94,500

effect than can be possibly the case under any other arrangement.

21. In conclusion, I beg to submit that the subject referred to in paragraph 20 is one requiring the favour of very early orders.

C No 36312 3862/97

To Hon. Mr. Rose. C. I. R.
 From Hon. Mr. Bliss C. I. R.
 His. The Governor.

the Board of Revenue. L. R.

Dated

189 .

FOR ORDERS.

A full statement of the case relative to the location of the head-quarters of the Tahsildar of Wynad is given in the notes under G. O., No. 592 d/ 29th August 1895. In that order the Govt. considered that Mr. Moberly then Ag. Collector of Malabar, urged very strong reasons for the transfer of the head-quarters from Manantoddy to Vayitri, and accordingly vetoed the proposal to build a new taluk cutcher-ry at the former station.

2. Mr. Dance, now Ag. Collector, of Malabar, requests a reconsideration of the above orders, and in his letter d/ 6th March 1897, examines the several grounds for the change adduced by Mr. Moberly. He argues that the figures ~~adduced~~ ^{given} by Mr. Moberly to support his first reason, viz., that the extent, population and land revenue of the amsoms under the jurisdiction of the Dy. Tahsildar stationed at Vayitri were much greater than those under the Tahsildar, are misleading; that four of the amsoms placed under the

magisterial

In 1874 Govt. decided that the Deputy Collector should leave Manantoddy for Vayitri. In 1884 Govt. decided that the Tahsildar should remain there & go to Vayitri. In 1890 the Govt. decided in the same way, on the advice of Mr. W. Underboken, though the planters were strong on the other side. In 1895 the question came up again. The planters pressed for the change ^{on more} ~~of~~ ^{for} the change of amsoms. Mr. Mac Carber, who was private Secretary, & knew the locality well, said it was absurd to build at Manantoddy, because there were only 2 planters in that part of the Wynad, & the country was a "barren wilderness". Mr. Moberly (who was then acting as Collector) reported strongly against Manantoddy & in favour of Vayitri, & Govt., attaching importance to the wishes of the planters.

24/5/97 & Mr. M's arguments,

magisterial jurisdiction of the Dy. Tahsildar are under the revenue jurisdiction of the Tahsildar, the magisterial jurisdiction having been transferred to the Dy. Tahsildar in order to give relief to the Tahsildar who had more work than he could do; that, in fact, the extent and the population of the amsoms under the Tahsildar's revenue jurisdiction are greater than those under the Dy. Tahsildar, as detailed on the margin.

(ii) Against Mr. Hoberly's second ground that Manantoddy is by no means in the centre of the taluk, while Vayitri lies in the southern and more important portion and within easy reach of the important villages of Sultanpur, Kalpotta, and Meppadi, Mr. Dance urges that if Manantoddy is "not in the centre" Vayitri is "on the edge" of the taluk, that the important villages referred to are already under the magisterial and revenue jurisdiction of the Dy. Tahsildar, and that as none of the inhabitants have yet demanded to be ruled over by the Tahsildar instead of by the Dy. Tahsildar, no necessity exists for the change of the present state of things. The last reason is, however, not correct. The Wynaad Planters' Association has been repeatedly urging the removal of the Tahsildar's office to Vayitri. Mr. Dance further doubts whether the now more important southern portion will continue so ten years hence, as new estates are being opened up in N. Wynaad while old ones are going out of bearing in S. Wynaad, and it is probable that the present flourishing condition of the tea

FOR ORDERS.

Tahsildar	Dy. Tahsildar
Population. 44291.	52,471.
Extent. acres 2,84,041..	2,41,555.
Revenue. Rs 70,702.	Rs 90,005.

decreased because their previous order to locate the Tahsildar at Vayitri Mr. Dance, who is now acting as Commissioner, urges that the last order should be reconsidered. He shows that the wishes of the Members depend on circumstances which are likely to change, & that Mr. Hoberly's arguments are subject to qualifications which define them of the force of the fact at Vayitri. On going through the papers it seems to have been decided that the Tahsildar should go from Manantoddy to Vayitri only as the ground had the better place was more accessible to planters, and that the balance of the other considerations strongly in favor of the former place. For the reasons summarized in para 2 ii of the note from para 2 iv I think, on reconsideration, that the wishes of the Members to change a long continued status quo in opposition to the wishes of

the native population did not carry the day, & I agree with the TD that the Tahsildar should be located at Manantoddy & his office built there.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? - we had better leave things as they are & build at Manantoddy

In the short time I have been in Madras, I have twice had this subject under my notice, - once in the Leg. Council and once in this file. My mind inclined on both occasions to Manantoddy, but in view of what more experienced people said, I submitted my opinion to them. I have no difficulty in agreeing with Mr. Hoberly that things should be left as they are. This will involve the cancellation of G.O. 29 Aug. 1895, No. 592. A year or two must elapse before we shall have money to build a Taluk Cutcherry in this locality. I would let the matter of building, that for the present.

A. H. 28.6.97

industry will cause many of the abandoned estates of the N. Wynaad to be taken up again.

(iii) As regards the larger criminal work on the file of the Vayitri Dy. Tahsildar, Mr. Dance states that a large portion of the Tahsildar's magisterial work was purposely made over to the Dy. Tahsildar, and that the present proposal to relieve the Dy. Tahsildar who has not enough, in order to add to the burdens of the Tahsildar magistrate, is inexpedient.

(iv) About the necessity of the change in the interests of the planting industry, Mr. Dance states that the chief benefit which the planters would derive from the change would be increased facilities for obtaining money from the treasury thereby offered, and that this want has already been met to some extent by the Accountant General who has allowed the Dy. Tahsildar to have a reserve of Rs 50,000 and that if necessary this reserve could be increased.

(v) & (vi) As regards the large amount of the Vayitri munsif's court deposits sent to Manantoddy and the importance of Vayitri from a treasury point of view urged by Mr. Hoberly, Mr. Dance points out that Mr. Hoberly made a mistake in saying that there were any Civil court deposits sent from Vayitri to Manantoddy in 1893, that the latter place is far ahead of the former in the matter of receipts under almost every item except Judicial deposits,

the

the greater portion of which, however, consists of remittances to meet the local demands, and that the large disbursements under "Postal" at Vayitri are due to the wants of the planters and will cease should Manantoddy, as is probable, again become the centre of the planting industry. It is true that Civil court deposits are now sent to Manantoddy: but Mr. Dance says that they may well be left in the Dy. Tahsildar's treasury.

(vii) The last reason adduced by Mr. Moberly was to the effect that there being a Dt. Munsif, an assistant Engineer, an Inspector of Police, a Sub-Registrar, and a combined Post and Telegraph office at Vayitri, the location of the Tahsildar at the station would be of benefit not only to them, but also to the general public. Mr. Dance points out that there is at present no assistant Engineer at Vayitri, that Manantoddy has a Dt. Forest Officer, a Police Inspector, a Sub-Registrar, and a Post Office, and has besides a travellers' bungalow, and a Planters' Club, neither of which exists at Vayitri. He also says that there is no reason why a Telegraph office should not be opened at Manantoddy.

3. Mr. Dance also draws attention to the reasons against the change adduced by previous Collectors, viz., that Manantoddy ^{is} by far the most important and at the same time the healthiest place in the Wynnad, and that considerable

able advantage would accrue from the Divisional Officer and the Taluk establishment being stationed at the same place. He urges that there is barely room at Vayitri for carrying out the necessary additions to convert the Dy. Tahsildar's office into a Taluk office; that as there is no living accommodation at Vayitri for the Taluk establishment, the same will have to be provided for, if the change is to be given effect to.

4. On the above grounds, Mr. Dance requests that the orders directing the change of Taluk head-quarters and vetoing the construction of a new Taluk office at Manantoddy be reconsidered. The Board of Revenue considers that a strong case has been made out for a re-consideration of the question of transfer, and accordingly submits the papers for orders with the recommendation that the status quo may be maintained and that sanction may be accorded for the construction of a new office for the Tahsildar at Manantoddy.

5. The most important of Mr. Dance's arguments are:—(i) that the Tahsildar's charge is really heavier than the Dy. Tahsildar's and not lighter as stated by Mr. Moberly, and (ii) that the proposed change will not result in any saving to Govt. as ~~it would result in a saving of the cost of a new bungalow at Manantoddy~~ it will necessitate the construction

The B. also points out that no economy can be effected by this change.
1/27.5.57.

of a house for the Dy. Collector at Manantoddy and of quarters for the Taluk establishment at Vayitri, ^{asa} ~~to~~ set off against the saving of the cost of a new Taluk cutcherry at Manantoddy. Further, the Dy. Tahsildar's office at Vayitri cannot ~~conceivably~~ ^{conveniently} be converted into a Tahsildar's office as there is barely room for the necessary additions to say nothing of any adjuncts or further additions which may hereafter be considered necessary. Again there is no doubt that, as urged by Mr. Winterbotham in 1889, there is considerable advantage and saving of correspondence if the Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar are located in the same place. ^{Lastly it is by no means certain that it will not agree} Orders are solicited.

6. In the second of the papers read above is embodied a letter from the Ag. Collector of Malabar reporting to Government, at the instance of the Accountant-General, that it has not been found possible to give effect to the reduction of the masalchi in the Dy. Tahsildar's establishment, ordered in G. O., No. 2970 d/ 27th July 1896 as a result of the change, as the necessary office buildings have not been got ready, and that the Accountant-General has been informed that a reconsideration of the whole question is under reference to Govt.

RD
27-5-97

The Hon. Mr. Grose C.I.E.

C. Nos. 2631 & 2862 of 1897. *127*

The Hon. Sir Henry Bliss K.C.I.E.

H. E. the Governor.

Order (Press) No. 545 of 9th July 1897.

The Govt agrees with the

Board of Revenue in considering that a

very strong case has been made out by Mr.

Dance for reconsidering the decision ar-

rived at in 1895 to transfer the Head

quarters of the Wynad taluk to Vayitri.

G.O. No. *597*, Rev., dated 29.8.95 and all

subsequent orders on the subject are here-

by cancelled. The Tahsildar of the taluk

should continue to have his Head-quarters

at Manantoddy as heretofore and the Deputy

Tahsildar at Vayitri.

2. The question of the con-

struction of a new taluk office at Manan-

toddy must however lie over for a year or

two as it is unlikely that any funds can

be made available for the purpose for

some time to come.

(from orders)

To

The Board of Rev (L.R.)
with enclosures.

" P.W. Deptt

" Judl. Deptt

" Acctt-Genl.

20-13-7-97

17/97

14-8-97

P. I. O.

Note. Para 2 has been drafted.

Note.

Para 2 has been drafted in accordance with H. E's note, but there is perhaps no objection to instructing the P.W.D. to prepare the necessary plan and estimate and to leave the question of construction when funds become available.

11/7/97

RS
30-6-97

Government {1897} of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 545, 9th July 1897.

JULY.

Head-quarters of the Wynaad taluk.

Agreeing with the Board in considering that a very strong case has been made out by Mr. Dance for reconsidering the decision arrived at in 1895 to transfer the — to Vayittiri; cancelling accordingly the orders on the subject; and stating that the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar should continue to have their head-quarters at Manantoddy and Vayittiri, respectively, as heretofore, and that the question of the construction of a taluk office at Manantoddy must lie over for a year or two until funds become available.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 1522, dated 27th April 1897:—

Read—the following letter from G. W. DANCE, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Calicut, 6th March 1897, Ref. on C. No. 271-P.:—

In G.O., No. 592, Press, dated 29th August 1895, the Government sanctioned the transfer of the Vayittiri Deputy Tahsildar's office to Manantoddy and the Tahsildar's office to Vayittiri. But funds have not yet been provided for the necessary alterations in the buildings, nor have the plans and estimates been sanctioned. I, therefore, write to ask that the question of transferring the Tahsildar's office from Manantoddy may be reconsidered before it is too late.

2. I beg to subjoin in parallel columns the reasons adduced by Mr. Moberly for the transfer in his letter, No. 358, Public, dated 25th February 1895, and my comments thereon:—

(a) The extent, population and land revenue of the amsoms under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar stationed at Vayittiri are much greater than those under the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar—vide accompanying statement.

(a) Mr. Moberly's figures are misleading. The Tahsildar has revenue jurisdiction over four of the amsoms which are placed under the Deputy Tahsildar for magisterial purposes. The Tahsildar was relieved of magisterial work in these amsoms, because he already has more than he can do, and the Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrate has a light file. I subjoin figures relating to the revenue jurisdiction of the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar, from which it will be seen that the extent and population of the amsoms under the Tahsildar are greater than those of the amsoms under the Deputy Tahsildar. It must be remembered also that there is often more revenue work than magisterial in a Wynaad amsom.

	Extent as per census of 1891.	Population as per census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand as settled in fasli 1305.
For the whole taluk 23 amsoms or 58 desoms	ACS. 525,576-75	76,762	RS. 1,70,305
(i) For First Revenue Inspector's range or 11 amsoms or 31 desoms under the Tahsildar-Magistrate	184,827-79	29,203	53,767
(ii) For Kurumbala and Kottathara, 4 desoms	22,839-55	5,286	9,107
(iii) For Putati and Porukadi or 7 desoms	76,373-70	9,802	16,828
Total of items i, ii and iii or 15 amsoms or 42 desoms	284,041-04	44,291	79,702
Remainder for the 8 amsoms or 16 desoms under the Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrate	241,535-71	32,471	90,603

(b) Manantoddy is by no means in the centre of the taluk, and the important villages of Sultan's Battery, Kalpetta and Meppadi can be reached more easily from Vayittiri than from Manantoddy. Besides the southern portion of the taluk is of greater importance than the northern portion.

(b) If Manantoddy is not in the centre of the taluk, Vayittiri is on the extreme edge. If the villages of Sultan's Battery, Kalpetta and Meppadi are nearer to Vayittiri than to Manantoddy, they are already under the magisterial and revenue jurisdiction of the Vayittiri Deputy Tahsildar. None of the inhabitants have yet demanded to be ruled over by the Tahsildar instead of the Deputy Tahsildar. If, therefore, they are satisfied, where is the necessity for a change of masters?

The southern portion of the taluk is of greater importance now than the northern, but I doubt whether it will be ten years hence. New estates are being opened up in North Wynaad, and old estates are going out of hearing in South Wynaad. It is also probable that the present flourishing condition of the tea industry will cause many of the abandoned estates in North Wynaad to be taken up again.

(c) The Vayittiri Sub-Magistrate's file is heavier than the files at Manantoddy, because a good deal of the Tahsildar-Magistrate's work has been purposely made over to the Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrate, as already stated.

The proposal to relieve the Deputy Tahsildar of work, when he has not enough, in order to add to the burdens of the Taluk Magistrates who have too much, is obviously inexpedient.

(d) The chief benefit which the planters would derive from the Deputy Tahsildar at Vayittiri being replaced by a Tahsildar would be the facility of obtaining money from the treasury. This want has already been met to some extent by the Accountant-General, who has allowed the Deputy Tahsildar to have a reserve of Rs. 50,000. If necessary, this reserve can be increased.

(e) Mr. Moberly has made a mistake. There were no civil court deposits in 1893. The Vayittiri civil court deposits are always sent to Manantoddy. Why, I do not know. They might well be paid over to the Deputy Tahsildar. Mr. Moberly's figure of Rupees 3,21,371-7-9 is made up of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Personal deposit	3,18,000	2	1
Criminal court deposits	125	8	0
Revenue deposits	3,245	13	8
Total	3,21,371	7	9

The item "Personal Deposit" consists mainly of money sent from the Huzur or Taluk cutcherry to meet the demands on the Vayittiri treasury.

(f) An examination of the total receipts and disbursements at the Vayittiri and Manantoddy sub-treasuries will show that from a treasury point of view Vayittiri is far more

(f) A careful examination of Mr. Moberly's figures will show that, in the matter of receipts, Manantoddy is far ahead of Vayittiri with regard to every item except "Judicial

4

No. 545, REVENUE, 9TH JULY 1897.

important than Manantoddy. In the following table the treasury transactions at the two places during 1893 are compared:—

Items.	Vayittiri.	Manantoddy.
Receipts.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Postal	15,847 15 9	16,110 11 5
Judicial Deposits	3,21,371 7 1	49,824 5 8
Remittances	768 9 7	1,60,550 12 5
Stamps	8,292 5 0	3,402 4 0
Other items	23,765 15 1	41,078 10 2
Total, Receipts	3,70,046 5 2	2,70,966 11 8
Disbursements.		
Postal	3,22,587 14 9	2,671 8 6
Deposits	65,760 0 1	1,55,288 10 7
Public Works Department cheques as per letters of credit.	31,197 3 5	29,247 2 9
Other items	21,812 3 0	34,158 1 10
Total	4,41,357 5 3	2,21,365 7 8

(g) There is a District Munsif, an Assistant Engineer, an Inspector of Police, a Sub-Registrar and a combined Post and Telegraph office at Vayittiri, and the location of a Tahsildar at Vayittiri will be of benefit not only to them but to the general public.

3. I have shown, I submit, that the reasons adduced by Mr. Moberly for the transfer are not so cogent as they appeared at first sight. Some of the reasons against the transfer have been given by Mr. Winterbotham in his letter, No. 3784-I., dated 18th November 1889, embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 846, dated 3rd December 1889. I would also refer the Board to Board's Proceedings, No. 679, dated 27th February 1885.

4. But Mr. Moberly's scheme is beset with other difficulties. We now have a Deputy Collector's office at Manantoddy and a Deputy Tahsildar's office at Vayittiri, which are each of them well suited to its purpose. We propose to make the Deputy Collector's office into a combined Deputy Collector's and Deputy Tahsildar's office, and the Deputy Tahsildar's office into a Tahsildar's office. "It is notorious however," I quote from Board's Proceedings, No. 846, dated 3rd December 1889, above mentioned, "that nothing in the way of building is more expensive, or produces more generally unsatisfactory results than additions to and alterations of buildings." These remarks apply with special force to the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Vayittiri. There is barely room for the proposed additions. Even if they can be squeezed in, they will be a very tight fit, and not only will the result be unsatisfactory, but there will be absolutely no space at all for any adjuncts or further additions which may be afterwards considered necessary.

5. Another important consideration is that there is no living accommodation for the Tahsildar's clerks and followers at Vayittiri. Mr. Moberly recognized this, and proposed to build quarters for them. But how we are to arrange for the Brahmin, the Thiyan, the Muhammadan, and the Christian, with their respective families, dwelling together in friendly juxtaposition, I do not know. Moreover, the rent demanded for the quarters, if I may judge from experience of houses built by the Public Works Department for civil officers of higher grades, will be far more than what would be charged for similar accommodation in a private house.

6. To sum up, I submit that no good case has been made out for moving the Tahsildar's office from Manantoddy, and there is no doubt that the transfer will give rise to much heart-burning. I therefore most earnestly beg that the Government may

Deposits." I have already explained that the greater portion of this item consists of remittances to meet the local demands. If the Tahsildar was to take the place of the Deputy Tahsildar the necessity for these remittances would still remain.

The increase in the disbursements at Vayittiri is almost entirely under the head of "Postal." This is due to the wants of the planters. But, as I have already pointed out, if we shift the Taluk head-quarters to Vayittiri, we may find that the centre of the planting industry has gone back to Manantoddy.

(g) There is no Assistant Engineer at Vayittiri now. There are a District Forest Officer, a Police Inspector, a Sub-Registrar, and a Post Office at Manantoddy. There is no reason why there should not be a telegraph office there too. There are also a travellers' bungalow and a Planters' club. At Vayittiri there is neither bungalow nor club.

be pleased to reconsider its order and direct a new office to be constructed for the Tahsildar at Manantoddy. It is much wanted. There will be no difficulty at all about a site. There are several good ones to choose from.

Read—the following letter from G. W. DANCE, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Calicut, 8th April 1897, Ref. on C. No. 3099-P.:—

In reply to Board's reminder, memorandum, dated 30th March 1897, calling for an early reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 3274 R., dated 2nd December 1896, I have the honour to state that a separate residence for the Deputy Collector of Wynaad will be necessary only in case the Vayittiri Deputy Tahsildar's office is removed to Manantoddy. The matter may therefore lie over until orders are passed on my letter, dated 6th March 1897, Ref. No. 271-P., requesting reconsideration of the orders regarding the transfer of the offices.

Resolution—Mis. No. 1522, dated 27th April 1897.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. Early in 1895, Mr. Moberly, who was then Acting Collector of Malabar, suggested * the transfer of the head-quarters of the Tahsildar of Wynaad from Manantoddy to Vayittiri and the location of the Deputy Tahsildar of the latter station at Manantoddy, with the Deputy Collector. The Board rejected these proposals and called for a report on the suitability of a site for a new Taluk Cutcherry at Manantoddy. Mr. Moberly then reported favourably as to the site, and the plans and estimates were submitted for the approval of Government, together with the earlier correspondence above alluded to. Thereupon the Government disagreeing with the Board accepted Mr. Moberly's scheme for the transfer of the taluk head-quarters to Vayittiri and returned the plans and estimates for reconsideration.

3. Some further correspondence then took place. Since 1878, the Deputy Collector has been permitted to occupy a portion of his office building as a residence, as it had been reported that no other house was then available. The matter was lost sight of for some years and no rent was levied from the Deputy Collector; but, in G.O., No. 2941, dated 24th July 1896, it was ordered that rent must in future be paid. The Government at the same time enquired whether, in view of the orders regarding the transfer of the Vayittiri Deputy Tahsildar to Manantoddy, the Deputy Collector would have to live elsewhere than in his office, and, if so, whether the project of building a separate residence for him need be revived. The Collector (Mr. Dance) reported that a separate residence would be required and recommended that one should be constructed; but the Government was not satisfied that such a building was a necessity and called for a more detailed report—G.O., No. 4745, dated 23rd November 1896.

Mr. Dance now requests that the whole question of the transfer of head-quarters may be reconsidered.

5. The question whether Manantoddy or Vayittiri should be the head-quarters of the Wynaad taluk was fully discussed in 1874 and again in 1885, and on both the occasions the proposal to transfer the Taluk office to Vayittiri was abandoned (*vide* the concluding portion of paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 1685, Judicial, dated 11th September 1874, and G.O., No. 1583, Revenue, dated 25th March 1885). In 1874, it was urged that Manantoddy was less insalubrious than Vayittiri and that the former station should continue to be the taluk head-quarters. In 1885, Mr. Logan pointed out that Manantoddy was by far the most important place in Wynaad and that it would be a mistake to alter the taluk head-quarters, merely because North Wynaad was not a planting district with the Europeans at that time.

6. Again in 1889, Mr. Winterbotham was against the proposal to transfer the head-quarters of the Divisional officer from Manantoddy to Vayittiri. He stated that the former place was the healthiest in the Wynaad and that considerable advantages would accrue from the Divisional officer and the taluk establishment being stationed at the same place, one of the advantages being that it would diminish correspondence and greatly promote the despatch of business between the Collector and the Tahsildar which must pass through the Divisional officer. He further urged that, to the native public, it would be a great thing to have the Chief Revenue and Magisterial officers at a place where all castes could obtain food and lodging and where legal advice and assistance would always be procurable (*vide* paragraph 7 of Mr. Winterbotham's letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 846, dated 3rd December 1889).

7. Mr. Moberly was the only District officer who advocated the change of the taluk head-quarters and the reasons assigned by him were —

- (i) that the Vayittiri Deputy Tahsildar's division was a far more important charge than that of the Tahsildar as regards area, population and land revenue ;
- (ii) that the Deputy Tahsildar's magisterial file was very heavy being nearly double that of the Tahsildar and Sheristadar Magistrates of Wynaad put together ;
- (iii) that Manantoddy is not the centre of the taluk ;
- (iv) that the interests of the planting industry, of which Vayittiri was decidedly the centre, required the presence of the Tahsildar ;
- (v) that from a treasury point of view Vayittiri is far more important than Manantoddy ; and

(vi) that at Vayittiri there is a District Munsif, an Assistant Engineer and Inspector of Police, a Sub-Registrar and a combined Post and Telegraph office and that the location of the Tahsildar at Vayittiri will therefore benefit the general public (*vide* paragraph 5 of Mr. Moberly's letter printed at page 3 of G.O., No. 592, Revenue, dated 29th August 1895).

8. Mr. Dance now points out that Mr. Moberly's figures regarding the extent, population and land revenue of the charges belonging to the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar are incorrect and misleading, four of the amsoms under the Revenue jurisdiction of the Tahsildar of Wynaad having been shown against the Deputy Tahsildar of Vayittiri—*vide* the following statement :—

	According to figures furnished by Mr. Moberly.				According to Mr. Dance.				Remarks.
	Number of amsoms.	Area in acres.	Population.	Land Revenue + Land-cess.	Number of amsoms.	Area in acres as per census of 1891.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand as settled in fasti 1306.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsildar's Division (Revenue jurisdiction) ..	11	300,200	29,203	Rs. A. P. 63,251 3 1	15	284,041-04	44,291	79,702	Number of Criminal Cases in 1893. 94 101 152 424
Deputy Tahsildar's Division (Revenue jurisdiction).	12	312,040	47,559	1,17,707 12 10	8	241,535-71	32,471	90,603	Tahsildar-Magistrate, Wynaad. Sheristadar-Magistrate Vayittiri Sub-Magistrate

It appears that the Tahsildar was relieved of magisterial work in these amsoms, because he already had more than he could do, while the Deputy Tahsildar had a light file. At present, the number of criminal cases on the file of the Vayittiri Sub-Magistrate is greater than that on the files of the Tahsildar and Sheristadar Magistrates of Wynaad put together. But Mr. Dance states that it is obviously inexpedient to reduce the charge of the Deputy Tahsildar in order to add to the burdens of the Taluk Magistrate, whose hands are otherwise full. As regards the geographical position of Manantoddy, it is to be observed that, although it is not in the centre of the taluk, it is nearer the centre of Wynaad than any other village of importance, while Vayittiri is situated in the south west corner. Again, with reference to item (4) above, Mr. Dance points out that the relative importance of the two divisions should not be determined with reference to the planting industry, which is not steady and permanent but may shift from place to place according to circumstances. It appears that the Accountant-General has recently allowed the Deputy Tahsildar at Vayittiri to have a reserve of Rs. 50,000 in the sub-treasury to meet the wants of the planters in South Wynaad. The importance attached to the treasury at Vayittiri mainly depends on the success of the planting industry. But if, as already stated, the planting industry shifts its *locale*, the treasury transactions would be considerably reduced and the provision in the matter of reserve, already made by the Accountant-General, seems to be all that is needed for the present. As regards item (6), Mr. Dance points out that there is no Assistant Engineer at Vayittiri at present and that there are as many officers of different departments at Manantoddy as at Vayittiri. He adds that there is a travellers' bungalow and a Planters' club at Manantoddy, while there are none of the kind at Vayittiri.

9. Mr. Dance also points out that, apart from these considerations, Mr. Moberly's scheme is beset with other practical difficulties. Mr. Moberly proposed that, if the Tahsildar were moved to Vayittiri, the present Deputy Tahsildar's office at that place might be converted into an office for the Tahsildar with slight alterations. It is now reported that there is barely room for the proposed additions, and that even if they could be made, the accommodation would be insufficient, while there would be no room for further extensions. It appears that there would also be the further difficulty of providing quarters for the Tahsildar's clerks and their families at Vayittiri at the expense of the State.

10. The Board's views have already been expressed in Board's Proceedings, No. 2625, dated 23rd May 1895, as well as in several proceedings of previous years, and the opinion of all District officers, except Mr. Moberly, has been against the change. It is not clear why the Government saw fit in August 1895 to come to a contrary conclusion, but it seems possible that motives of economy may have influenced the decision. The proposal then before Government was to build a new Taluk office at Manantoddy, and it may have been thought that Mr. Moberly's scheme would obviate so large an outlay. It is clear from the more recent correspondence that no such saving would be practicable. The change would involve costly alteration to the Vayittiri Deputy Tahsildar's office, with doubtful results, and would probably compel the Government to build a residence for the Deputy Collector at Manantoddy.

11. Mr. Dance has now made out a strong case for reconsideration of the question of transfer, and the Board resolves to submit the papers to Government for orders. The Board recommends that the *status quo* may be maintained and that sanction may now be accorded for the construction of a new office for the Tahsildar at Manantoddy.

12. Pending the orders of Government on these Proceedings, the proposal to construct a residence for the Deputy Collector at Manantoddy referred to in G.O., No. 4745, Revenue, dated 23rd November 1896, may lie over as suggested by the Collector in his second letter read above.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two letters in original to be returned.
„ Collector of Malabar.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 1613, dated 5th May 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue), dated Calicut, 29th April 1897, No. 1018-Pub. :—

At the instance of the Accountant-General, I have the honour to report for the information of Government that I have not yet been able to give effect to the orders contained in G.O., Mis. No. 2970, Revenue, dated 27th July 1896, abolishing the post of masalehi in the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Vayittiri. The reduction was contemplated in connection with the proposal to move the office of the Deputy Tahsildar to Manantoddy; but this proposal could not be carried out because the necessary office buildings had not been constructed or even begun.

2. On my explaining the circumstances to him, the Accountant-General has admitted the pay of the masalehi, but has asked me to report the facts to Government.

3. I have also informed the Accountant-General that the whole question of the transfer of the Wynaad taluk head-quarters from Manantoddy to Vayittiri is now being reconsidered.

Resolution—Mis. No. 1613, dated 5th May 1897.

Forwarded.

2. The question of the transfer of the taluk head-quarters from Manantoddy to Vayittiri was resubmitted for the consideration of Government in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1522, dated 27th April 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter in original.

ORDER—No. 545, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Government agrees with the Board of Revenue in considering that a very strong case has been made out by Mr. Dance for reconsidering the decision arrived at in 1895 to transfer the head-quarters of the Wynaad taluk to Vayittiri. G.O., No. 592, Revenue, dated 29th August 1895, and all subsequent orders on the subject are hereby cancelled. The Tahsildar of the taluk should continue to have his head-quarters at Manantoddy as heretofore and the Deputy Tahsildar at Vayittiri.

2. The question of the construction of a new Taluk office at Manantoddy must however lie over for a year or two as it is unlikely that any funds can be made available for the purpose for some time to come.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), with enclosures.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

70 Copies.