Revenue (189/) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 410

Dated 28th June 1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Disallowing the collector's proposal to permit the cultivation of the kourie plant in the Wynaad taluk, Malabar for domestic consumption only.

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 (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 538

Order

From

The Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.

Mis. No. 176. JAN 1899

Dated 13th January 1899.

Received 21 — do.

Registered 23 — do

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Soliciting the orders of Government on the question of permitting the ganja-consuming residents of the Wynaad taluk to cultivate the hemp plant for domestic consumption.

the u... ...ryers and Mullakurumans, &, and to

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Mis	2364	Rev	3.6.98
Mis.	6468	Rev	17.12.97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Price 1 *pie*. 2,000 1.9.98.

18

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE MADRAS

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue),

Dated 13th January 1899.

Mis No. 176.

Read letter from G.W.Dance Esq.I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, No D.1./Rev., dated 1st January 1899, submitting an extract from the Deputy Collector's report regarding the cultivation of ganja in the Wynaad taluk and stating that it will have no prejudicial effect on the Revenue.

Resolution:-

under G.O. 2364 3.6.98.

In its Proceedings, Mis No 2044, dated 18th May 1898, the Board reported to Government that it was unable to support the recommendation of the Collector of Malabar that the Wynaad taluk should be exempted from the operation of the Intoxicating Drugs rules, on the grounds that the reasons adduced by the Collector in favour of the concession were equally applicable to other places and that the danger of smuggling would be very great; and recommended to Government the enforcement of the rules. In its Order, Mis No 2364, dated 3rd June 1898, Government agreed with the Board and, accordingly, the rules were ordered to be enforced. Three ganja shops were advertised for sale on two occasions but found no bidders. The Collector reported that another trial would be made to sell the shops at the auction sales for the ensuing year (1899-1900). In this connection, the Board requested the Collector to report why it was that the shops found no bidders if ganja was, as stated by him, a necessary of life to many of the people living in the taluk and, in the letter read above, he reports that the use of the drug is chiefly confined to [illegible] and Mullakurumans, &, and to

some of the Chettiès in Muppainad and in the neighbourhood of Sultan's Battery, that they are too poor to pay for it and will forego its use if they are not allowed to grow the plant for their domestic consumption, with the result that they will succumb to the effects of malaria. The Collector still adheres to his opinion that the cultivation of the plant in the taluk will, under ordinary supervision, have no prejudicial effect on the revenue and that the prohibition to cultivate it will entail great suffering on the consumers.

2. Permission to cultivate will in no way help the consumers unless the duty on the crop is foregone, and the Board is of opinion that, if there is a class of consumers to whom ganja is really a necessary of life and who cannot afford to pay for it, it will be better for Government to undertake to supply them duty-free than to permit them to raise it professedly for themselves even under departmental supervision. The orders of Government are requested on the matter.

(True Extract)

Siddhanta
Acting Secretary.
20.1.99.

To The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras.

Dec. 24-2-99

R.C. D.O.C. no. 81 1899
R.C. D.O.C. no 133 1899

Revenue Department

No. 437 dt 23rd February 1899

D.O. for approval

My dear Thomson,

With reference to the suggestion in B.P. No. 176 dt 13.1.99 that it is better to supply the hill tribes with ganja duty free, instead of growing the plant themselves, and to furnish me with information on the following points:-

(i) Is the supply to be confined to the particular hill tribes namely specified? Can this be done without an amount of inquisitorial supervision & perhaps impracticable supervision?

(ii) Or is the supply to be confined to particular localities? In this case, is it possible to prevent the export of untaxed ganja to other places?

(iii) How is the ganja supply to be made? Are shops to be licensed to sell untaxed ganja to the public, the licensees obtaining the article from [illegible] uses?

(iv) If the Govt

SO'

2

S' Drug Rules are to remain in force, how is the direction in rule 14 for the payment of duty before the removal of the article from the warehouse to be got over?

page 12 of G.O. 142 6.3.99

£

Yours sincerely,

K.O.
22-2-99

To The Secretary [illegible]

O 18 4,000—18-10-98.

Revenue (1899) Department.

D.O CURRENT No. 81

From

The Honble Mr. J. Thomson—

Order

No.—

Dated 23rd March 1899

Received 28th " "

Registered 29th " "

Enclosures —

Spare copies. —

SUBJECT.

Duty-free ganja

Stating that the several points raised in D. O. No: 43 of 23rd February 1899 have been referred to the Collector of Malabar for report.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	D.O.	43 / 23.2.99.	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

67

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
(Separate Revenue)
M A D R A S.
Dated 23rd March 1899.

SECY. CHIEF COMMR. 23 MAR 99 REC'D

My dear Forbes,

The several points raised in your D.O. letter, No.43, dated 23rd February 1899, have been referred to the Collector of Malabar for report. The Board's Proceedings referred to therein was only intended as a request for the orders of Government on the general question - whether duty-free gunja might be supplied to the consumers of the article in the Wynaad taluk in the circumstances reported by the Collector, leaving the framing of a scheme for working the concession till it was decided whether the concession should be granted or not.

Yours Sincerely,

Thomson.

6

0
18 4,000—18-10-98.

Revenue (1899) Department.

D.O. CURRENT No. 133.

From

The Hon'ble Mr J Thomson
I.C.S

Order—Pass

The Collector's proposal

No.

Dated 10 June 99
Received 14 ——
Registered 15
Enclosures 21
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding his remarks on the proposal to allow Ganja Cultivation in the Wynaad duty free.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue Board Office,
(Separate Revenue),
MADRAS
Dated 10th June 1899.

No. 43
23.2.99

Revenue Secretary,

Please see Forbes's D.O. of March last requesting free supply of ranje to his Ryotwar. I am sorry to say it has been mislaid and I cannot therefore quote his number. When I asked Government's Orders on Dance's repeated requests for permission to allow ranje cultivation there and suggested subsidised supply as an alternative I did so because I did not feel satisfied on my knowledge of the country to recommend his representations, at the same time that I was not fully in accord with his suppositions. I have referred Forbes's questions to Dance and enclose his reply. It would appear from it that subsidised supply would be of little or no value to the people he proposes to benefit. It remains, therefore, either to remove the rules, which will result according to him in decimating the population by malaria, or to relax them and allow cultivation. I think we shall have to allow cultivation, but would prefer doing so by departmental order to awaiting a formal exemption; in other words I would instruct my subordinates not to interfere with ranje cultivation in the Wynaad when

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

it was in small quantities and obviously intended for domestic consumption only, but to enforce the rules whenever ~~ver~~ there were signs that it was cultivated for sale or export. I don't like having to give men a discretion of this kind, which they may abuse, but, if Banchwards are to be accepted, this is the only solution of the difficulty which I can put forward. There is a hill tribe in Vimelvelly - the Kunies in the hills to the west of the Ambasamudram and Nanguneri taluks - to whom a similar concession may have to be granted. If Government agree I would suggest that orders issue on my Proceedings in the above sense.

Thomson
C

17/55

Evidence
Vol I
Annexure
P-99

No.R.78/34 v.

Mysore Dy Collector's Office,
Camp S.Rangapura 24th April 1939.

From

I.H.'GHANI' Esqre,
Deputy Collector of Mysore.

To

The Collector of
Kolaba.

Sir,

With reference to your circumstantial letter of 30th March 1939 on C.No.439 or copy of D.P of 27th idem, R.L. No.1818, I have the honour to state that as the church referred to stands on Government land within the boundary of the plot under enquiry and not of private value, it cannot, I think, be considered to be included in the portions to be sold or cleared.

2. All parts of the World are alike unknown and the people who live in any village in a primitive district or a primitive town unlearned in modern ways think nothing of all over the globe but in some number of certain parts thereof. If the supply is confined to specific localities, then will, as the Board observes, be the risk of undue rings existing there to obtain parts to which the concession has not been conferred. In a batch of cowdung like Mysore it would certainly be difficult to successfully prevent illicit removal. If it is to be found in particular herbs or classes, many of the Peripatus and other gentle beings who ever now flesh shy of human and officials and from whom the concession is specially intended, will not be able to benefit by it. Moreover, the supply must necessarily reach through their masters who are generally hoary, cunning, Chrysalis who.

3. I would therefore venture to recommend that the concession might be altered from sale to all parts of the body without any restriction as to the class, or tribe to whom it may be sold.

establishing Reserves where the sale of cultivated Kenya Colony Balboa, because it is cheap; the diseases obtain-
ing that cigarette smoke are harmless.

2. In view of the above, the sale could be maintained from manufactured tobacco only and not crude. I would
on be glad to have your views on this. All communications should be addressed to the Collector, P.O. Box 1
as above. Telephone No. 1 Nairobi & Nakuru and Naivasha
be open to inspection by all those who may
of the Nairobi Telephone.

I have etc.,

(Signed) T.H. Cutts

Deputy Collector.

The application is in order and I recommend
recommend to Excise, Nairobi for Rs.1958/- duty 27% permit 1800.

3. In the event of the Kenya consumption of tobacco
Nyasaland to fall the Customs duty upon Kenya, I inform the
Deputy Collector's proposals.

4. I have reason to believe that the consumption of cigar
from Kenya will not be affected much the manufacturers of
cuts. I think that it may not be thought to be objectionable
to be more vigilant the Deputy Collectors in an endeavour
and check. But the fact is, as the Dy Collector has pointed out,
that he will derive from the concessions are chiefly -
included, "Eight sticks of tobacco and cigarettes". The people from whom
the will therefore have to be protected by the measures are
even only from it will work a much more hardship
reduced the plug themselves.

4. I do not myself think that it should be much more
difficult to prevent the export of home-grown Kenya from the
Uganda, I am to stop the difficult practices to which the consta-
tion of duty free Kenya will probably give rise. We shall hardly
be able to prevent illegal sales to whom the duty free cigars is

much difficult to prevent the export of home-grown Kenya.
I will be remedied from the cultivation of Kenya will
be permitted on Uganda for home consumption only. I do not
claim of course that this will be half so profitable
for me, or the towns I hope to be cultivating Kenya in
considerable quantities. If your memo. and proposals
ideal by Mr. and Mrs. Collector, be issued to the cul-
tivation. "It would be very little difficulty
to control". (I have seen my letter dated
April 38). "It is quite simple" could easily be obtained
by Kenya-grown Kenya Kenya. I am of the opinion to the
Kenya will create a difficult situation would soon be
the loss of it." Finally, it is suggested the Kenya to be
charged and could be dealt with on control, it could be
cheap, and to Kenya consumption of it would have a
ceive it back.

(Signed) F.B. Cutts

Nairobi Collector's office,

Dep Collector of Nairobi.

- 99 -

(Extr. Copy)

Gfathmulcs

12. 6 45. ag Secl

899

D 1 —1,000—7-9-98.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Chota Nagpur Govt No 5384-10 dated 18.8.99

[Subject- Cultivation of hemp plant in Malabar Hyderabad]

From- The Board of Revenue (Sep. Rev.)

Mis. No. 176 Dated 13.1.99 —189—.

FOR ORDERS.

To Secy:

It has been represented to the Board of Revenue that ganja is a necessary of life to certain hill tribes ~~or the Nilgiris~~ in the Wynaad & Malabar of Malabar, but that they are too poore to pay for it and that if they are not allowed to grow the plant for domestic consumption, they would succumb to the effects of malaria. The Collector accordingly recommends the grant of permission to the tribes to cultivate the plant, and considers that under ordinary supervision this step will not prejudice the revenue. The Board observes that "permission to cultivate will in "no way help the consumers "unless the duty on the crop is "foregone" and that if conditions urged by the Collector exist, it

Para 2 of Circular

will be better to supply the people with ganja duty free. The Board requests orders on the matter.

2. It is not clear whether the proposed concession is to be confined to the hill tribes specified — the Paunniars, Mullakurumans, and some of the Chettis in Muppainad and in the neighbourhood of Sultan's battery. If so, the proposal may be impracticable without an amount of inquisitorial supervision. If it is to be confined to particular localities, is it possible to prevent the export of untaxed ganja to other places? How is the supply to be made? Are shops to be licensed for the sale of untaxed ganja, the licensee obtaining his supply from the storehouses? Apparently the Intoxicating Drug rules sanctioned in G.O. No. 142 of 6.3.97 are to remain in force: As rule 17 (vide on page 12) directs the payment of duty before removal of the ganja from the storehouse,

it may perhaps be necessary to levy the duty in the first instance, and to refund it subsequently.

3. It is thought that the Board's views on these points may be obtained before considering its recommendation.

KD
20-2-99

To Secy

Please see draft below.

PPK
22.2.99.
KD
22-2-99

D.O. from Mr. Thomson to the Hon. Mr. Forbes
D/ 23.3.99 (D.O. No. 81)

[Pencil line in connection with D.O. marked B]

To Secy.

Mr. Thomson says that the points raised in the D.O. have been referred to the Collector of Malabar for report and adds that he only wanted to know if Govt would approve of his proposal to supply duty-free ganja to Wynaad. It is

D.O.
From the Hon. Mr. Forbes
to the Hon. Mr. Thomson
No 43 of 23.2.99
in connection with
Jail paper marked

suggested that orders may be passed once for all on receipt of the Collector's report through the Board. In the meantime the current may lie over.

Yes

WR. 6/4/99

Marked D. O. from Mr. Thomson to ~~the Collector~~ Mr. Lushington dy 10.6.99 (D-O-C-no 133)

[Print the recorded correspondence] D.O. marked C.J Print the Malabar Collector's enclosure to that D.O.

To Secy.

17/6

In consideration of the malarious character of the Wynaad (Malabar), it was suggested that cultivation of the hemp plant should be permitted for domestic consumption only. The Board thought, that if any concession was necessary, it should take the form of the supply of duty-free ganja. As the latter step would be attended with several difficulties, as pointed out on page 2 of this note, further information was asked for. The D.O. read above contains Mr. Thomson's reply.

2. Mr. Thomson abandons his proposal, and concurs with Mr. Dawes that the only feasible plan is to allow the cultivation of the plant. Mr. Thomson would let the Intoxicating Drug Rules remain in force, but would instruct his subordinates not to interfere with the ganja cultivation so long as it is in small quantities and obviously intended for domestic consumption only. He is unwilling to give so much discretion to his subordinates, but sees no other solution of the difficulty. May orders issue as suggested?

KSD 17-6-99

The Collector's proposal is opposed to the fixed policy of the Govt of India & cannot be adopted.

M 22.6.99.

(Paras 32 & 46 of the G.O. Resoln. in G.O. 1976/18.5.95)

Note: on pages 9 & 10 of G.O. No. 142/6.3.97 & G.O. No. 3601/14.7.97.

Para 3(i) of G.O. printed on page 3 ~~ibid~~ of G.O. 142/6-3-97

5

Marked D

[Put the recorded correspondence] D.O. from the Secy. Board of Revenue dy 7/6/99 recorded

To Secy.

16/6 Please see the draft below.

2. The Agency Tracts of the three northern districts have, for fear of political danger, been exempted from the operation of the Intoxicating Drugs Rules; and it was thought that a similar exemption might be granted to the Wynaad also.

though the argument in the latter case is that the inhabitants would succumb to the effects of malaria. The H.M. differentiates between the two cases, and apparently disbelieves the occurrence of the serious result apprehended.

KD
27-6-99

[Issued as G.O. No. 410 d/ 28.6.99]

D. O. from

Revenue to send page 11

Revenue Department

28

Read B.P. (S.R.) No. 176 d/ 13.1.99 (C. no. 538)

Sep. dev. no. 72

G.O. Press No. 410 d/ 28th June 1899

The Collector's proposal, submitted with the B.P. read above, that the ~~hemp~~ cultivation of the hemp plant should be permitted in the Wynaad (Malabar), for domestic consumption only, is in effect a recommendation for the exemption from taxation of the intoxicating drugs manufactured therefrom. It is opposed to the policy of the Govt of India and cannot be approved.

28.6.99

To

The Board of Revenue (S.R.)
(From Orders)

Issued with 35/2
28-6-99.

KD
27-6-99

148

D. O.



26/5

26th June. 29.

My dear Marjorie Banks,

In the G.O. on Dancis proposal re hemp drugs please make it clear that it is the exemption of the drugs from taxation Govt. is opposed to and not India's policy. Yours sincerely

A Ramsay.

10

O/18 4,000—18-10-98.

Revenue (1899) Department.

D.O. CURRENT No. 151

The municipals are in Madras
T.R.H.

From The Hon. M. J. Monson, I.C.S.

Order

No.

Dated 7.7.99

Received 10.7.99.

Registered 10.7.99.

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Requesting to be informed whether it is the intention of Govt that he should issue his directions in directing his men to overlook garja cultivation in places such as Wynaad.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

400—22-10-98.

Revenue Board Office,
(Separate Revenue),
MADRAS,
7 July 1899.

SECRETARIAT
10 JUL 99
REVENUE

From the Chief Secretary to Government,

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

Sir,

Please refer to G.O., Revenue No. 410, dated 28th June 1899, and my D.O., dated 10th July, on the same subject, and to say that I should be much obliged if you could let me have a statement showing the number of days on which the Madras Office was closed during the month of June 1899, and the number of days on which the Madras Office was closed during the month of June 1898?

Yours obedient servant,

Thomson

7.

Revenue department.

~~D.O.No.151~~ 172

D.O. From the hon'ble Mr.Thomson F.C.S.,
to Mr.Greenshaw, Dated 7th July 1899

Recd. 10th July 1899.

marked E "Put him the D.O. as fast as you could please"

To Secretary

pp

With reference to G.O.

F

No.410 Rev.dated 28th June 1899, Mr.

Thomson enquires whether, as suggested

G with Gp. 410 Rev 28-6-99.

by him in his D.O. of the 10th idem, he

may overlook cultivation of ganja with

out license in such places as the

Wynaad, where the people cannot get on

without the drug and wont go to shops

to buy it. His suggestion was disallo

-ed by Government, as it would be in-

effect an exemption of the drug from

taxation

122.7

taxation. Please see page 6 of the

otes under the G.O.

2. Please see draft reply below.

KD
20-7-99

To the Honble Finance
H. Tremenheere
22.7.99
A.T.R
24.7.99

Issue
W.T
26.7.99

[Issued as D.O.No. 69 dt 26.7.99]

[Was issued the D.O. as
amended. Omitted]

Marked F

31 P

Revenue Department
D.O. No. 169 dt 24.7.99

JM
24.7.99
DKP
20.7.99

My dear Morison,

In reply to your D.O. dated the 7th instant, I am to state that the Government is unable to permit the cultivation of the hemp plant in the manner even in the way you suggested.

Yours sincerely,

KD
20-7-99

I it is not intended to grant you discretion in directing your men to overlook ganja Cultivation in places such as the boyaad.

In the opinion of Govt, it is for the Ryot to satisfy itself that a sufficient area of hemp is allowed to be grown for manufacture & that none but absolutely necessary restrictions are placed upon the trade. These conditions being fulfilled, persons if such there are, who will not go to shops to purchase ganja must go without it.

T
22.7.99.

22. 9.02.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 410, REVENUE, DATED 28TH JUNE 1899.

[SUBJECT.—*Cultivation of hemp plant in Malabar-Wynaad.*]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 176, dated 13th January 1899.

To Secretary—

It has been represented to the Board of Revenue that *ganja* is a necessary of life to certain hill tribes in the Wynaad taluk of Malabar, but that they are too poor to pay for it and that, if they are not allowed to grow the plant for domestic consumption, they would succumb to the effects of malaria. The Collector accordingly recommends the grant of permission to the tribes to cultivate the plant, and considers that, under ordinary supervision, this step will not prejudice the revenue. The Board observes that "permission to cultivate will in no way help the consumers unless "the duty on the crop is foregone" and that, if the conditions urged by the Collector exist, it will be better to supply the people with *ganja* duty-free. The Board requests orders on the matter.

2. It is not clear whether the proposed concession is to be confined to the hill tribes specified—the Panniars, Mullakurumans, etc., and some of the Chettis in Muppainad and in the neighbourhood of Sultan's Battery. If so, the proposal may be impracticable without an amount of inquisitorial supervision. If it is to be confined to particular localities, is it possible to prevent the export of untaxed *ganja* to other places? How is the supply to be made? Are shops to be licensed for the sale of untaxed *ganja*, the licensee obtaining his supply from the storehouses? Apparently the intoxicating drug rules sanctioned in G.O., No. 142, dated 6th March 1897, are to remain in force. As rule 17 directs the payment of duty before removal of the *ganja* from the storehouse, it may perhaps be necessary to levy the duty in the first instance, and to refund it subsequently.

3. It is thought that the Board's views on these points may be obtained before considering its recommendation.

V.K.R.
20–2–99.

G. S. FORBES.
21–2–99.

To Secretary—

Please see draft below.

Issued as D.O., No. 43, dated 23rd February 1899.

T.P.K.
22–2–99.

V.K.R.
22–2–99.

Issue.

G.S.F.
23–2–99.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. FORBES, to the Hon'ble Mr. THOMSON, No. 43, dated 23rd February 1899.

"With reference to the suggestion in Board's Proceedings, No. 176, dated 13th January 1899, that it is better to supply the hill tribes with *ganja* duty-free, I should be glad if you would furnish me with information on the following points :—

"(i) Is the supply to be confined to the particular tribes or classes named? Can this be done without inquisitorial and perhaps impracticable supervision?

"(ii) Or is the supply to be confined to particular localities? In this case, is it possible to prevent the export of untaxed *ganja* to other places?

"(iii) How is the ganja to be supplied? Are shops to be licensed to sell untaxed ganja to the public, the licensees obtaining the article from the warehouses?"

"(iv) If the intoxicating drug rules are to remain in force, how is the direction in rule 17 for the payment of duty before the removal of the article from the warehouse to be got over?"

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. THOMSON, to the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, dated 23rd March 1899.

"The several points raised in your D.O. letter, No. 43, dated 23rd February 1899, have been referred to the Collector of Malabar for report. The Board's Proceedings referred to therein was only intended as a request for the orders of Government on the general question whether duty-free ganja might be supplied to the consumers of the article in the Wynaad taluk in the circumstances reported by the Collector, leaving the framing of a scheme for working the concession till it was decided whether the concession should be granted or not."

To Secretary—

Mr. Thomson says that the points raised in the demi-official have been referred to the Collector of Malabar for report and adds that he only wanted to know if Government would approve of his proposal to supply duty-free *ganja* to Wynaad. It is suggested that orders may be passed once for all on receipt of the Collector's report through the Board. In the meantime the question may lie over.

V.K.R.
6-4-99.

Yes.

G. S. FORBES.
21-4-99.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. THOMSON, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 10th June 1899.

"Please see Forbes's demi-official of March last regarding free supply of ganja to the Wynaad. I am sorry to say it has been mislaid, and I cannot therefore quote the number. When I asked Government's orders on Dance's repeated requests for permission to allow ganja cultivation there and suggested duty-free supply as an alternative, I did so because I did not feel justified on my knowlege of the country in refusing to forward his representations, at the same time that I was not fully in accord with his suggestions. I have referred Forbes's questions to Dance and enclose his reply. It would appear from it that duty-free supply would be of little or no value to the people he proposes to benefit. It remains, therefore, either to enforce the rules, which will result according to him in decimating the population by malaria, or to relax them and allow cultivation. I think we shall have to allow cultivation, but would prefer doing so by departmental order to granting a formal exemption; in other words, I would instruct my subordinates not to interfere with ganja cultivation in the Wynaad when it was in small quantities and obviously intended for domestic consumption

only, but to enforce the rules wherever there were signs that it was cultivated for sale or export. I don't like having to give men a discretion of this kind, which they may abuse, but if Dance's words are to be accepted, this is the only solution of the difficulty which I can put forward. There is a hill tribe in Tinnevelly—the Kanies in the hills to the west of the Ambásamudram and Nángunéri taluks—to whom a similar concession may have to be granted. If Government agrees I would suggest that orders issue on my Proceedings in the above sense."

ENCLOSURE.

Endorsement of Mr. DANCE, the Collector of Malabar, on letter from I. H. GWYNNE, Esq., Deputy Collector of Wynaad, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Camp S. Battery, 24th April 1899, No. R. 58-Rev.

With reference to your Endorsement, dated 30th ultimo, Ref. on C. No. 439, on copy of Board's Proceedings of 27th idem, Mis. No. 1252, I have the honour to state that if it be finally decided to supply duty-free ganja rather than permit the cultivation of the plant under ordinary supervision in this taluk, it cannot, I think, be confined to particular localities or to particular tribes or classes.

2. All parts of the Wynaad are alike malarious, and the people who use the drug either as a preventive against or a palliative for malarial disorders are found scattered all over the taluk but in large numbers in certain parts thereof. If the supply is confined to special localities, there will, as the Board observes, be the risk of untaxed ganja finding its way to other parts to which the concession has not been extended. In a tract of country like Wynaad it would certainly be difficult to successfully prevent illicit removal. If it is to be issued to particular tribes or classes, many of the Paniyars and other jungle tribes, who even now fight shy of towns and officials and for whom the concession is specially intended, will not be able to benefit by it. To such, the supply must necessarily reach through their masters, who are generally Nayars, Mappilas, Chetties, etc.

3. I would therefore venture to recommend that tax-free ganja be allowed for issue in all parts of the taluk without any restriction as to the class or tribe to whom it may be sold.

4. The best way to carry out the above proposal is by establishing licensed shops for the sale of duty-free ganja at Sultan's Battery, Meppadi and Manantoddy, the licensees obtaining their supplies from the warehouses.

5. To guard against abuse, the sale should be restricted for *bona-fide* home consumption and should not exceed 5 tolas at a time to any one individual. All consignments on arrival should be examined and checked by the Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar or Revenue Inspector, and the licensee's stock and books should be open to inspection at all times by the above officers as well as those of the Abkári Revenue.

True copy submitted to the Board of Revenue with reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1252, dated 27th March 1899.

2. If the concession to the ganja-consuming classes in Wynaad is to take the form of duty-free ganja, I endorse the Deputy Collector's proposals.

3. I beg, however, to submit that the concession of duty-free ganja will not in my opinion meet the requirements of the case. I trust that I may not be thought to be obstructive or to be receiving the Board's proposed concessions in an ungrateful spirit. But the fact is, as the Deputy Collector has pointed out, that the wild tribes for whom the concessions are chiefly intended "fight shy of towns and officials". The ganja for their use will therefore have to be purchased by their masters and even duty free it will cost them a great deal more than if they raised the plant themselves.

4. I do not myself understand why it should be much more difficult to prevent the export of home-grown ganja from the Wynaad than to stop the illicit practices to which the concession of duty-free ganja will probably give rise. We shall hardly be able to prevent shopkeepers to whom the duty-free drug is supplied from cooking their accounts, whereas there should not be much difficulty in preventing the export of home-grown ganja. Let it be generally known that the cultivation of ganja will be permitted in Wynaad for domestic consumption only. Let the amsam officials understand that they will be held responsible if any one in the amsam is found to be cultivating ganja in unreasonable quantities. By such means and occasional inspections by Taluk and Abkári officials, we should be able to control the cultivation. "There would be very little difficulty in controlling the export." (I quote from my letter dated 28th April 1898) "The licensed shopkeepers could easily be detected if they "smuggled Wynaad ganja. If any one else did so to an appreciable extent, the licensed

"shopkeepers would soon get to know of it." Finally, if the concession was found to be abused and could not be kept under control, it could be withdrawn and the ganja consumers of Wynaad would have only themselves to thank.

CAMP, CHAVACHERI,
5th May 1899.

(Signed) F. B. EVANS,
For Collector of Malabar.

To Secretary—

In consideration of the malarious character of the Wynaad (Malabar), it was suggested that cultivation of the hemp plant should be permitted for domestic consumption only. The Board thought that, if any concession was necessary, it should take the form of the supply of duty-free *ganja*. As the latter step would be attended with several difficulties, as pointed out on page 1 *supra*, further information was asked for. The above demi-official contains Mr. Thomson's reply.

2. Mr. Thomson abandons his proposal and concurs with Mr. Dance that the only feasible plan is to allow the cultivation of the plant. Mr. Thomson would let the intoxicating drugs rules remain in force, but would instruct his subordinates not to interfere with the *ganja* cultivation so long as it is in small quantities and obviously intended for domestic consumption only. He is unwilling to give so much discretion to his subordinates, but sees no other solution of the difficulty. May orders issue as suggested?

V.K.R.
17-6-99.

To the Honourable Member.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS.
19-6-99.

The Collector's proposal is opposed to the fixed policy of the Government of India and cannot be adopted (paragraphs 32 and 46 of the Government of India Resolution in G.O., No. 1976, dated 18th May 1895).

A. T. A[RUNDEL].
22-6-99.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. ARUNDEL, to Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS, dated 26th June 1899.

In the Government order on Dance's proposal regarding hemp drugs, please make it clear that it is the exemption of the drug from taxation which is opposed to India's policy.

To Secretary—

Please see the draft below.

2. The Agency tracts of the three northern districts have, for fear of political danger, been exempted from the operation of the intoxicating drugs rules; and it was thought that a similar exemption might be granted to the Wynaad also, though the argument in the latter case is that the inhabitants would succumb to the effects of malaria. The Honourable Member differentiates between the two cases and apparently disbelieves the occurrence of the serious result apprehended.

Notes on pages 9 and 10 of G.O., No. 142, dated 6th March 1897, and G.O., No. 3601, dated 14th July 1897.

Paragraph 3 (i) of Government order printed on page 3 of G.O., No. 142, dated 6th March 1897.

V.K.R.
27-6-99.

Issue.

N.E.M.
28-6-99.

[Issued as G.O., No. 410, Revenue, dated 28th June 1899.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. THOMSON, to Mr. H. TREMENHEERE, dated 7th July 1899.

Please see G.O., Press No. 410, dated 28th June 1899, and my demi-official, dated 10th of the same month, with reference to which it is passed. Will you let me know with reference to the latter whether it is intended that I should use my discretion in directing my men to overlook ganja cultivation in places such as the Wynaad where the people cannot get on without ganja and won't go to shops to buy it?

To Secretary—

With reference to G.O., No. 410, Revenue, dated 28th June 1899, Mr. Thomson enquires whether, as suggested by him in his demi-official of the 10th idem, he may overlook cultivation of ganja without license in such places as the Wynaad where the people cannot get on without the drug and won't go to shops to buy it. His suggestion was disallowed by Government, as it would be in effect an exemption of the drug from taxation—please see page 4 *supra*.

2. Please see draft reply below.

V.K.R.
20-7-99.

To the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel.

H. TREMENHEERE.
22-7-99.

A.T.A.
24-7-99.

Issue.

H.T.
26-7-99.

[Issued as demi-official No. 169, dated 26th July 1899.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Demi-official from Mr. H. TREMENHEERE, to the Hon'ble Mr. THOMSON, dated 26th July 1899, No. 169.

In reply to your demi-official, dated the 7th instant, I am to state it is not intended you should use your discretion in directing your men to overlook ganja cultivation in places such as the Wynaad.

In the opinion of Government it is for the Board to satisfy itself that a sufficient area of hemp is allowed to be grown for manufacture and that none but absolutely necessary restrictions are placed upon the trade. These conditions being fulfilled, persons, if such there are, who will not go to shops to purchase ganja must go without it.

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Government (1899) of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. } 1899. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 410, 28th June 1899.

JUNE.

Cultivation of hemp plant.

Stating that for the reasons stated the proposal of the Collector of Malabar, that the — should be permitted in the Wynaad taluk (Malabar) for domestic consumption only, cannot be approved.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 176, dated 13th January 1899:—

Read—letter from G. W. DANCE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, dated 1st January 1899, No. D.-1.—Rev.

Abstract.—Submitting an extract from the Deputy Collector's report regarding the cultivation of ganja in the Wynaad taluk and stating that it will have no prejudicial effect on the revenue.

Resolution—Mis. No. 176, dated 13th January 1899.

In its Proceedings, Mis. No. 2044, dated 18th May 1898, the Board reported to Government that it was unable to support the recommendation of the Collector of Malabar that the Wynaad taluk should be exempted from the operation of the Intoxicating Drugs rules, on the grounds that the reasons adduced by the Collector in favour of the concession were equally applicable to other places and that the danger of smuggling would be very great; and recommended to Government the enforcement of the rules. In its order, Mis. No. 2364, dated 3rd June 1898, Government agreed with the Board and, accordingly, the rules were ordered to be enforced. Three ganja shops were advertised for sale on two occasions but found no bidders. The Collector reported that another trial would be made to sell the shops at the auction sales for the ensuing year (1899–1900). In this connection, the Board requested the Collector to report why it was that the shops found no bidders if ganja was, as stated by him, a necessary of life to many of the people living in the taluk and, in the letter read above, he reports that the use of the drug is chiefly confined to the hill tribes such as Paniyars and Mullakurumans, &c., and to some of the Chetties in Muppainad and in the neighbourhood of Sultan's Battery, that they are too poor to pay for it and will forego its use if they are not allowed to grow the plant for their domestic consumption, with the result that they will succumb to the effects of malaria. The Collector still adheres to his opinion that the cultivation of the plant in the taluk will, under ordinary supervision, have no prejudicial effect on the revenue and that the prohibition to cultivate it will entail great suffering on the consumers.

2. Permission to cultivate will in no way help the consumers unless the duty on the crop is foregone, and the Board is of opinion that, if there is a class of consumers to whom ganja is really a necessary of life and who cannot afford to pay for it, it will be better for Government to undertake to supply them duty-free than to permit them to raise it professedly for themselves even under departmental supervision. The orders of Government are requested on the matter.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 410, Revenue, dated 28th June 1899.

Separate Revenue No. 72.

The Collector's proposal, submitted with the Board's Proceedings read above, that the cultivation of the hemp plant should be permitted in the Wynaad taluk (Malabar), for domestic consumption only, is in effect a recommendation for the exemption from taxation of the intoxicating drugs manufactured therefrom. It is opposed to the policy of the Government of India and cannot be approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).

Exd. P. Seetharam.

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