Legislative (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 24

DATED 20/4/1898

27+4
27+4

[Despatch Abstract.]

Local rules under

...OR PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

containing so much of the written law of British India as consists of rules and orders made under Statutes, Acts and Regulations.

4. It is true that rules and orders made under enactments, although they have as much the force of law as the enactments from which they derive effect, are often of minor importance; but this is not always so. In the case of some enactments (for example, the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Destruction of Records Act, 1879, the Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1879, the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884), the provisions of the subsidiary rules and orders are really more important for practical purposes than the provisions of the enactments themselves; while, in the case of all enactments, the provisions of their subsidiary rules and orders form an integral portion of the law, without which the provisions of the principal enactments are more or less imperfect and incomplete.

5. Rules and orders made under enactments are now, with some exceptions, to be found only in the official Gazettes, and it is often difficult to ascertain how far they are still in force or to what extent they have been modified by subsequent notifications. The advantage of having all extant rules and orders published in a series of volumes will, therefore, be readily apparent. Further, the mere getting together of the mass of extant rules and orders and their amendments for publication in the proposed volumes will suggest consolidation; so that one result of the work will probably be the publication of consolidated notifications (like those recently framed by the Government of India under the Court-fees Act, 1870,* the Indian Stamp Act, 1879,† Act II of 1886 ‡ and the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 §), and the consequent simplification of the law. The work should also lead to the formal cancellation of such rules and orders as have become obsolete, and of rules and orders which, having been made under Acts which have been repealed, are not kept in force by the saving clauses in the repealing Acts, which usually save such rules and orders only as are consistent with the new Act.

* Gazette of India, 1889, Part I, p. 506.
† Gazette of India, 1889, Part I, p. 636.
‡ Gazette of India, 1890, Part I, pp. 408, 409.
§ Gazette of India, 1889, Part I, pp. 153, 154, 161.

6. It is not practicable for the Government of India to undertake the publication of all the supplementary volumes which are required, nor does it seem necessary that it should do so. The Government of India, in the Legislative Department, propose to publish such rules and orders as are of general application, and the Governor-General in Council would be glad if Local Governments could arrange for the publication of those which are of local application only.

7. It is desirable that all the volumes in question should be prepared on a uniform system, and, to secure this, attention is invited to the following points:—

(1) The Government of India, in the Legislative Department, should publish a collection consisting of all general rules and orders now in force and of general application or applying to more than one Province, which have been made under (*a*) Statutes and (*b*) General Acts.

(2) Each Local Government should publish a complete collection of local rules and orders made for its own province under (*a*) Statutes, (*b*) General Acts, (*c*) Bengal, Madras or Bombay Regulations, (*d*) Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council, (*e*) Acts of the Local Council, and (*f*) Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3.

(3) The collections should comprise only rules and orders having the force of law, that is, rules and orders which have been made under the authority of an enactment of the Legislature, and derive such force from that enactment.

(4) The general collection should contain only general rules and orders made by the Government of India and not locally restricted to any one province or district: the local collections should contain rules and orders made by the Government of India, of local application only, by Local Governments and their officers, and by local authorities, such as Municipal Committees. This plan will save a great deal of repetition. Rules and orders of general application should be printed (like the "General Acts") in one volume or series of volumes only, and not in the several volumes published for the different Provinces. As in the case of the General Acts and the Local Codes, local officers should be supplied with a copy of the general volumes and a copy of the local volumes published for their own Province. The general volumes should form a supplement to the "Collection of Statutes relating to India" and the "General Acts," and the local volumes supplements to the local codes.

(5) The rules and orders should be set out *in extenso*, in the chronological order of the enactments under the authority of which they were made, and a list of them should be prefixed to the collection, forming a table of contents. This list should be in the form of List 2 of Chapter II of the "Lists of Enactments in force in British India," Ed. 1884, but the entries in the fifth column need not be so full as in that list, and the sixth column should contain merely a reference to the page of the volume at which the rules or orders are printed. The numbers and dates of the notifications under which the rules or orders were published, and the year, Part and page of the Gazette in which the notifications were published, should be noted at the head of the rules or orders, in the text, and need not appear in the table of contents. Where rules or orders made under the authority of an enactment afterwards repealed are kept alive by the repealing enactment, they should, for the purposes of this clause, be treated as made under the repealing enactment, but the facts should be indicated in a footnote.

(6) To facilitate reference, and to obviate any inconvenience likely to arise from following the chronological order of the enactments instead of grouping the rules and orders according to subjects or departments, a short alphabetical index should be published at the end of each volume.

(7) Care should be taken to ascertain that any rules or orders which were made under a repealed enactment, and which it is proposed to include in the collections, are really kept in force by the repealing enactment. In cases of doubt, such rules or orders might be either printed in, or excluded from, the collections, at the discretion of the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, but an explanatory footnote should always be inserted.

(8) The following classes of rules and orders (as well as all rules and orders of a merely temporary or special nature) should be excluded from the collections:—

(i) Rules and orders made by the High Courts (including the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and Judicial Commissioners) under their Letters Patent or the Courts Acts under which they are constituted, or under the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Code of Civil Procedure; (1)

(ii) Rules and orders made under enactments relating to Merchant Shipping, namely, the enactments printed in Mr. Pearson's Merchant Shipping Digest, 1881, and enactments of the same character, passed since that book was published, which will be published in the next edition thereof: (2)

(1) Such rules and orders are collected and published in compilations issued under the authority of the Courts.
(2) It is intended to compile in the Legislative Department of the Government of India a separate collection of such rules and orders, to form a supplement to Mr. Pearson's work.

(iii) Any other rules or orders which are published in a collected form elsewhere, or which for any reason it may be considered preferable to publish separately; for instance—

(*a*) rules and orders made under enactments relating to Registration or Excise (1):
(*b*) rules made under the Indian Post Office Act, XIV of 1866, or the Indian Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885 (2):
(*c*) rules made under Forest Acts, namely, Act VII of 1878, Act XIX of 1881 and Madras Act V of 1882 (3):
(*d*) rules made under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883 (4):
(*e*) rules made under the Indian Marine Act, XIV of 1887 (5):
(*f*) rules made under the Indian Reserve Forces Act, IV of 1888 (6):
(*g*) rules made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888 (7):
(*h*) the new Code of Cantonment Regulations, framed under Act XIII of 1889 (8):
(*i*) rules and orders made under the Indian Railways Act, IV of 1889 (9), and

(iv) Any rules or orders which the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, consider to be of too little general importance for publication in the collections; for instance, Orders made by Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

(9) All rules and orders which are excluded from any collection should be noted for ready reference. It would probably be convenient to enter them in the table of contents, with an explanatory note.

(10) Each volume should have a preface explaining that the book forms a Supplement to the "Collection of Statutes relating to India" and the "General Acts" or to the ——— Code, as the case may be, and that the rules and orders published in it have the force of law; also explaining omissions and any other points which might be considered worthy of notice.

(11) The volumes should be of the same size, and as nearly as possible printed in the same way, as the revised edition of the Codes mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Resolution.

(12) The volumes published by the Legislative Department of the Government of India should be called "General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India." The volumes published by the Local Governments should be called "Local Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to (*name of Province*)."

8. Ample materials exist for the preparation of these volumes. The volume of "Lists of Enactments in force in British India," Ed. 1884, contains lists of local rules and orders made for each Province under Statutes or General Acts. Books containing lists of rules and orders made under local Acts and Regulations had, before 1884, been published in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma; and in Ajmere and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands books had been published in which both general and local rules and orders were set out *in extenso*. In paragraph 5 of Legislative Department Circular, dated 8th April 1884, other Local Governments (namely, the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Chief Commissioners of Coorg and Assam) were invited to publish lists of rules

(1) Such rules and orders are usually published in official manuals.
(2) The proper places for these rules are the Postal Guide and the Telegraph Guide.
(3) These are published in a compilation issued by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department in the year 1889.
(4) These are published in a compilation issued by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department in the year 1886.
(5) These have been embodied in the Marine Regulations published by the Government of India in the Military Department.
(6) These are published in a pamphlet published by the Government of India in the Military Department in the year 1888.
(7) The Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, contemplates publishing a manual containing these rules.
(8) The draft Code is now under revision, and the Code will be published separately, in book form.
(9) The Government of India, in the Public Works Department, contemplates publishing these in book form.

and orders made under local Acts and Regulations, and this suggestion has been carried out in nearly all provinces. Separate letters will be addressed to Local Governments explaining how these materials might be utilised in the preparation of the volumes of Local Rules and Orders.

9. To ensure uniformity and the accurate observance of the directions laid down in paragraph 7 of this Resolution, the table of contents to each local volume should be submitted at an early stage to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, for examination.

10. The volumes should, like the "General Acts" and local Codes, be re-issued at reasonable intervals. The exact time to elapse before a new edition is published must depend upon circumstances, but probably in ordinary cases four or five years would be sufficient. It would, however, be desirable to append to each volume a statement for noting up corrections and additions, similar to that appended to the Civil Service Regulations; and slips should be issued, at intervals of, perhaps, three months, showing what entries should be struck out and what added. Long notifications and sets of rules should not be printed in these slips: it would be sufficient to give a reference to the Gazette in which they are published, pending their incorporation in the next edition of the volume.

Order—

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the several Departments of the Government of India for information.

(Signed) L. PORTER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

From L. PORTER, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 28th September 1891, No. 1606.

Adverting to this Department Resolution, No. 1605, dated 26th instant, relative to the publication of volumes of rules and orders, I am directed to address you with regard to the utilisation of existing materials in the preparation of a collection of Local Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to Madras.

2. In 1887 was published a pamphlet entitled "List of Notifications and Rules issued and published under the provisions of Acts and Regulations which have the force of law in the Presidency of Fort St. George. Revised up to July, 1887." This pamphlet contains a list* of rules and orders in force in the Madras Presidency, made under—

* Including Orders in Council under Statutes.

(1) Statutes,
(2) General Acts,
(3) Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and
(4) Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

The pamphlet contains merely this list. The rules and orders are not set out *in extenso*.

3. If a collection of Local Rules and Orders in force in the Presidency of Madras, such as is described in Resolution No. 1605, dated 26th instant, is published, the lists of Orders in Council, and of such of the rules and orders as are of general application, should be omitted from it, as they will be printed in the collection of General Rules and Orders to be prepared in this Department. In the Madras collection, the local rules and orders, which alone should be comprised in it, should be set out *in extenso*, in the order of the enactments under which they have effect.

4. This Department has under preparation, for the purposes of the collection of General Rules and Orders, a revised edition of List 2 of Chapter II of the "Lists of Enactments in force in British India," Ed. 1884. A copy of the list will be shortly sent to you as a guide in preparing the table of contents for the Madras collection, and as a means of ensuring account being taken of all rules and orders in force in Madras which are to be omitted from the general collection as being of local operation only.

ORDER—dated 22nd October 1891, No. 72, Legislative.

A list of Notifications and Rules having the force of law, revised up to July 1891, is at present under preparation in the Legislative Department. Upon its completion and upon the receipt of the copy of the revised "Lists of Enactments in force in British India," promised in paragraph 4 of Mr. Porter's letter, No. 1606, dated the 28th September 1891, the work of preparing the table of contents of each local volume will be taken in hand in the Legislative Department.

2. In the meantime the Proceedings and Order of the Government of India and Mr. Porter's letter above referred to will be communicated to all Departments of the Secretariat.

(True Extract.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

LEGISLATIVE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 22nd October 1891, No. 72.

OCTOBER.

Rules and Orders made under Enactments.

Communicating to all the Departments of the Secretariat Resolution and letter of the Government of India relative to the publication of —, and intimating that the table of contents of the local volumes will be prepared in the Legislative Department.

2. The volume of "Lists of Enactments in force in British India" contains lists of—

(1) Public General Statutes applying to British India:
(2) General Rules and Orders made under General Statutes:
(3) Orders made by Her Majesty the Queen in Council under General Statutes:
(4) General Acts:
(5) General Rules and Orders made under General Acts:
(6) Bengal, Madras and Bombay Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Acts of Local Councils, and Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, in force in each Province:
(7) Enactments notified under Act I of 1865 for each non-regulation Province:
(8) Enactments notified under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, for each Province:
(9) Local Rules and Orders made for each Province under (*a*) General Statutes and (*b*) General Acts:
(10) Local Rules having the force of law under section 25 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, in each non-regulation Province:
(11) Local and Personal Statutes relating to India:
(12) Local Acts of a private nature passed by Indian Legislatures: and
(13) Local Acts of a personal nature passed by the Governor-General in Council.

The volume forms an index, in chronological order, to the whole of the written law of British India, except that it contains no lists of rules or orders made under—

(1) Bengal, Madras or Bombay Regulations,
(2) Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council,
(3) Acts of Local Councils, or
(4) Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3.

Books similar to the volume of "Lists of Enactments in force in British India" have been published by several Local Governments, in which rules and orders excluded from that volume are noted with more or less completeness. There is, therefore, now a fair record, in index form, of the greater part of the written law of British India.

3. Valuable, however, as that record is, it forms but a preliminary step towards the accomplishment of the larger scheme of publishing the whole of the written law *in extenso*. Some years ago the Government of India undertook to arrange the written law of British India in a series of volumes according to its local application. With this object seventeen volumes were published during the years 1875 to 1881, containing the Statutes relating to India, the General Acts applicable to the whole of British India, and the local Acts and Regulations in force in each province. This series of volumes has, during the past seven years, been under revision in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, and fifteen volumes * of the revised edition have been issued, leaving some nine † to complete the new series, which are in various stages of preparation. To complete the undertaking above-mentioned, it is necessary to publish a series of supplementary volumes

* General Acts, 1834–88, 6 Vols., 1884–89.
North-West Provinces Code, 1 Vol., 1886.
Oudh Code, 1 Vol., 1886.
Madras Code, 1 Vol., 1888.
Punjab Code, 1 Vol., 1888.
Burma Code, 1 Vol., 1889.
Bengal Code, 2 Vols., 1889–90.
Baluchistan Code, 1 Vol., 1890.
Central Provinces Code, 1 Vol., 1891.

† North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code, 1 Vol.
Assam Code, 1 Vol.
Bombay Code, 1 Vol.
Ajmere Code, 1 Vol.
Coorg Code, 1 Vol.
The Statutes relating to India, 3 Vols.
General Acts from 1889, 1 Vol.

22ND OCTOBER 1891, No. 72, LEGISLATIVE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, No. 1605, dated Simla, the 26th September 1891.

Read—

Office Memorandum No. 10–15-C, dated 8th April 1884, addressed to the Foreign, Home, Finance, Military, Public Works and Revenue and Agricultural Departments.
Circular No. 15–26-C, dated 8th April 1884, addressed to Local Governments and Administrations.
Office Memorandum from Public Works Department, No. 821-G, dated 9th July 1884.
Office Memorandum from Military Department, No. 774, dated 22nd August 1884.
Office Memoranda from Finance Department, No. 4085, dated 21st October 1884, and No. 4218, dated 28th October 1884.
Letter from Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, No. 164, dated 10th May 1884.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1823-J.D., dated 7th August 1884.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 4436—133, dated 6th September 1884.
Letter from Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, No. 785, dated 13th September 1884.
Letter from Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 586—8-L, dated 19th September 1884.
Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 214, dated 23rd September 1884.
Letters from Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 3746-J—1766, dated the 7th November 1884, and No. 209, dated the 6th February 1885.
Letters from Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1065—145, dated 18th November 1884, and No. 279—344, dated 23rd February 1888.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1037, dated 27th November 1884.
Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 943—VII—201, dated 11th December 1886.
Letters from the Government of Bombay, No. 577, dated 22nd January 1885, and No. 1666, dated 27th March 1889.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 3746-J, dated 8th September 1890, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Resolution—

In the year 1872, Mr. Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., then Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published a book entitled "Lists of the Unrepealed Acts, Regulations and Statutes applying to British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and British Cantonments in Native States." Revised editions of this work were published from time to time, and the lists relating to Native territory are now published separately from those relating to British India. The latest edition of the lists relating to British India was issued in March 1884, under the title "Lists of Enactments in force in British India."

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

To

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS
OF THE SECRETARIAT.

Office Note No. 3, 26th January 1892.

PAPER.

Communicating to all the Departments of the Secretariat registers for entry therein of all notifications, orders and rules having the force of law as soon as they are published and for return to the Legislative Department in order to compile a general list at the end of each year.

30.7.07V

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.
THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT. General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India.

Leg

Draft adopted 2/4
Deferred

FOR ORDERS.

40
2.4.97

May the following telegram be sent to the Govt. of India.

Draft R No 40 Issued 2.4.97

To,

Deferred

The Secy to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

235 Please say when (the) volumes of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India proposed to be published in Resolution No. 1605 of (the) 26th Septr 1891 may be expected and to what date (would) it be brought up.

24.97.

Bpt 2/4/97

[L/15]

250—25·4·8.

Legislative (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 97

Leg

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41

12·4·

7

Legislative

From The Govt of India
Leg Dept

Order 41 Letter dt 12.4.97
Recorded.

A/1417 Go 24/1898

No.

Dated 10/4/97
Received 11/4/97
Registered 12/4/97
Enclosures –
Spare copies –

SUBJECT.

Re Several Rules & Orders under Enactments in force in British India.

a note entitled Legislative
instant, I have proposed
dition to the draft preface
List of Rules & Orders to
in that General rules
& been excluded therefrom
the volume of General
ced Orders & having
blished by the Govt

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CURRENT No. 97

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Code Class

Monthly Number. 0.395

To (Office)

From (Office)

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.

To (Person)

From (Person)

64 Word Form.

F.C 2.

MADRAS

Recd from LN.

At Hrs. Mts by

Sent to LN.

At Hrs. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

C & P—No. 527 T—13-12-06—2402000.

CURRENT No.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The 10th April 1897.

SERVICE TELEGRAM.

FROM Simla.

19.4.97

FROM LEGISLATIVE

File this with 41R Lefroc 12.4.97

TO Madras.

TO Madras.

Your telegram 235 of second. No prospect of issue of publication at present but provisional list sent to you in March 1892 is being brought up to date and will be reissued soon.

Sd J. D. Lyers,
Assistant in charge,
~~Registrar,~~
Legislative Department, India.

No. 833.

Copy forwarded by post.

S. A. Wilson
Registrar,
Legislative Department

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 546 L. D.—23-3-96.—100.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM.

The Parliamentary Return headed "East India Army System," ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 11th of November 1884, having been forwarded to the Madras Government by the Secretary of State for India, we have now before us the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State respecting the re-organisation of the Indian Army.

This, strange to say, is the first opportunity the Madras Government has enjoyed of considering the proposals,—based upon the Report of the Simla Army Commission,—submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State: proposals, it need hardly be said, of vital consequence to the Madras Army and the Madras Presidency.

By far the most important of the recommendations is, of course, that for the formation of four Army Corps to be placed under the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the removal of the Presidency Armies from the control of the Presidency Governments.

It is true that in his Despatches, dated respectively 26th July 1883 and 13th March 1884, the late Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, refused to sanction this scheme; but, aware as we are, that the Government of India have again taken up the question, it would appear desirable to record, without delay, certain facts in connection with the proposed re-organisation which ought not to be allowed to escape observation.

Before proceeding to review the main scheme which, as has been observed, has not yet been approved, let us closely inquire into the effect of such ramifications of the proposal as have already met with the sanction of the Secretary of State, in so far as they have affected in the Madras Presidency, viz.:—

(*a*) The centralisation of the Remount Depôt;
(*b*) The do. of the Ordnance Department;
(*c*) The do. of the Transport Department;
(*d*) The reductions in the Native Armies.

Centralisation of the Remount Department.

This Department was re-organised in 1881. After four years' experience of its working it has been found that in an administrative point of view, the change effected has in no way facilitated correspondence; on the contrary, much time is wasted in communicating with Simla on matters formerly settled on the spot by the local Government, and it is difficult to discover what benefit the Remount Agency in this Presidency has derived from the visits of the Director of Remount Operations in India.

In illustration of the circumlocution brought about by the new system, the following instance has been selected:—

According to former procedure, the Remount Agent, in compiling his budget, framed his requirements under Grant 5 and submitted the same to the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, who, after checking the items, embodied the estimate in the Presidency budget.

But under the centralised system, the Agent first frames a rough estimate and submits it to the Controller, who, after check, forwards it to the Director of Remount Operations, who revises and returns it to the Controller, who retransmits it to the Agent, who makes any necessary corrections and returns it to the Controller, who finally incorporates it in the budget.

Apart from the circumlocution of this method of work, great delay is experienced by the Controller in ultimately obtaining the estimates; and when,—as it sometimes happens,—the Director of Remount Operations is on tour, and the papers follow him from place to place, the inconvenience is really most embarrassing.

It is true that a distinct advantage has been gained by the introduction of the system of interchange, whereby the surplus at one depôt can be transferred to another. The establishment also of two purchasing centres,—one at Madras for Australian horses, and one at Bombay for Arabs, Persians and Northern horses,—has been undoubtedly a successful measure, inasmuch as one Agent is employed in either market, and the anomaly, which formerly existed, of one Government purchaser bidding against another has been removed. Both of these improvements could have been effected, however, without centralisation, without a Director of Remount Operations, and without removing the agency from the control of the local Government.

Centralisation of the Ordnance Department.

Upwards of a year having elapsed since the several Ordnance Departments were amalgamated as one department for India, we are now in a position to form some opinion as to the working of the measure.

In order to provide emoluments for a Director-General, a Deputy Director-General, an Assistant to the Director-General, and an extensive office establishment at Simla, additional expenditure to the extent of 6,000 rupees a-month (approximately) was incurred in bringing about this change. Some collateral economy was, therefore, deemed necessary. Accordingly, upon the assumption that the reduction in correspondence with the local Government would lessen the work in his office, the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, was urged to reduce his office establishment. This he consented to do as a tentative measure, at the same time pointing out that the largely-increased correspondence entailed by constant references from Simla on a variety of subjects, concerning which he had never been troubled by the Local Government, would, in his opinion, render permanent reduction impossible. "My anticipations," says the Inspector-General, "as regards a serious increase instead of decrease of work has been most fully realised, and my records show that the work of my office has been immensely increased since the 1st of April 1884."

The powers of the Inspector-General having been considerably reduced under the new system, almost everything has now to be referred from Madras to Simla for the orders of the Director-General. The delays thus caused in disposing of trivial matters are both vexatious and inconvenient. Take, for instance, the case of privilege leave to Ordnance officers. Previous to the amalgamation, the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, had, under the orders of the Madras Government, authority, as head of his department, to grant privilege leave to all officers serving under him. He has now to forward all applications for such leave to Simla with covering letters of explanation as to the arrangements to be made departmentally during the applicants' absence. This, in itself, has caused no small amount of correspondence, for every possible obstacle has been placed in the way of privilege leave, and only after an exchange of many pages of demi-official and official correspondence has the Inspector-General of Ordnance managed to get the applications for leave granted.

To shew how productive of circumlocution the new system is, as compared with the old, the following cases may be cited:—

The Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army issued a circular stating that "under the orders of Government" certain Batteries and Regiments were to hold themselves in readiness for field service, adding that they were to be equipped with Mountain Battery tents. Assuming that the Quartermaster-General had received the authority of Government, the Inspector-General took steps to provide the tents. For this he was found fault with by the Director-General, who pointed out that proper authority had not been given, and that application for the tents should be made, through him, to the Government of India.

Again, requisitions for timber required for the Gun Carriage Factory were formerly made to the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, by the Local Government on the application of the Inspector-General of Ordnance. Now application must be made by the Inspector-General of Ordnance to the Director-General; by the Director-General to the Government of India; and by the Government of India to the Colonial Secretary, the Madras Government being requested to adjust the cost of the timber when supplied.

Other instances could be advanced to show that the new system has not brought with it increased facilities of work, or of communication. On the contrary, neither object has been obtained; while it would appear that the interests of officers of the old Madras Ordnance Establishment have suffered by the amalgamation. This is exemplified in the case of Colonel McLeod, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras. This officer was passed over when Lieutenant-Colonel Lowis was appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, and again, on Lieutenant-Colonel Lowis going Home, when Lieutenant-Colonel Walker was appointed to act for him. Colonel McLeod is a Regimental Colonel, and much senior to either of these officers. He naturally considers that his advancement to an Inspector-Generalship is now impossible, and that his prospects have been hopelessly injured by the re-organisation.

In his Minute, dated Fort William, 26th February 1881,* Sir Frederick Haines observes: "The point I look to as the one conferring strength is the complete organisation which exists in each Presidency. So complete is it that in emergency it is always capable of independent action. The separate Commissariat, Ordnance and Manufacturing establishments will come to be looked upon by the centralised administration now about to be introduced as so many superfluities to be ruthlessly destroyed; but they have been, and they still are, insurances against possible disaster at one point or another, which it will not be wise to dispense with." These remarks can now be regarded as having been absolutely prophetic. Early this year the Government of India urged that work should be stopped at the Madras Gun Powder Factory, and, but for the strong defence of the Local Government, the measure would have been carried out, and this Presidency would have been made dependent upon the factories of Northern India for its gunpowder supply. The proceedings in this case will be found in the Appendix at the end of this memorandum. [P.G.M., 1265, dated 10th March 1885.]

* Page 343 of the Parliamentary Return.

Centralisation of the Transport Department.

The centralisation of the Transport branch of the Commissariat Department has been so recently effected that it would seem premature to condemn the measure; nevertheless, in the opinion of the Commissary-General, Madras, (who, it should be observed, is a Commissariat Officer four years senior to the newly-appointed Commissary-General-in-Chief, and an officer of the utmost experience and reliability), the severance of the local branch from the control of the Local Government is a change that cannot be productive of any good result.

"Briefly," says Colonel Magrath, "there must be separate and distinct transport establishments for each Presidency, prepared, under their own officers, to go anywhere in a properly organised form. Then transport work will be efficiently performed, and Government will not have to pay enormous bills for mobs of unbroken and ill-conditioned cattle with which the scenes of military operations are now encumbered. It is assumed that all the requirements of the Army taking the field are amply provided for, if enough camels, mules, ponies, and bullocks are sent to the front. No organisation of any kind exists. Young lads taken indiscriminately from the three Presidencies, full of zeal and full of work, but utterly inexperienced; with here and there an officer of the Transport Establishment, almost as inexperienced, are expected to bring into working order some hundreds perhaps thousands of animals collected from every part of India. I venture to state that 50 per cent. of the number originally purchased do not do a stroke of work, and that the other 50 per cent. do not do half what they might do under proper super-

vision. So long as Simla interferes, and the Commissary-General for Transport manipulates the transports of the three Presidencies as one undivided whole, there will be the same enormous mortality, the same waste, and the same unsatisfactory results which have characterised the efforts of the department whenever it has taken the field in India. Let the Transport Branch be maintained as first organised under the control of the Local Government and the Local Commissary-General, then we shall be able to send to the front properly-organised sections with their proper complement of officers, non-commissioned officers, clerks, and attendants,—all accustomed to each other, and interested in the efficiency of their special branch of the administration."

Colonel Magrath further observes as follows:—

"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the efficiency of the Transport Department, in Madras, will be vitally impaired if subjected to direct interference from Simla. Already the class of men who take service are not equal to our old attendants, as pay has been decreased and work increased; and the service will certainly not become more popular when the way in which our men have been treated in Biluchistan has become generally known. Instead of working under their own officers, who would have taken an interest in them, and looked after their comforts, they have been scattered over the face of the country without any one to care for them. Their family payments have been stopped, so their families are starving here, while the men look upon themselves as deserted by their natural protectors. No casualties are reported, and I am continually beset by the relatives of the attendants for assistance, and for news of the absentees. Three of our clerks were discharged and obliged to find their way back to Madras at their own expense, their alleged misconduct being malingering. I sent them to the Garrison Surgeon who reported that they were suffering from the climate of Biluchistan, that they were unfit for work, and (he told me personally) that it would take a year for them to get over the effects of their service, if, indeed, they ever did. I have personally examined these men and two, more miserable, fever-sodden creatures, I never saw; had they not come back, they would most certainly have died. If clerks are treated in this manner, what kind of consideration can the wretched cattle attendants expect? When the remnant of these men return and tell their story, we shall have a difficulty in getting even the scum of the bazaar to fill up our vacancies.

"A little time ago, I asked, and our Government backed me up, for a small increase of pay for our men, which I thought would enable us to secure attendants of a better class, or, at any rate, make those that we have more contented. The increased expenditure thus advocated did not amount to Rs. 320 a-month. The Supreme Government negatived the proposal on the grounds that sufficient reason had not been shown for the increase, yet soon afterwards they created a 'Commissary-General for Transport,' and considered that increase of expenditure justified, notwithstanding that the Commissary-General-in-Chief,—an officer who, as a matter of course, has had infinite experience in transport matters,—was at the elbow of the Government and fully capable of advising them in transport matters.

"I have earnestly thought over this subject, and really cannot discover a single object to be gained by the centralisation of the transport. I find that the clerical work in connection with the department has greatly increased without one single corresponding advantage, and I complain of needless interference in petty details. The service is getting very unpopular; we are not obtaining as good a class of men as we formerly did, and, putting Burmah on one side, our transport in this Presidency is weaker than it was when Colonel Low, acting under the authority of the Supreme Government, first came to Madras to place us on an efficient footing."

From these observations we gather that centralisation will not adapt itself to the Transport Department, and that, inasmuch as the clerks, the non-commissioned staff, attendants, and cattle are gathered together locally, it is deemed essential they should be supervised by officers of local interest and local knowledge. The making of the Transport Department general for all India must have this defect, that it will bring to the Madras Presidency officers with no knowledge of Southern India, its language, its resources, or its people; while the manifest advantage to be gained in time of war by a completely independent organisation, perfect in itself, and with the wants of its employés supervised and cared for by the local authorities, will be altogether lost.

Colonel Magrath's official report on the Madras Transport Department will be found in the Appendix attached to this memorandum.

Reductions in the Native Army.

Touching the reductions in the Native Army little need be said. That the measure was effected upon an erroneous estimate of the requirements of the

Empire has been proved by the events of the past few months. Steps are now being taken to redeem the mistake committed in 1882, and the Army in India is to be augmented. In the Madras Presidency the evil seed sown by the disbandments has brought forth exactly the kind of fruit which might have been expected. Distrust has checked recruiting. We now experience the utmost difficulty in filling our ranks, the Army is below its authorised strength, and it may safely be predicted that if any further radical changes are carried out, we shall scarcely get a man.

From what has been stated, therefore, it will be seen that no practical advantage has been gained by three of these measures,—part and parcel, be it observed, of the great centralising scheme of the Simla Army Commission. Experience would, indeed, seem to show already that the working of three departments, previously in an efficient condition, has been disturbed, extra work, with no ostensible object, has been thrown upon them, with additional correspondence and increased circumlocution; while the accuracy of the forecast of the Secretary of State with regard to over-centralisation (page 387 of the Return) has been clearly established:—"With the heads of each Army Department collected at the Head-quarters of the Government of India, it seems that the inevitable tendency must be to diminish rather than to enlarge the limited discretionary powers now vested in the local authorities."

If, then, we find that a certain part of a project based solely upon theoretical principles has been proved wanting in the very characteristics and advantages claimed for it, are we not justified in contemplating, with the utmost doubt and apprehension, the larger and yet more comprehensive portion of it, which, though at present negatived, is regarded by many as only deferred for a season, and by those most closely identified with it as absolutely on the point of consummation?

Let us now proceed to analyse the scheme for the formation of four Army Corps, and the removal of the Presidency Armies from the control of the Presidency Governments.

This question is to be regarded from four distinct points of view,—the financial, the political, the administrative, and the military.

Regarding the financial aspect of the scheme there is not much to say, the Secretary of State having clearly shown that, so far from effecting a reduction in our military expenditure, the introduction of the change would probably entail, *per se*, extra expense to the extent of half a lakh of rupees per annum, and this without counting the heavy charges that would be incurred under the head of pensions and gratuities to the employés of the abolished offices, and the cost of providing for the execution of work which could not be transferred to Simla or Calcutta. One point, however, is worthy of notice, viz.:—the estimated saving under the head of Military Secretariats is credited as a saving in the *military* expenditure. This is misleading. The cost of the Military Secretariats forms no part of the military budget, these establishments being paid out of the Provincial Grant in both Presidencies. The sums saved, therefore, by the abolition of the Military Secretariats ought not to be credited in the same account with Army Staff expenditure.

The great political objections to the project of removing the Presidential Armies from the control of their several Governments have been amply enlarged upon in the Minutes of dissent and Despatches from the Secretary of State contained in the Parliamentary Return. It is needless, therefore, to recapitulate arguments which are as strong to-day as they were when written some three or four years ago, and which, notwithstanding the talent which has been arrayed against them, have never been shaken. It will, therefore, be sufficient to confine our remarks to such points as have not yet been considered.

At first sight, it would surely seem extraordinary that a measure so sweeping in its character and doubtful in its advisability should never have been submitted to the Local Government for opinion or report. When it was in contemplation to convert two regiments of the Madras Native Infantry into Pioneer Corps, the Government of India, before sanctioning the measure, were most particular in directing inquiry to be instituted as to the popularity of the proposal with the men of the

regiments selected for conversion. If such solicitude were considered politic in this comparatively unimportant matter, would it not seem still more necessary in common fairness, to have ascertained the feelings of the native soldiery and the British officers identified with them, with reference to a proposal which practically severs their connection with the Government under whom they accepted service, and to whom they have always looked for sympathy and assistance in regard to their privileges, and for the representation of their claims and grievances.

The presumption that such a change would be acceptable to the officers of the Madras Army, as a body, is wholly without foundation in fact; and the Secretary of State has rightly apprehended their feeling on the subject when he expresses his doubts as to the reality of the assumed advantageous position in which they would be placed by the proposed change in their organisation.

This is not an idle statement; ample proof can be adduced, if necessary, of the general distrust with which the assertions regarding the benefits to be derived by the change are regarded in this Presidency.

Madras officers have observed that centralisation has not improved the position of their brother officers in the Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Departments. They have seen all the newly-created prizes awarded to officers of the Bengal Army, while those which were formerly distributed locally have been gradually swept away. The proposed re-organisation, therefore, seems to them to be merely dictated by a policy, the insidious growth of which they have watched for years past,—a policy which, under the cloak of Army Reform, has apparently for its object the concentration of all patronage and power at Simla.

In these circumstances, they naturally find it impossible to accept vague assurances in which they are unable to place the slightest confidence.

It is far from pleasant to record these impressions. That they exist throughout the service is undeniable. They cannot, therefore, be overlooked if the views of the officers of the Madras Army are to be accurately demonstrated.

That the sepoy would regard the severance of the tie which binds him to the Local Government with apprehension and suspicion, there can be no possible doubt; for in his eyes the measure would deprive him of an advocate in whom he has always trusted, and a master on whose just treatment he has never failed to depend. It should be remembered also that he has always looked upon the Government of India as a "Sirkar" inimical to his interests, who have studiously depreciated his value as a soldier, and who, when reductions have been considered necessary, have invariably laid upon his shoulders the heaviest share of the burden of disbandment. He has heard this said in the Lines ever since he became a soldier, and the idea is deeply rooted in his mind. The reductions, as has been shown, have already shaken his confidence in military service; and he knows that his relations at his native village can earn as much in independent labor as he can as a soldier. The result of the measure now contemplated will be that recruiting, now effected with difficulty, will gradually become impossible,—a state of things that must obviously bring with it the effacement of the old Coast Army.

In the Despatches of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, as well as in the report of the Simla Army Commission, reference is frequently made to the extension of our railway system in India, and the consequent increased facilities of communication. Great stress is laid upon this fact by the advocates of the severance of the local armies from the control of the local Governments.

The extensions effected of late years in the railways and telegraph lines in the Madras Presidency have placed us in the following position:—

As regards the other Presidencies we are connected with Bombay alone by rail,—a line possessing a single line of rails only. We have two lines of telegraph,—one with Bombay and one with Calcutta. The railway, and one of the lines of telegraph, traverse the largest Native State in India, not under British rule. It is needless to point out how easily could our communication with Northern India be interrupted were internal disturbance to arise.

Writing upon the subject of the impolicy of abolishing the local Ordnance Factories at Madras, in a Minute, dated 24th September 1871, Lord Napier and Ettrick, then Governor of Madras, observes as follows:—

"In contending for the objects specified above, we may encounter the argument that the development of the railway system has rendered local establishments superfluous, but we should

never cease to fight against a fallacy so pernicious. The railway system, so useful in time of peace, has, with reference to war in India, this formidable danger, that its existence tends to undermine the old natural forms of military communication and transport, to indispose Governments to sustained sacrifices, and to teach them to rely upon a support which would fail in the first crisis of serious embarrassment or temporary defeat."

That this argument is as applicable to the Madras Presidency in 1885 as it was in 1871 will be admitted by all who look closely into the question. It has been applied to the present condition of India in the Minutes by Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Edwin Johnson, and was advanced by the Madras Government in protesting against the closing of the Gunpowder Factory in the month of March of the present year.

Next, touching the administrative aspect of the proposed change.

It will be found that an alleged vast improvement in War administration is one of the arguments advanced in favor of the re-organisation scheme. With a view to establish this fact, the Government of India, in their Despatches denouncing the Presidential system, describe the Governments of Madras and Bombay as being "little more than channels of communication between the Government of India and the troops in all matters concerned with the military administration," while the Military Departments of those Presidencies are said to be "little more than transmitting offices for business which might come much more conveniently direct to the Government of India from the Commander-in-Chief". That these statements have been made upon mere presumption for which there is absolutely no foundation, is conclusively proved by the following figures:—

In 1883, 6,938 letters were despatched from the Madras Military Department, out of these 350 only contained references requiring the decision of the Government of India.

In 1884, 6,440 letters were issued, only 370 of which dealt with subjects requiring the sanction of the Supreme Government.

Thus it will be seen that $\frac{17}{18}$ths of the work transacted in the Military Secretariat, Madras, appertain to subjects that are settled on the spot by the Madras Government without reference to Simla or Calcutta.

In his Despatch, No. 203, dated 16th June 1881, the Secretary of State observes that until he has before him a full outline of the arrangements which the Government of India consider necessary, in the event of the removal of the Madras and Bombay Armies from the control of their several Governments, it will be impossible for him to arrive at a final decision upon the main proposal. "The problem to be solved," wrote he, "though difficult may not be incapable of solution; but it is clear that its satisfactory solution depends not only on the clear definition of the principles, but also on the careful elaboration of details." And when instancing the subjects with reference to which he considered further information to be essentially necessary, His Lordship mentions—"the way in which it is proposed to deal with all the details of business connected with estates, furlough, promotion, pensions, clothing, equipment, and the like, of the Armies of Madras and Bombay, the greater part of which is now disposed of in the Military Departments of those Presidencies, and most of which requires prompt attention." In replying to this, the Government of India confined their explanation to a cursory general statement, and by no means afforded the detailed information required by the Secretary of State. No wonder, then, that His Lordship expressed considerable doubt that the proposed increased establishment at Simla would be sufficient to meet the extra work thrown upon the department by the abolition of the Madras and Bombay Secretariats, and added that "in no aspect of the question is it probable that Rs. 15,000, the sum provided in your estimate, would, in practice, be found sufficient for work which now costs Rs. 33,700 in Madras, Rs. 56,000 in Bombay, and Rs. 23,660 in the Punjab".

In point of fact, by far the largest portion of the work done in the Madras Military Department is connected with business the speedy transaction of which is essential for public convenience, comprising not only the subjects enumerated by the Secretary of State, but also the feeding of the British Army (the Commissariat Department), all correspondence connected with the local military works, and with the Volunteer forces in the Presidency, correspondence with the India office and

the settlement of numerous miscellaneous questions which cannot be classed under any ordinary heading.

In their Despatch No. 282 of 1881, Military Department (page 351 of the Parliamentary Report), the Government of India observe that "owing to the improved state of the communications throughout the country, correspondence between Simla or Calcutta and any part of India is now conducted with much greater rapidity and facility than it used to be between Calcutta and the outlying stations of the Bengal Presidency." The improved state of the communications in this Presidency has already been described: as a matter of fact, a letter from Madras takes seven days to reach Simla and six to reach Calcutta. A reply to an ordinary letter, if answered by return of post, is not obtained under a fortnight, while statistics in the Military Secretariat, Madras, show that the commonest references to Simla are not answered under six or eight weeks, and that many questions remain for months without a response. When General Wilson visited Madras in December 1882, the Madras Government brought to his notice that there were thirty-five unanswered references lying in the office of the Military Department, Simla, some of which had been unnoticed for upwards of a year. The inconvenience caused by these delays is proverbial; what then would be the result of a system which would certainly necessitate at least ten times as many references to the Government of India as are now transmitted?

In the Despatch just quoted (page 351 of the Report) will be found a statement showing how the Government of India would dispose of the work now transacted by the local Secretariats. These remarks do not mention half the subjects which are now dealt with by the Madras Government, and even those that are adverted to are touched upon most superficially. Take, for instance, the correspondence connected with estates which it is vaguely suggested might be sent to the Calcutta office! Now the questions, (on an average three or four daily), which come to Government from committees of adjustment, and the whole of the work carried on under this heading must, of necessity, be disposed of at once. The inconvenience caused by referring such business to Calcutta would soon bring matters to a standstill, and the creation of a local office would be the natural result.

Indeed, for the disposal of a very large proportion of the work, this course would be found unavoidable. A branch office, with an establishment nearly as numerous as that now maintained in the Secretariat would have to be attached to the Army Corps Head-quarters Office; for it has been ascertained that no single piece of work now done in the Secretariat could be undertaken by the Adjutant-General without increased establishment.

Thus, with the addition required to the office of the Military Department, Simla, with the inevitable creation of a branch in the local Army Corps Head-quarters office, and with pensions and gratuities to discharged employés, the saving contemplated by the abolition of the presidential Secretariats would, if not altogether eliminated, be certainly reduced to a very small amount.

Frequent reference is made by the Government of India to the great reduction in correspondence, simplification in procedure, and economical and speedy transaction of business, which the transfer of the presidential armies to their control would effect. That this is an assumption which facts do not uphold has been shown by the changes already carried out. When the centralisation of the Ordnance, Remount, and Transport Departments was advocated, these advantages were claimed for the new system. Practice has altogether disproved the soundness of the theory, and enough has been said regarding the work in the Madras Military Secretariat to show that a transfer to the Government of India of the business hitherto satisfactorily and speedily performed on the spot would bring with it so much delay and inconvenience that measures would soon have to be adopted locally to re-establish effective administration.

It should be carefully noted that the Government of India in alluding to the correspondence which they assert the new system would simplify, refer only to that very small fraction of the communications issued by the local Secretariats, which now goes to Simla. They pass over the work done locally, and they also seem to have forgotten the fact that all questions arising in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments of the Army Corps would, of course, be

forwarded to them through the Army Head-quarters, Simla. There would be no curtailment of the circuitous route that the papers would have to follow, nor would a single "transmitting office" be abolished. The Army Head-quarters Office at Simla would take the place now occupied by the local Secretariat, and the delay would be just as long as heretofore, longer when it is remembered that the many questions coming up from the Army Head-quarters Offices which are now decided locally would have to go to the Government of India.

The serious local inconvenience, in an administrative point of view, now described, and the unforeseen and unprovided for expenditure that would result from the removal of the presidential Armies from the control of the presidential Governments, though of minor importance when compared with the political objections we have urged, ought not to be forgotten when deliberating upon the arguments that have been brought forward in support of the proposed re-organisation, for both points appear to have escaped the consideration of the Government of India.

In the Despatch of the Government of India, dated Fort William, 15th October 1883 (page 395 of the Report), allusion is made to the "present cumbrous presidential system" in time of war. "How cumbrous that system is," it is observed, "was brought out very prominently during the late Afghan war, and also during the late expedition to Egypt when the strain placed upon the Military Department was quite out of proportion to the extent of the operations, and quite incompatible with proper military organisation. For this the presidential system is to blame."

In order to invite a fair decision on this point, the whole of the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Madras Government during the expedition to Egypt has been printed. It will be found attached to this memorandum. The "strain placed upon the Military Department" by the Government of Madras is represented by sixty-three telegrams. These extended over the months of July, August, September, and October, and contain all that passed between the two Governments, and even this amount of correspondence could have been much curtailed, had not the Government of India been uncertain in the orders they issued. It will be seen that the scale first fixed was altered, and a part of the strain was caused by cancelling and reconstructing orders too hastily issued.

A few of the questions put by the Madras Government have been selected to show the perplexity caused by conflicting instructions, and by insufficient data, for which the presidential system was certainly not to blame. The fact is that the compilation of fixed scales of equipment to meet the requirements of military expeditions has only occupied the attention of the Military Department of the Government of India of late years. The first fixed scale was the result of experience gained in the last Afghan war, and when war seemed probable early this year, the "Kabul scale" considerably facilitated business. The expedition to Egypt furnished fresh experience, the value of which has been proved by the easy settlement of all arrangements for the troops ordered to Suakin.

Assuredly, then, "the strain placed upon the Military Department," Simla, should be attributed to defective administration in that office, rather than to the cumbrousness of the presidential system, or to any want of zeal or co-operation on the part of the Presidency Governments. Owing to the stringent financial control exercised by the Government of India, references become necessary whenever insufficient instructions are given, and in all cases in which questions arise beyond the guidance of established regulations. Accordingly, facility of work and the rapid transaction of business, depend wholly upon the completeness of the instructions issued by the directing authority and the compilation of definite regulations. This is proved by the following facts:—

The correspondence early this year which extended over five months between the Governments of India and Madras regarding the operations in case of war with Russia was contained in 85 letters and 55 telegrams,—a not extraordinary strain considering the magnitude of the movements in contemplation, the grave issues at stake, and the number of topics under consideration.

Two telegrams settled matters connected with the despatch of the Sapper Company to Suakin and eight telegrams and two letters have passed between the two Governments concerning the relief of the garrison at Suakin by Madras troops.

Thus it will be seen that, with increased administrative experience gained in the Military Department at Simla, the strain on that office becomes lighter, notwithstanding the existence of the presidential system.

A glance at the telegrams attached to this memorandum will show that, had there been an Army Corps at Madras in 1882, instead of a presidential Army, there would have been just as many references and just as much correspondence. It is true that the channel of communication might have been a different one, but the strain would have been the same. Indeed, it may be added that be the change in Army organisation what it may, all the evils attributed to "the present cumbrous presidential system" will present themselves in time of war if the directing power be defective and unprepared to issue complete and clear instructions.

Turning now to the military aspect of the question.

The only part of the scheme in which the purely military advocate of the proposed Army Re-organisation is really interested is that which appertains to the creation of the four Corps d'Armée, and the placing of them under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief in India. To a soldier,—impatient at all times of War Office control,—the question of removing the civil administration of the presidential armies from Madras and Bombay to Simla is, in itself, a matter of but little consequence. His thoughts are concentrated upon the formation of a great Army on the continental model, symmetrical in its component parts, and wholly under the command of a generalissimo. He has satisfied himself that with such an organisation the Indian Army could be far more easily mobilised, and thus be found an infinitely more handy machine in time of war. And since his mind is steadfastly fixed upon the great crisis, which he firmly believes must sooner or later develop itself in Central Asia and bring with it a struggle for military supremacy between England and Russia, he is naturally ready to accept any arrangement whereby his object would be attained. The possibility of internal disturbance is a question he has quite lost sight of in the constant contemplation of affairs beyond our frontier. He has never troubled himself with matters connected with administrative convenience, or of political significance to the Anglo-Indian statesman. Inevitable war and preparedness for that contingency have been sufficient for his consideration.

It has, however, been granted, even by those who are the warmest supporters of the creation of the four Corps d'Armée, and the severance of the connection between the presidential Governments and their Armies, that this ideal Army is an impossibility. The fusion of the Native forces in India into one homogeneous whole has been admitted to be impracticable, and a non-descript organisation has been substituted in which all the local characteristics of the existing system, save in the one matter of control, are to be strictly maintained. Thus the substance of the soldier's scheme for the pseudo-Germanization of the Indian Army has, practically speaking, been abandoned, and, in the recommendations of the Government of India, we simply see its shadow, viz.:—the transfer of the Civil and Military direction of the presidential Armies to Simla, a step which will,—to quote the words used by Sir Frederick Haines,—disconnect them with local Civil authority, and place them under a distant, unseen, and somewhat mythical administration.

We seek in vain to discover what possible benefit would be derived, in time of peace, from this unnecessary disturbance of a system which, in the case of the Madras sepoy, has worked satisfactorily for one hundred and forty years.

But while asserting that absolutely no benefit would, in time of peace, be derived from a transfer of the Madras Army to the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India, it is freely admitted that in time of war or other grave emergency considerable advantage would be derived were direct communication permitted beween the Commander-in-Chief in India and the local Commanders-in-Chief, the Local Governments being of course informed from time to time of the arrangements made between them. In point of fact, this state of things obtained early this year when Sir Frederick Roberts was at Rawal Pindi, and was consequently able to confer personally with Sir Donald Stewart. In this way regiments were detailed, and arrangements were absolutely formulated in black and white at Army Head-quarters, Ootacamund, before the official requisitions from the Government of India were received in the Military Department. The Presidential Governments would never object to special communication being opened between the Commander-in-Chief in

* For Sir Frederick Roberts' opinion bearing upon this question please see page 7 of Proceedings of Government, Madras, No. 6483, 30th November 1883, in the appendix.

India and their local Commanders-in-Chief in cases requiring special and emergent treatment. The recently-sanctioned appointment of Commissary-General-in-Chief would seem to provide us with a precedent for a fixed arrangement of this nature, *i.e.*, one whereby the Commander-in-Chief in India might be expressly authorised to communicate direct with the Commanders-in-Chief of both the Presidencies "and issue all instructions he might deem necessary on the actual occurrence of war on such a scale as to require concerted operation." That such an arrangement could easily be effected is obvious; indeed, the Government of India, in their despatch No. 200 of 1883 (page 396 of the Parliamentary Report), observe as follows:—

"To get rid of the existing cumbrous and dilatory system, the Commander-in-Chief should be competent to send instructions to the Generals commanding the local armies regarding the movements of troops ordered by the only authority, which even now is competent to order it, the Government of India."

But they add, "this, in fact, is just what we propose, and would involve the abolition of the presidential system."

Surely no such sweeping measure would be necessitated by the very rare exercise of the special authority to which we have referred. The political aspect of the question would be in no way affected by the measure, which, it should be observed, would never be resorted to during the long periods in which it is hoped that the country would remain at peace.

Confident in the theory he has so warmly espoused, and carried away by enthusiasm, without any deep consideration, the military advocate joins in the assertion that as the old presidential armies will come more directly under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief in India, they will no longer feel that they have no chance of seeing service. Their efficiency, he urges, will be promoted by the change, their interests will be as much looked after as those of the Western Bengal or Punjab regiments, and the old cry of favoritism will no longer be heard.

These easily written assurances are pleasant enough to read, but unfortunately they will not stand the test of careful analysis. To begin with, *why* should the change be productive of this military millennium? *How* would the presidential armies come more directly under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief in India? In the course of his five years' tenure of command, assuming there were no war or other distracting circumstance, the Commander-in-Chief in India might possibly visit the Madras Presidency twice, and during such tours might see a small portion of our Army. In the event of the acceptance of the proposals of the Army Commission, "the only duties," writes Sir Frederick Haines (page 270 of the Parliamentary Report), "left to the Commander-in-Chief in India are, in their nature, essentially bureaucratic, and it is difficult to realise the limits to which the scope of his control would extend without trenching upon the executive command entrusted to the Army Corps Commander."

Again, *how* can we accept the hypothesis that, under the proposed administration, the interests of the Madras Army would be as much looked after as those of the Western Bengal or Punjab regiments? Have we not seen the interests of the so-called "Pandy" regiments of the Bengal Army (which have always been under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief in India) quite as much neglected as Madras interests have been? What then is there in the proposed transfer of the Madras Army to the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India to warrant *per se* the rose-tinted picture presented to us? The Madras Army will remain the Madras Army, all transfer notwithstanding, and a mere change in the controlling authority will not raise the Madras sepoy in the estimation of those who have to judge of his merits from Simla. "Your Government," says Lord Kimberley in his despatch to the Government of India, No. 243, 26th July 1883, (page 386 of the Return) "must almost of necessity continue to exercise its functions in Eastern and Northern India, and cannot, therefore, come into immediate contact with either the officers or men of the Southern and Western armies; while so long as the Commander-in-Chief in India retains his present position as a member of the Supreme Government, he is debarred from the possibility of obtaining, by personal relations, a really complete and adequate knowledge of the officers and regiments of the two presidential armies such as he possesses of the Bengal Army."

Very recently when war seemed inevitable we saw the Madras Army, without any change in the existing system, very fairly represented in the various Corps d'Armée detailed for service, while its efficiency and interests could not have been better studied than during Sir Frederick Roberts' tenure of the local Command. It seems to us then that Madras interests will be sufficiently well cared for if similar fairness be exercised in the future, and that the interests and efficiency of the Madras Army will in no way suffer if entrusted to the care of as active and energetic local Commander-in-Chief as Sir Frederick Roberts.

It is impossible to wind up this memorandum without directing attention to certain statements made by the Government of India in their correspondence with the Secretary of State, which, it is maintained, cannot, with correctness, be applied to the Madras Government or to the Madras Army :—

(*a*) "The local Commander-in-Chief, sheltered by the authority of a strong Civil Government, too often assumes a position of antagonism not only to the Government of India but to the Commander-in-Chief in India." (*Vide* page 399 of the Return.)

(*b*) "That the Government of India has often great difficulty in obtaining ready and loyal obedience to its orders is a matter only too notorious." (Page 399 of the Return.)

(*c*) "At present all other authorities concerned, and we cannot exclude even the Governments of Madras and Bombay, seem to be concerned only in suggesting fresh expenditure." (Page 376 of the Return.)

(*d*) "When these Armies are all administered under one authority, it may be possible to preserve the distinction between them in even a greater degree than is now possible." (Page 366 of the Return.)

(*e*) "Hence" (*i.e.* :—the location of Madras troops in provinces not under the Civil administration of the Madras Government) "arises a great amount of inconvenience in the conduct of public business, and often an embarrassing conflict of authority." (Page 362 of the Return.)

(*f*) "The Armies are in contact with each other, communication is easy and complete." (Page 401 of the Return.)

(*g*) "In view to the great benefit to be derived by the Army from its re-organisation." (Page 393 of the Return).

It was only natural that mistakes such as these should have been made in treating of an Army as little known, and as little understood, as the Madras Army to this day is, by the military advisers of the Government of India.

Briefly summed up then, the Madras contentions are as follow :—

(1) That the centralisation of certain departments already effected has failed to produce the results claimed for it. Inconvenience, circumlocution, and irritating delays in the transactions of business have been experienced without any counterbalancing advantage.

(2) That, with this experience, it is justifiable to anticipate that similar drawbacks would attend the still greater centralisation that would be effected by the transfer of the Civil and Military control of the Madras Army to Simla.

(3) That the measure would be in no way acceptable to the officers and men of the Madras Army.

(4) That, as far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, the arguments regarding the increased facilities of communication are wholly inapplicable.

(5) That, in an administrative point of view, no consideration has been given to the serious local inconvenience that would result from a transfer of the Civil control of the Madras Army to Simla, while no provision has been made for the cost of arranging for the disposal of work now transacted locally.

(6) That the amount of business carried on in the presidential Secretariat far exceeds the estimate of the Government of India, and that much of it could not be transferred to Simla or Calcutta.

(7) That the advantages claimed for this great centralising scheme have been much over-estimated, while the disadvantages have been ignored.

(8) That the alleged strain on the Military Department at Simla in time of war cannot fairly be attributed to "the cumbrous presidential system," and that if instructions were concise and definite, and scales

of equipment for expeditions clearly codified, the strain would be imperceptible.

(9) That since the Government of India in the Military Department have acquired further experience in the equipment and despatch of military expeditions, correspondence has been found to decrease.

(10) That the Madras Army would not derive the advantages which certain military reformers promise. The Presidency is much too far removed from the proposed directing authority, and it would be quite impossible for the Commander-in-Chief in India to exercise the close scrutiny in regard to the efficiency and interests of the Madras Army, which is now bestowed upon it by the local Government and the local Commander-in-Chief.

(11) That the alleged "cumbrous and dilatory system" complained of in time of war could be easily set aside at such periods of emergency, if the Commander-in-Chief in India were permitted to open direct communication with the local Commanders-in-Chief. This would only be resorted to in time of war, and would in no way affect the political aspect of the question.

Finally, it will be found interesting to contrast two opinions,—one recorded by a statesman in 1871, the other by a General Officer in 1881,—as showing how exactly in accord the two authorities are, although one of them wrote as Governor of Madras fifteen years ago, long before the re-organisation craze had manifested itself, and long before it was proposed to transfer the control of the Madras Army to Simla, yet when the communications in Madras were as "easy and complete" as at this hour :

"These proposals," (*i.e.* :—for the abolition of the Madras Ordnance Factories), wrote Lord Napier and Ettrick in 1871, "have not been of an urgent character, but they point to a policy of maintaining in the North, for the sake of economy, immense central producing establishments and storage magazines for the supply of the whole Army of India.

"To all proposals of this nature, I consider that the Government of Madras should offer the most energetic opposition on grounds of general policy as well as for local reasons.

"The Madras Army, however reduced in numbers, should be a perfectly independent force, capable of taking the field at home and abroad, and maintaining itself in the field irrespective of support from the other presidencies. It should possess its own carriage, its own factories, its own magazines, its own defensive positions; it should be a self-supporting, self-acting machine, capable of being set in motion at the shortest notice with the greatest vigour."

In 1881, Sir Frederick Haines writes as follows:—

"The water-tight compartment I advocate is of a far different pattern from that put forward by the Commission, for it should contain within itself a complete organisation of its own, capable of working under its own head, based on its own sources of supply, controlled by its own administration, thus becoming a source of strength, even were the whole country disintegrated over again as it was in the days of the mutiny." (Page 345 of the Return.)

That these opinions are shared by a number of distinguished statesmen and soldiers, and that their presidential rights are guaranteed them by Act of Parliament, are matters of satisfaction to the officers of the Madras Army. They feel that the fate of their Presidency cannot be decided upon the wholly *ex parte* opinions and proposals of the Government of India, and they place unbounded confidence in the decision contained in the 49th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 26th July 1883 :—

"Though I have considered it necessary to examine in detail the financial part of the question, I have not, you will perceive, discussed *seriatim* all the grounds on which your Government support the measure as an administrative reform. In confining my remarks to a few points only of that part of the case, I beg Your Lordship to believe that it is from no desire to under-rate the force of the other arguments adduced in favor of the scheme, but because, even if the validity of those arguments were admitted, they would not, taken apart from financial considerations, in my judgment, be sufficient in themselves to outweigh the political advantages of maintaining the connection of the Civil Governments of Madras and Bombay, with their respective Armies, and so enabling them, in the event of any unforeseen contingency, to act vigorously by themselves, without reference to the central Government."

(Signed) A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Lt.-Col.

OOTACAMUND,
1*st October* 1885.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madras, 20th August 1885.

No. 2975.

FROM

COLONEL B. H. W. MAGRATH,
Commissary General,
Madras,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Military Department,
Ootacamund.

SIR,

As more than two-and-a-half years have elapsed since the reorganisation of the Transport Department, we have had sufficient time to judge how far the present system has realized the hopes that were entertained of it. I therefore, as the head of the department in this Presidency, and as the Transport Officer of longest standing in India, have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the conclusions I have arrived at after carefully observing its working.

2. My views are so entirely opposed to those of Colonel Low, who has done so much for the efficiency of the department, that I should have kept silent, were it not for the extreme importance of the issues involved.

3. When I had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Low in December 1882, and of discussing with him in Committee the details of the scheme, it was understood by me, and, I believe, also by him, that the Transport Department of each Presidency, was to be under the direct orders of the Commissary General of that Presidency, who was to be alone responsible to his Government, and the Commander-in-Chief for its efficiency, though, of course, all its resources were at the disposal of the Supreme Government, whenever and wherever they might be needed.

4. Since then, there has been a gradual tendency towards the establishment of a divided rule, culminating in the Proceedings of Government,* which placed all the officers of the department on one list, and, I presume, to a certain extent, under the orders of the Commissary General, Transport, Simla.

* No. 3660, dated 8th July 1885.

5. I considered it my duty, on the 5th June 1885, to appeal against this divided control in the Transport, as being directly contrary to the ruling of the Supreme Government, and contrary to the system which had been approved of by the Secretary of State.

Vide my letter No. 1606, dated 5th June 1885, recorded in P. C. No. 3861, dated 16th July 1885.

6. I may here briefly refer to the same points, as they very materially affect the whole question.

7. In almost every order bearing on the subject, it is most clearly laid down that the Commissary General is the head of the Transport; that the Assistant Commissary General, Transport, is directly under his orders, and has no administrative authority whatsoever. Nothing would seem to be clearer than the original intention of Government, but subsequently it has been ruled that all correspondence is to be addressed to the Assistant Commissary General, Transport, and that he is not to be considered the mere mouth-piece of the Commissary General, but the adviser to Government on all Transport matters.

8. As it is in Bombay at present, so it may hereafter be in Madras, the Commander-in-Chief may consider it desirable that the Assistant Commissary General, Transport, should reside at Bangalore: in this case, and if my appeal does not meet with the approval of Government, the whole of the correspondence will go to Bangalore, and though the Commissary General may continue to be called the head of the department, practically his control over it will disappear.

9. Even if the Assistant Commissary General remains at Madras, and all the correspondence is sent direct to him and is replied to direct by him, the Commissary General's control will be merely nominal: this is scarcely desirable, considering that almost daily questions turn up involving the expenditure of money.

10. I trust I may very respectfully point out, that when Government, ignoring his immediate departmental superior, ruled that the Assistant Commissary General, Transport, was to be considered the Government adviser in all matters connected with Transport, it escaped recollection, that the Commissaries General of the three Presidencies have had practical experience of Transport duties from the day they first joined the department, and ought to be, if they are not, more capable advisers, than officers who have only lately become Transport officers.

11. The Transport Department was reconstructed three years ago, but it had existed since the formation of the Commissariat in 1810—as an integral part of that department.

12. During the short time the reconstructed Transport has been in existence, there have been three Transport Assistants in Bombay, whilst here, Colonel Hayter has lately been relieved and Major Hill has succeeded him. No one could have a more capable or zealous assistant, and though I am sure of the most loyal aid from him, it is but natural that he should desire for himself all the liberty of action which the late *P. G. would seem to indicate.

*No. 3861 dated 16th July 1885.

13. Major Hill, whose experience of Transport extends over exactly 1 year, 8 months, is the adviser to Government, whilst the Commissary General and Deputy Commissary General, Madras, have been Transport Officers for upwards of thirty years. I say with all respect that there is no reason why the two senior Officers of the department should be passed over in this marked manner: there is no other Government Department, Civil or Military, which can show a parallel case.

14. But I should be wasting the time of Government were I to complain merely because my own personal feelings may be hurt in the matter.

15. I have entered into these details as, I believe, they will satisfy Government that an element of discord and division has been introduced into the department which, especially since all Transport Officers have been put on one list, must vitally impair its efficiency.

16. The importance of a thoroughly organised Transport prepared to take the field at any moment cannot be exaggerated. The changes and improvements lately made have generally been in the right direction; but they have stopped short of practical application and are not fully adapted to the requirements of Field Service.

17. I feel the greatest diffidence in writing what may be construed into an adverse criticism of any officers concerned: nothing could be further from my intentions for I feel certain that they have done all that the utmost zeal and ability could accomplish, but the system seems to me so radically wrong that nothing short of an entire change, will make the Transport Department as efficient as Government have a right to demand.

18. When war is expected, instead of encumbering, at an enormous expense, the scene of operations with Transport Cattle, Government as well as purchased, and then gathering together from the three Presidencies, Officers and European subordinates, (the majority of whom have no experience of the work), it seems more reasonable that each Presidency should organise its own quota with due proportion of officers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, Artificers, and office Establishments, prepared to move to any point indicated by the controlling authority.

19. If this plan were adopted, each Presidency would be responsible for the efficiency of its own Transport which would take the field as an organised and, to some extent, disciplined body; they would work together as far as the exigencies of the service permitted and when obliged to be detached, their own officers would go with them. A generous spirit of rivalry would be the result: the men would have confidence in their officers and the officers would feel that not only their reputation but, what is of much greater importance, the efficiency,—I might almost say, the safety of the Army would, in a great measure, depend on them: they would take a pride in their men, they would take a pride in their cattle; the mortality would be one half, the work done double.

20. Besides the 112 bearers, who went with the Oxfordshire Regiment, there are at present in Beloochistan 556 mules, 260 draught bullocks with 130 cart, and 953 pack bullocks sent from Madras: the attendants are all Madrassees, with the exception of the Muleteers, about half of whom are Punjabees.

21. These men are now working under officers who know nothing about them; they feel cut off from their homes, the payments to their families have been stopped as no roll of any kind, not even a list of casualties, has been received at Madras; and I have to listen, without the power of giving help, to the wailing of the half-starved wives and children of our men, who are serving the Government of India beyond the Frontier.

22. Had this Transport gone up under its own officers and been worked, as far as possible together, the men would have been thoroughly contented, and the result, I am confident in stating, would have satisfied the Commissary General for Transport.

23. There seem to be only two courses open if the Transport Department is to carry out its duty as I have hastily sketched it.

24. The first and most obvious alternative is to create a separate Transport Department for each of the Presidencies, complete in itself, and entirely under the orders of the Local Government and Commander-in-Chief.

25. To gain the confidence of the men, to understand their management, to learn the resources of the country, to master the numberless details connected with the feed and up-keep of Transport Cattle, require, and, I speak, from long experience, as special a training as is thought necessary for the supply branch of the Commissariat.

26. The expense may make Government pause before sanctioning such a scheme, but I venture to state that, had such a complete organisation existed before the first phase of the Afghan war, the money saved would have covered the outlay twenty times over.

27. The other course is—

1st. To add to the Commissariat Department sufficient officers and European subordinates to meet Transport requirements; taking in some of the present Transport Staff.

2nd. to make every officer, joining the department, thoroughly acquainted with packing and loading drill, also every Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officer, so that at each station where there is a Commissariat Staff, instruction can be given to the Troops present.

3rd. that a certain number of Commissariat Officers in each grade, who have shown a special fitness for Transport work, should have the letter T opposite their names in the Army List and that on any of them going on leave, another officer should be specially detailed and be shewn in the Army List in the same manner; so that at any moment, and under all circumstances, the full number of trained Transport Officers may be ready for any duty required of them.

4th. that the Commissary General should be the responsible head of the Transport: responsible not only for its interior economy but for every detail both in field and in Cantonment;

5th. that the Commissary General should render to the Commissary General, Transport, Simla, such returns as the Government of India may direct and meet all demands made on the Transport from the central authority under the conditions explained in paras. 18 and 19.

28. If Government are pleased to approve of this plan, which will cost nothing extra, I can guarantee on my own behalf, and on behalf of those who may succeed me, that wherever Madras Transport may be called upon to work, it will be found thoroughly efficient in every respect.

*For the Company of Madras Sappers ordered to Suakin early this year, the Deputy Commissary General, Transport, thought it necessary to detail the Transport that should be allotted even to the number of petty officers.

29. With the present devided, or rather not properly defined control, and the temptations it *offers for interfering in details the position of a Commissary General in regard to the Transport under his orders is most unsatisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. H. W. MAGRATH, Colonel,

Commissary General.

The following telegrams contain the whole of the correspondence which took place between the Governments of India and Madras in connection with the expedition to Egypt.

1. *Telegram from Government of India, 3rd July* 1882.—A Division of Indian troops is to be held in readiness to proceed to Egypt. I am to ask that one Regiment Madras Infantry and two companies Sappers may be warned for service accordingly. Also two Regiments Infantry to proceed to Aden if necessary in reserve. Regiments and Companies Sappers to be taken at present effective strength. One active Officer Madras Commissariat to accompany force.

2. *Telegram from Government of India, 4th July* 1882.—In continuation of my telegram of yesterday. Followers and equipment on Kabul scale. Mule carriage to be provided for at the rate of half Kabul scale. Camp Equipment Mountain Battery tents for Europeans, Lascars' pâls for natives on the Kabul scale. Hospital tents will be arranged for by Surgeon General here. Clothing Kabul scale. Pontoon superstructure without Pontoons required with your Sappers. Only men unfit for service to be left in Depôt. Ammunition infantry, five hundred rounds per rifle.

Please request all Heads of Departments to give every assistance to requisitions.

3. Telegram 7-7-82. "It is desired that Lieutenant-Colonel Luckbardt, Bombay, should be Chief Commissariat Officer of Force. Please select an officer junior to him. Col. Hayter is to be head of transport service; but it is hoped you will be able to keep a place for him in Madras permanent transport service when organised."

4. Telegram 7-7-82. "46 G., Commissary General Bengal 56 in stock followers clothing, 14,500 pyjamahs, 11,900 chupkuns, 7,600 blanket jackets 11,700 pairs putties, 9,900 English suits consisting of chupkuns, pyjamahs and putties, also a considerable stock clothing for native Troops. If necessary you should indent on above."

5. Telegram 7-7-82. "54. Please depute a Commissariat Officer to Bombay to supervise receipt and packing of supplies now being collected for Madras troops."

6. Telegram 7-7-82. "48 G. Bombay Government ask that troops from Madras may be fully equipped with water and conservancy establishments which are not procurable at Bombay. Please arrange accordingly."

7. Telegram 8-7-82. 85. "Your eight field Engineer Equipment should accompany Sappers to Egypt."

8. Telegram 8-7-82. 70. Memorandum posted to you to day contains full particulars of proposed expeditionary force and the greater part of it will be telegraphed to night deferred rate.

9. Telegram 9-7-82. 84. The two Madras Regiments for Aden should go fully equipped for service and take their own bearers and Doolies.

10. Telegram 11-7-82. 136. Yours 10th Snider Ammunition from Bengal was ordered, ammunition of Kirkee manufacture being defective. Madras Ordnance may furnish Snider Ammunition for Madras troops of Dum Dum make.

11. Telegram from 10-7-82. 102. Following received from London yesterday morning-message begins. Secretary War Office has ordered two battalions of infantry to Cyprus nearest point to Port Said. In event of naval and military operations for security of canal it is desired a corresponding step be taken from India. Please despatch, at once, to Aden one battalion British Infantry: the transport which conveys it will remain there till further orders in readiness to bring on if necessary the first battalion Seaforth Highlanders to Suez to occupy Victoria Hospital and Railway station: the battalion should be complete with camp equipment, bed, 200 rounds small arm ammunition and 60 days' rations. The Military authorities here are satisfied that the battalion though below established strength aided by the three gun-boats at Suez, will easily hold its own as the movement is contingent on Ismailia and the Railway being held from this side-message ends. The Sappers ordered in my No. 101 will accompany this force.

12. Telegram 10-7-82. 101. Please prepare one of the Companies Sappers now under orders to proceed immediately to Aden from Bombay. Probable ultimate destination Suez. Kabul scale with company field park but *no carts*: full Kabul establishments including Hospital, 2 water mules, 3 ammunition mules, 36 for tools, total 41. These will be supplied from field column Bombay. Bombay has been asked to notify to you the day on which the company should reach Bombay for embarkation. Inspector General of Ordnance has been directed to supply Snider ammunition from Bengal, but as it may not arrive company should take its own supply in pouch.

13. *Reply telegram from Government of India*, 13-7-82. 175. Your telegram 11th—we cannot supply waterproof sheets. Secretary of State will be asked from Simla to send sufficient number for force to Suez. Please wire how many you will require at Suez how many at Aden for the two Regiments going as reserve, including 10 per cent. surplus.

14. Yours of the 11th. It is not intended that mule carriage for reserve ammunition of Madras troops should be sent from Madras.

15. From the Government of India telegram, 11-7-82. 124. "My telegram seventh—Please wire name Madras Commissariat Officer for force."

16. *Telegram from the Government of India*, 11-7-82. 127. "My 46. Please *do not indent on Commissary General Bengal for clothing for native troops* only for clothing for followers."

17. *Telegram from Government of India*, 11-7-82. 128. "Please telegraph urgently rough estimate of extra expenditure to be incurred by all departments on Egypt expedition up to date of despatch from India. Railway charges of troops and stores to Bombay to be shown separately, the advances of pay to troops not to be included.

18. *Telegram from Government of India*, 13-7-82. 169. Please wire approximate strength of troops followers horses of Madras Presidency under orders for Egypt. Specify numbers of natives who cook or do not cook on board.

19. *Docket from Government of India No. 21 S. dated 6th July 1882 forwarding copy of a telegram addressed to Bombay.*—Yours 5th. Provision may be made on Colonel Mignon's scale.

20. 15-7-82. 235. Please repeat your message yesterday, reply to telegram 158 of twelfth—reserved ammunition.

21. *Telegram from Government of India*, 14-7-82. 193. Mules for Company Sappers going to Aden are already at Bombay—no need to send any with the Company from Bangalore.

22. *Telegram from Government of India*, 14-7-82. 201. Bengal Ordnance has asked Madras Ordnance to manufacture 200 mountain battery tents as part of supply urgently needed by Home Government. Please impress need for urgency on your Ordnance.

23. *Telegram from Government of India*, 13-7-82. 189. Under orders from England Native Officers and men of Regiments warned for service not to be recalled from furlough at present. If necessity to recall arises, free passages by sea and rail may be provided.

24. *Telegram* 18-7-82. 316. Your telegram sixteenth. Scale of Muleteers contained in Military Department 778. S. D. thirteenth July 1882, one Jemadar to fifty, one Dufladar to twenty five, one Driver to three. This scale now applies to all India.

25. *Telegram* 14-7-82. 220. All articles of clothing and equipment required by troops, followers and departments warned for service, can be sent to regiments and departments, if thought desirable; but in such cases they must, on no account, be actually issued, and should be retained unpacked, pending further orders; this of course does not apply to York and Lancester Seaforth or Company Madras Sappers ordered to Aden.

26. *Telegram* 16-7-82. 256. Under authority from England, received this morning, troops warned for service should be equipped at once, and furlough men and detachments called in.

27. *Telegram* 16-7-82. 257. Yours fourteenth. Troops not provided with carriage by the State will draw extra batta under article 138C. Pay Code, Vol. II.—non-batta drawing Regiments will draw extra batta from date of embarkation.

28. *Telegram* 16-7-82. 259. 65 lacs pounds compressed hay required for force voyage and land reserve, besides 20 lacs pounds available Bombay—how far can Madras assist?

29. *Telegram* 16-7-82. 265. Deputy Surgeon General Colvin Smith nominated as Principal Medical Officer Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Please place at disposal—also please nominate an Officer of experience with knowledge of languages, and not above the rank of Major, for appointment Provost Marshal Ismailia.

30. *Telegram dated 18th July* 1882. 328. Your 52. Bengal Commissary General supplies Mule transport for whole force about 2,700 altogether.

31. *Telegram* 17-7-82. 280. My 128 G. Rough estimate urgently required.

32 *Telegram* 17-7-82. 300. Light Pyjamahs for followers should be made of cloth, as in Abyssinian campaign.

33. *Reply telegram 20th July*, 1882. 369. Yours eighteenth. Old scale of Mule attendants may stand for those which may be going on service.

34. *Telegram*. 17-7-82. 298. Yours sixteenth-Reserve Ammunition includes all ammunition not actually carried in pouch.

35. *Telegram dated 18th July*, 1882. 318. Government of India consider it important the 31st should be immediately replaced by another Regiment in the event of its leaving Secunderabad. Please state arrangement proposed.

36. *Telegram. dated 20th July*, 1882. 369A. My memorandum 66 G., dated 8th July. Two flannel belts instead of one should be issued to each Native Soldier.

37. *Telegram from Government of India, 25th July*, 1882. 458. Yours 67. No mules required from Madras.

38. *Telegram from Government of India*, 21-7-82. 382. Entire stock of water-proof sheets in India will be sent in bulk and issued by Commissariat as required under orders of General Officer Commanding.

39. *Telegram from Government of India 24th July*, 1882. 414. Yours 70. It is now understood that Ismailia will be occupied by troops from England, but your nomination of Capt. Bannister will be borne in mind should Indian force occupy Ismailia.

40. *Telegram from Government of India, 24th July* 1882. 416. Officers Army Medical Department with Egypt force will draw British Pay from date of landing in Egypt, same as other officers of British Troops.

41. *Telegram from Government of India, 24th July* 1882. 427. Your message fourteenth. Approximate strength Madras troops. Please send revised return, including company of Sappers sent to Aden.

42. *Telegram from Government of India*, 24-7-82. 430. My message 169. Your reply 14th. Approximate strength Madras troops. Please wire similar information regarding fourth and thirty first Regiments, Aden reserve.

43. *Telegram from Government of India*, 24-7-82. 434. Chief decides that Regiments be embarked, as far as possible, complete in transport, and followers being distributed among the transports accordingly. In no case should a less number of animals accompany each detachment than are required for ammunition, entrenching tools, puckals and field panniers. Vacant space to be utilized for Hospital establishment, ambulance, transport, Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. If possible mules should be in centre of vessel, fighting men at one end and followers at another.

44. *Telegram from Government of India*, 26-7-82. 469. Yours 73. Please ask your Commissary General to settle this matter in direct communication with Bombay Commissariat.

45. *Telegram from Government of India*, 25-7-82. 436. Following received this morning from London. It has been decided that the force from India is to consist of one Regiment British Infantry, three Regiments Native Infantry, three Regiments of Native Cavalry. No Artillery are required. Two Regiments of Native Infantry in addition, are to go in reserve to Aden. The two companies of sappers already embarked to accompany the force. Shipping to be taken up at once for the above force, which should be despatched to Suez with the least possible delay. Telegraph the number of the Native Regiments you select for the expedition. The British Regiment of Infantry will be the Seaforth Highlanders. Payments for transports to be made in India. I request you will keep me fully informed by telegram of your proceedings. The General Commanding troops in Egypt will send instruction to meet force at Suez—ends. Particulars of troops selected for the force as now altered will follow. All the troops are to embark from Bombay.

46. *Telegram from Government of India 5th August*, 1882. 685. Yours 75, July 25th disposed of by Military Department 573 G., July 31st. In addition to Kabul scale, 20 pounds per officer allowed by rail and sea to port disembarkation, to be considered reserve baggage.

47. *Telegram from Government of India, 25th July* 1882. 446. My telegram 436. The quota to be furnished by Madras will now be two native Infantry Regiments for reserve at Aden and 2 companies Sappers. Do you wish to make any change or will the fourth and thirty first stand

good for Aden reserve ? The second company of Sappers should be got ready at once. The two Regiments for Aden reserve will follow after other troops are despatched.

48. *Telegram from Government of India*, 25-7-82. 462. It is presumed the return into Regimental or station store will be ordered of the equipment issued to troops and followers, which now are not to go on service.

49. *Telegram from Government of India*, 26-7-82. 488. Please direct Deputy Surgeon General Smith to proceed forthwith to Bombay reporting himself there to General Commanding Bombay District and General Macpherson, also Hospitals Army Bombay.

50. *Telegram from Government of India*, 28-7-82. 534. Issue of advance three months' pay to Regiments sanctioned.

51. *Telegram from Government of India*, *7th August*, 1882. 710. Yours 2nd August. Can shipping be taken up at Madras at a reasonable price for the two Native Regiments proceeding to Aden, and within what period can the embarkation be effected ?

52. *Telegram from Government of India*, 10-8-82. 765. Yours 1000 Proposal to send your two Regiments for Aden from Madras in British India Steamers approved. Please carry out accordingly, with all needful subsidiary arrangements, including provisions. Chief wishes each Regiment to take 16 water mules and one Hospital pannier or 17 mules apiece, no other carriage necessary but in other respects they should be equipped as provided in 66 G of 8th July.

53. *Telegram from Government of India* 10*th August* 1882. 768. Instructions received from England to hold two field Batteries in readiness for despatch to Egypt. It is proposed to select L Battery 1st Brigade at Secunderabad. It is understood that Chief has communicated on subject direct with Chief Madras. Please supply equipment as in 60 G.

54. *Telegram from Government of India* 11*th August* 1882. 787. Please send a Commissariat Officer, under grade of Assistant Commissary General, to Egypt urgently required for duties on Red Sea Coast—he should report himself to General Commanding Bombay for further instructions.

55. *Telegram from Government of India* 12*th August* 1882. 795. Please direct Surgeon General to act upon instructions he will receive from S. G. Simla regarding the Medical Establishments and equipment to be taken by Madras Regiments to Aden.

56. *Telegram from Government of India*, 18-8-82. 907. Please have 150 Mules more or less in complete readiness to join L. 1st Battery, or to proceed to Bombay

57. *Telegram from Government of India*, 19*th September* 1882. 1213. General Wolseley has been asked to send 31st back in steamer, which take them to Suez, and Resident Aden has been asked to send Fourth to Bombay, arranging for transport in communication with admiral Suez, if necessary. Should 31st be disembarked at Bombay or Madras, they will probably return in "Asia" and "Chupra."

58. *Telegram from Government of India*, 21*st September* 1882. 1234. It is understood that "Asia" and "Chupra" were chartered to return to Madras. Is there any thing in contract to prevent them bringing troops to Bombay and being discharged there.

59. *Telegram from Government of India*, 26-9-82. 1257. Resident Aden telegraphs 25th. Begins—4th Regiment left for Madras transport "Clan Macdonald."

60. *Telegram from Government of India*, 26-9-82. 1254. Yours 131 and 132 of 23rd and 25th—following sent to Resident Aden—Begins 31st Madras Native Infantry to disembark Bombay but "Asia" and "Chupra" to go afterwards to Madras for discharge.

61. *Telegram from Government of India* 30-9-82. 1270. My 1254 September 26th. Resident Aden reports "Asia" and "Chupra" arrived 27th and sailed 28th for Bombay with 31st Madras.

62. *Telegram from Government of India*, 7th *October* 1882, 1306. "Chupra" with detachment 31st arrived Bombay 6th.

63. *Telegram from Government of India*, 10*th October*, 1882, 1314. "Asia" arrived Bombay 7th and left for Madras same day.

A few of the questions (answered in the foregoing telegrams) put by the Government of Madras to the Government of India showing how the correspondence was increased owing to incompleteness in the instructions issued.

1. *Telegram to Government of India*, 11-7-82. Your telegram 104 of tenth says Company Madras Sappers therein referred to will be provided with 3 Ammunition Mules at Bombay. Is it intended that mules for Ammunition should be sent from this Presidency with other Madras troops? If so for how much of the 500 rounds ordered per rifle should mule carriage be provided?

2. *Telegram to Government of India*, 12-7-82. The Quarter Master General Poona informs Army Madras that bearers will be provided for one Madras Native Infantry Regiment meaning the 31st by Surgeon General Simla, but your telegram of 8th instant states all Regiments will be completed with all establishments including Commissariat according to orders laid down in their respective Presidencies. Is the Poona information correct because Commissary General here has been directed to provide bearers for all Madras Troops.

3. 16th. Your telegram yesterday number 235, message repeated, as requested "message ends." The whole question bears on what is meant by Reserve Ammunition. This Government interpreted it to mean all ammunition excepting ammunition carried in pouch consequently it was considered that Madras was not called upon to provide mule carriage for any ammunition.

4. *Telegram to Government of India*, 14-7-82. Your telegram eighth states Native Infantry to draw extra batta from date of embarkation. Army desires to be informed whether troops under orders to Egypt and Aden are not entitled to batta under the provisions of para. 138 C. of India Pay Code, Vol. II.

5. *Telegram to Government of India*, 14-7-82. This Government informed that Sir Anthony Home has telegraphed to our Hospitals Army that all Dandies and Dhoolies will be supplied by Bengal but that Madras will be required to furnish 461 bearers. Orders in conformity therewith have accordingly been issued by this Government. Please inform if this is correct and whether it includes the quota to be furnished by Madras for the Aden reserve.

6. *Telegram to Government of India*, 15-7-82. Your telegram 175 thirteenth Madras Commissary General now informs that Bengal Clothing Agency can supply Madras with 3768 waterproof sheets, which he has applied for; but as you say none are available, please telegraph Home for 4120 sheets of these 1650 to be delivered at Suez remainder at Aden.

7. 16-7-82. Please see my telegram of the fourteenth in which 461 bearers are mentioned and favor with reply. Quarter Master General's

Department and Medical Departments here have been receiving conflicting telegrams and do not understand what hospital and bearer establishments are to be provided and some confusion has arisen.

8. 16-7-82. State deferred. 16th our Commissary General telegraphs as follows:- Madras scale of Muleteers is one Muleteer to two mules but the Kabul scale for those going on service is one Muleteer to three mules by sending our Muleteers on this scale a number of men will be thrown out of employment and a report has been received from Bellary today that the Muleteers refused to proceed on service if the Kabul scale of one Muleteer to three mules is enforced. When mules went to Afghanistan the Madras scale of one man to two mules was sanctioned by Commander-in-Chief. Message ends. Is any change to be made in Kabul scale?

9. *Telegram to Government of India*, 17-7-82. 52. Your memorandum No. 66 G. dated 8th July only received yesterday. Please see remarks under head Transport. Is it to be understood that Commissary General Bengal will make arrangements to supply mule carriage for tents, baggage, etc., for our three Regiments and Sappers.

10. *Telegram to Government of India*, 18-7-82. 57. My message sixteenth. Army thinks and Government concur, it would be difficult to make change now in scale mule attendants and consequently sanction is requested to depart from Kabul scale to extent of having one attendant to 2 mules only. This question is asked on supposition that Madras supplies her quota of mules but for this see my message 52 seventeenth.

11. *Telegram to Government of India*, 25-7-82. 57. In your memo. No 66 G., dated eighth instant, it is stated baggage to be on Kabul scale. This amounts to 80 pounds for Officers generally. Army asks whether Officers may not take baggage authorized under Transport Regulations, Part I, para. 134, as far as Aden at any rate, it is pointed out that full dress alone weighs 36 pounds and officers are ordered from Simla Head Quarters to take all their uniform, please reply urgent.

12. *Telegram to Government of India*, 2nd August 1882. 94. Your 442G. 24th July. Is it still intended that Aden reserve should embark from Madras? If so is Madras to supply provisions for troops?

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

10th March 1885, No. 1265.

Ordnance Department.

Read the following paper :—

No. 121. *From Colonel G. CHESNEY, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department; dated Fort William, 7th February* 1885, *No.* 287-*D.*

Ordnance Department.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director-General of Ordnance in India, No. 843-Camp, dated the 9th January 1885, reporting the completion of the reserves of gunpowder in the Madras circle, and suggesting that the Gunpowder Factory, Madras, be closed for working purposes.

2. The average expenditure of gunpowder in India is approximately as entered in the margin, and this quantity can, it is stated, be produced by the Bengal and Bombay factories without working overtime. The requirements of the service as regards gunpowder might therefore be met by the two factories in Bengal and Bombay; but as the capabilities of production may any day be seriously affected by an explosion in any one of the factories, or the occurrence of a similar disaster in a large magazine might seriously cripple the reserves, and this perhaps in time of war, the Government of India agree with the Director-General in thinking it unadvisable to altogether abolish the third gunpowder factory.

Bengal	5 lakhs	of lb.
Madras	1 lakh	
Bombay	3½ lakhs	
Total ...	9½ lakhs of lb.	

3. This consideration does not, however, affect the question of closing a factory for working purposes, and his proposals on this head in connection with the Gunpowder Factory, Madras, resulting as they do in a saving during the coming financial year of about Rs. 60,000, if they are concurred in by the Government of Madras, will be accepted by the Government of India.

4. I am to observe that, in the event of their being carried out, the Superintendent of the Factory will revert to regimental duty from the 1st April next as proposed, and that the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, will be instructed to report to the Director-General what number of artificers and others he would require to keep the machinery in efficient condition, all others being transferred to other establishments or discharged. The buildings should be made over to the Public Works Department to be put into, and maintained in, a state of thorough repair.

From the Director-General of Ordnance in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated Calcutta, 9th January 1885, No. 843 (Camp).

I have the honor to bring to the notice of Government that the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras circle, having reported his reserves of gunpowder to be complete, and requesting orders from Bengal or Bombay, and I having ascertained that no gunpowder would be required for those circles beyond the out-turn of their own factories, requested the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to say how he proposed to employ the establishment of the Gunpowder Factory, Madras, during the ensuing year.

2. I am informed that the Inspector-General would wish the factory to manufacture all powder required for the Madras circle; and that if this were not considered advisable, then if the manufacture of powder were stopped for twelve months, as in 1874-75, there would be abundance of employment for the establishment of similar kind to that done in the year abovementioned, viz.—

Repairs of roads.
Repairs and turfing of traverses.
New tramways.
New arrangement of cooling pans in the saltpetre refinery, and examination of all its appurtenances.
Stock-taking.
Overhauling or putting in order engines, boilers, machinery, &c.
Repair of buildings.

3. I find that the average expenditure of gunpowder in India is approximately—

Bengal	5	lakhs.
Madras	1	lakh.
Bombay	3½	lakhs.
Total	9½	lakhs of lb.

This quantity can be produced by the Bengal and Bombay factories without working overtime.

4. Thus the requirements of the service as regards gunpowder might be met by two factories, and were any but a dangerously explosive material under discussion, I should recommend the immediate abolition of the third, for it is evident that a great saving would thus be affected.

5. But we must remember that our capabilities of production may any day be seriously affected by an explosion in one of the factories, which might possibly be thrown out of work for months, or that a similar disaster in a large magazine might seriously cripple our reserves, and this perhaps in time of war. It would not, therefore, be wise in my opinion to abolish the third factory, though I have ascertained that either of the others could double its out-turn if required by working overtime.

6. This consideration, however, does not affect the question of closing a factory for working purposes, and maintaining there only an establishment sufficient to keep the machinery and buildings in good order and fit for work whenever wanted; so that in case of the temporary disablement of another factory its personnel might be transferred to this, or in case of any other great emergency a new establishment might be organized and work commenced without delay.

7. This latter is the course which I would recommend for the consideration of Government, with regard to the Madras Gunpowder Factory. Its adoption would result in a saving for the coming financial year of about Rs. 60,000, at least for personnel and matériel; and I can guarantee that sufficient powder will be turned out by Bengal and Bombay, except in case of disaster, when the Madras establishment could be again set at work.

8. I would propose that the Superintendent be allowed to revert to regimental duty from 1st April next, and that the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, be called on to report what number of artificers and others he would require to keep the machinery in efficient condition (all others to be transferred to other establishments or discharged), and that the buildings be made over to the Public Works Department to be put into, and maintained in, a state of thorough repair.

9. I forward, in original, letters from the Inspector-General of Ordnance and the Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory (which please return) in order the Government may see all that can be said in favor of the views of those officers.

10. Should my proposal meet with approval, I request early orders.

No. 122. *From Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, to Colonel G. CHESNEY, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated Fort St. George, 10th March 1885, No. 1265.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 287-D., dated 7th February 1885, stating that, as the Bengal and Bombay Gunpowder Factories can produce the average expenditure of gunpowder in India without working overtime, it is proposed, with the concurrence of the Government of Madras, to close the Madras Gunpowder Factory for working purposes; maintaining there only an establishment sufficient to keep the machinery and buildings in good order and fit for work whenever wanted. It is estimated that this arrangement would, during the coming official year, occasion a saving of about Rs. 60,000.

2. I am to state that the Right Honorable the Governor in the Council has received this proposal, on the part of the Government of India, with grave concern and anxiety; for, in His Excellency's opinion, the closing of the Madras Gunpowder Factory would be a measure fraught most certainly with danger to the interests of Southern India, to say nothing of its bearing upon affairs in other parts of the Empire about which this Government cannot venture to express any official opinion.

3. The proposal is based on the alleged capability of the Bengal and Bombay factories to meet all the ordinary demands of Madras in addition to the requirements of their own presidencies. In Madras the authorized reserves are certainly complete, but it is not stated that this is also the case in the other presidencies, in one of which (Bengal) it is understood that, as recently as three months ago, the factory was working overtime. It is possible that it is still doing so.

4. Further, it would appear from the fact of the Madras factory having during the past twenty years supplied Bengal and Bombay with 1,936,552 lb. of gunpowder, that the factories in those presidencies have not at all times been able to meet local requirements. The possibility therefore of future similar demands on Madras being found necessary should, it is submitted, be kept in view when dealing with the proposal of closing the Madras factory for working purposes.

5. In connection with this part of the question, I am to request attention to the fact that when, in spite of the strong protest of the Madras Government, this presidency was denied a small arm ammunition factory of its own, assurances were given that all the demands of Madras for such ammunition could easily be made up at Dum Dum and Kirkee. As a matter of fact, however, owing to the failure of the ammunition made at Kirkee, the Madras army has for the past year been in the greatest straits for small arm ammunition, and it has been ascertained that at the present moment this circle of the Ordnance department is 167,000 rounds of Martini-Henri carbine, and 1,228,000 (more than 12 lakhs) of Snider ball ammunition below its ordered reserves.

6. With this experience before them, the Government of Madras cannot but most strongly deprecate any further extention of the system of making Madras dependent on the sister presidencies for its military stores, especially, as in this instance, for an article which it is not only already in a position to provide for itself, but which it also produces of a quality not surpassed in India.

7. In the statement of the Director-General of Ordnance the annual requirements of this presidency in gunpowder are shown as very low in comparison with such requirements in Bengal and Bombay, but this is attributable in a great measure to the circumstance of Madras not having its own small arm ammunition factory. Were Madras permitted to make the powders required for the manufacture of such ammunition, even to the extent of its own requirements, ample employment would be given to the local factory.

8. If it be said that the local manufacture of gunpowder for this purpose would not be economical, because of the cost of its carriage to the small arm ammunition factories, on similar grounds it can be urged as very uneconomical to manufacture in Bengal and Bombay the whole of the gunpowder required for

this presidency, especially when, in addition to the cost of its transport hither, that of sending to and fro all powder found to have deteriorated while in store is taken into consideration.

9. In times of peace the cost of carriage and risks in the conveyance of gunpowder would be very heavy, but in time of war its transmission might be a matter of extreme difficulty through possible interruption on lines of railway traversing Native States not under British rule, one of these, through which alone Madras can be approached by land, being the largest in the Peninsula. In addition to this, the serious consequences of the delay which would certainly occur in the transmission of gunpowder to this presidency on occasions of possible emergency in Southern India, should not be lost sight of. At the present moment the Madras Ordnance department is, at the request of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, sending to Peshawar, for the use of the Ameer of Afghanistan, 1,108,000 rounds of ball ammunition, and the railway authorities have intimated that it will probably take six weeks to remove the whole of this ammunition from Madras, as the company have only three powder vans, and it would take each van about twenty days to go to Kundwa and back.

10. The Government of Madras regret that they cannot concur in the opinion of the Director-General of Ordnance that, if the local Gunpowder Factory were closed as suggested, a new establishment might, in case of great emergency, be at once organized at Madras and work recommenced without delay. The production of powder demands the maintenance of a stock of a special description of wood to prepare charcoal from, and skilled workmen who have experience with charcoal prepared from such wood, and there can be little doubt that, if the present trained hands of the Madras factory were dispersed, and the special wood for charcoal not immediately forthcoming, good powder could not be again made here without the loss of much valuable time—possibly of many months.

11. To enable the manufacture of gunpowder to be put in hand at once, it would be necessary to maintain a large stock of Urlur wood. This wood does not improve by being kept any length of time, so that the stock maintained for use would be constantly subject to deterioration, and loss to the State would necessarily accrue therefrom.

12. It is true that there would be a *primâ facie* moderate saving to the State by the closing of the Madras Gunpowder Factory, but in the opinion of the Government of Madras such saving is not justified when the possibility of failure in supplies of such an important item in war *matériel* as gunpowder for the use of the troops in Southern India, in the event of war, is fully contemplated.

13. With regard to the estimated saving of Rs. 60,000 in the next financial year, I am to observe that as no powder would have to be sent into the Madras presidency during that time, no transport would have to be paid for; but such would not be the case in future years, when heavy carriage charges would seriously reduce the estimated saving. There would certainly be no saving in "material" in subsequent years, as the material for the manufacture of the powder for this presidency must be purchased whether the powder be made in Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

14. The general requirements of India as regards gunpowder received much attention at the hands of the Special Ordnance Commission of 1875, and the result of its deliberations was a recommendation that the three existing gunpowder factories should be retained and their efficiency increased by an extension of their buildings and plant.

15. All these circumstances being considered, it would, in the opinion of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, be far more to the interest of the State not to stop the working of this factory, the machinery and establishment of which are in a most efficient state, but rather to let one or both of the other factories, as well as the Madras factory, work for the present at half power, with reduced establishment at each factory.

16. This course might be a little more expensive than the closing of one of the factories, but would, the Government of Madras are confident, be attended with infinitely less risk than the proposal now in contemplation.

17. But even in the event of it being found unnecessary to employ the factory for a few months in the manufacture of gunpowder, the hands need not be idle; ample employment can be found for them in various ways connected with the machinery, roads, stock, earthwork, &c., of the factory. This has been pointed out already by the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras.

18. The comparatively small amount expended annually on the Madras Gunpowder Factory should, in the opinion of the Government of Madras, be considered as money well spent, since it provides an insurance not only against grave inconvenience in the case of accident, but also against absolute calamity were either of the other two factories cut off. From its position within a mile and three quarters of the sea coast, and in a part of India where disturbances are certainly not more likely than at either of the other factories and possibly less likely than at one of them, they consider the Madras factory to be probably the most advantageously situated and reliable factory in the possession of the Government of India. They therefore feel it incumbent upon them to protest most earnestly against a measure which they look upon as fated to deprive the country of one of its best sources of gunpowder supply in the hour of need, a result which they contend can be by no means counterbalanced by a saving of Rs. 60,000, or even of a much larger sum.

These papers have been added to the memorandum in order to show—

1*st.*—The opinions expressed by Sir Frederick Roberts regarding the administration of the Madras Army from Simla (see page 7).

2*nd.*—How the Government of India contrived,—notwithstanding their decision recorded on page 9,—to effect the withdrawal of the control of the Madras Army Regulations from the hands of the Government of that Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM

By Brigadier-General W. K. ELLES, C.B., A.D.C.

The correspondence connected with the form to be taken in future by the Army Regulations of the three Presidencies was brought to a conclusion in Proceedings of Government, No. 1689, dated 30th March 1885.

2. By that order it would appear, that it was proposed by the Government of India that each section of the Regulations, common to three Presidencies, should be drafted as a whole, while certain other sections which might be deemed to be presidential and special, should be published separately for each Army or added as an appendix—and it was further recommended by the Commander-in-Chief in India that the presidential and special section should be included in the body of the book, but be sub-divided thus :—

Section 7.—Interior economy.

Bengal.

(Here follows whatever is special to the Presidency,)

Madras.

Bombay.

and that proofs of the special sections should be sent to Madras and Bombay for review before submission to the Government of India.

3. The sections which were noted by the Government of India as special to the Presidencies were :—

Section 7.—Interior economy (to a limited extent).

,, 12.—Dress and equipment (as regards Native Troops).

,, 16.—(Part of) movement of troops.

,, 20.—Discharges.

4. Accepting the above decision as final in principle, it seems important to determine :—

(1). Whether the list of special sections is sufficiently comprehensive to secure the principle affirmed ; and

(2). what control is reserved to the Local Military authorities and the presidential Governments over the reserved sections.

5. In regard to (1) it is submitted that Section 11, Horses (part of) should be made special. This appears to be contemplated by the Government of India, because in the list of general sections, *part of* Section 11 only is included.

The same remark applies to Section 13—Leave.

And also to Section 19—Recruiting. With reference to Recruiting, that portion relating to British Troops only is noted as general, leaving the whole of the Recruiting Regulations of the Native Armies as special.

Section 16 although noted as partly special contains little not general, the subject being now dealt with in the Transport Regulations.

Section 23—Books is noted as wholly general, but it is so intimately connected with Section 7—Interior Economy—that it seems necessary to include it in the special list to the same extent as Section 7.

6. The special sections would then stand as follows :—

Section 7.—Interior economy (Native Troops).
„ 11.—Horses (Part of).
„ 12.—Dress and equipment (Native Troops).
„ 13.—Leave (Part of).
„ 19.—Recruiting (Native Troops).
„ 20.—Discharges (Native Troops).
„ 23.—Books (Native Troops).

7. With regard to (2) I submit that it would be extremely difficult for an officer unacquainted with the special regulations of the Madras troops to frame the special sections and that this work would be more satisfactorily performed, under the orders of the Government of Madras by the local Military Staff.

8. It would further seem necessary that changes in the special portions should be made locally as occasion may require, under the orders of the presidential Government, and that the changes should then be notified to Simla for correction of the general regulations.

9. Unless the latter arrangement is made, the connection of the presidential Government with its Army will wholly cease, and the Army administration of the presidential Armies will be transferred to Simla—a result which apparently was not contemplated by the Secretary of State in proposing to the Government of India the publication of the Army Regulations of the three Presidencies in a single volume.

W. K. E.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

30th November 1883, No. 6483.

Books—Regulations.

Read the following papers :—

No. 595. *From Brigadier-General GODFREY CLERK, Adjutant-General, to Colonel E. L. HANKIN, Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Fort St. George, 8th March 1883, No. 201.*

I am desired to request that you will be good enough to solicit the sanction of Government to the publication of a revised edition of the Madras Army Regulations.

2. Since the publication of the present edition the Queen's Regulations and the Bengal Army Regulations have been revised and issued; the Commissariat Code has also been issued and several other books of regulations have been introduced which materially affect the present edition of the Madras Army Regulations, notwithstanding the numerous alterations and modifications of the existing paragraphs that have, from time to time, been published in standing orders.

For instance, the Army Act, the Royal Warrant of 1882, the Prison Regulations, &c., &c.

3. The original matter of the present edition of the Madras Army Regulations has become more or less obsolete, so much so that the cost of the corrigenda slips is as much as that of the book itself.

4. It is not intended to incur any expense beyond that which will be necessary for the printing and issuing of the revised edition, the work of revising being undertaken departmentally.

No. 1563.

Referred to the Controller of Military Accounts.

(By Order.)

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,

9th March 1883. *Acting Secretary to Government.*

No. 596. *Report from Lieutenant-Colonel C. CARTER, Officiating Controller of Military Accounts, to Colonel E. L. HANKIN, Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Fort St. George, 6th June 1883, D.*

In returning the marginal letter, I have the honor to state that the Lawrence Asylum Press undertakes to print a revised edition of the Madras Army Regulations on Government taking 436 copies, at Rs. 4-8-0 per copy.

2. The cost may be accordingly estimated at Rs. 1,962, for which no budget provision exists.

Adjutant-General's No. 201, of 8th March 1883, under docket, No. 1563, of 9th idem, requesting sanction to the publication of a revised edition of the Madras Army Regulations.
Vide Adjutant-General's No. 2161, of 5th June 1883.

No 597. *Report from Lieutenant-Colonel C. CARTER, Officiating Controller of Military Accounts, to Colonel E. L. HANKIN, Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Fort St. George, 16th June 1883, B.*

In reply to your memorandum, No. 3280, of 11th June 1883, I have the honor to state that, at so early a time of the official year, it is impracticable to state positively whether funds will be available under Grant 14, 'Miscellaneous,' sub-head "Contingencies;" but it is very probable that they will be.

No. 598. No. 3555.

Copy of the above * forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with reference to his department No. 556, dated 11th January 1875, with the recommendation of the Government of Madras that, for the reasons assigned in the Adjutant-General's letter above recorded, sanction be accorded to the publication of a revised edition of the Madras Army Regulations.

* With two enclosures in original (requested to be returned with reply).

(By Order.)

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

OOTACAMUND,
25th June 1883.

No. 599. *From Colonel G. CHESNEY, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India; dated Simla, 4th August* 1883, *No.* 107-*S.E.*

Books—Regulations.

In a recent correspondence* the revision of the Bengal Army Regulations and the various departmental codes was discussed, and it was decided that the various codes shall be reduced as far as possible by eliminating from each all matters which are repeated in other codes, and which find a more appropriate place in the latter.

* Ending with Military Department No. 54-S.E., dated the 23rd May 1883.

2. In connection with this, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the opportunity of revision and reduction may usefully be taken to consider the titles and arrangements of these different publications.

3. At present the title "Regulation" is given to one book—that which deals with the discipline of the army generally; the other books on the subject are either called Regulations or Codes. But in the British service all these different books are treated as different volumes of the Army Regulations. Thus the Royal Warrant of March 1882 is styled Volume I of the Army Regulations, the Queen's Regulations makes Volume II, Equipment Regulations Volume III, and so on, eleven of these volumes having so far been published; and it appears to the Governor-General in Council that it would be desirable to follow the practice of the British service as closely as may be practicable.

4. Under this view these different Codes and Regulations would be styled collectively the "Indian Army Regulations," and might be distributed as follows:—

Discipline (the present Bengal Army Regulations) to form	Vol.	I.
Pay, British troops	,,	II.
Pay, Native troops	,,	III.
Land Transport	,,	IV.
Sea Transport	,,	V.
Commissariat	,,	VI.
Ordnance	,,	VII.
Medical	,,	VIII.
Clothing	,,	IX.
Dress	,,	X.
Barrack Department	,,	XI.
Volunteers	,,	XII.

5. These volumes of regulations would all be printed in the same type and be of the same size.

6. These regulations are generally applicable to all India, except as regards Volume I. The three armies have each at present their own separate Army Regulations which, however, contain a great deal of matter common to all three. The Governments of Madras and Bombay will be consulted as to whether it is necessary any longer to keep up separate Army Regulations for those armies, and if it would not be sufficient to embody in Volume I of the Indian Army Regulations any special orders which are only applicable to the armies of Madras and Bombay. It is understood that the Madras and Bombay Army Regulations both need reprinting; and if this view is accepted by the Governments of these presidencies, the necessary reprint can be done in this way.

7. I am to ask that the Governor-General in Council may be favored with the Commander-in-Chief's opinion on the foregoing proposal.

8. At any rate it is very desirable that the revised Bengal Army Regulations, with all the superfluous matter expunged in the sense of para. 8 of Military Department No. 54-S.E., dated the 23rd May, should be prepared as soon as possible; and I am to ask when the proposals for this revision may be expected.

From Colonel G. CHESNEY, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India; dated Simla, 23rd May 1883, No. 54-S.E.

Books.

The Government of India have had under consideration your letter, No. 788-B., dated the 3rd March 1883, regarding the practice which has hitherto been adopted in India of compiling the books of regulations for the various departments of the army.

2. You remark, by desire of His Excellency, on the number and size of the codes now published, and you dwell particularly on the inconvenience resulting from the repetition of many of the orders and regulations in several of the codes often in slightly varied forms.

3. To remedy this evil the Commander-in-Chief recommends the employment of an officer to "codify and revise the books as they now stand," and to eliminate from each code of regulations the orders which do not properly pertain to the subjects on which it should be the only authority; also that the Government of India should lay down a rule that no order is hereafter to be published in more than one code.

4. The Government of India consider the proposals of His Excellency, to the effect that all paragraphs should be expunged from each existing army code which do not refer strictly to the subject-matter thereof, and that in future no order should appear in more than one code, to be highly desirable.

5. It has indeed to be observed that, when these alterations are carried out, both officers and subordinates who now use their departmental code only may be supplied with other books; but the principle that every rule should appear only once in its appropriate place is, in the opinion of the Government of India, the sound one to follow, even though it results in the employment of a greater number of separate codes. Among other advantages, it prevents differences of rule arising from the various codes not being corrected together.

6. But the Government of India do not think this business should be entrusted to any single officer, as the work would be beyond the power and experience of any one man, or, at any rate, would occupy him for an inconveniently long time. Moreover, it is not codifying or revising that is wanted in the first instance, but merely the elimination from existing codes of rules and orders which would find a more appropriate place in some other book, and this the Government of India think can best be done departmentally.

7. The Commissary-General, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, and the Accountant-General, Military Department, will be asked to submit lists of the paragraphs which they would propose to eliminate from their departmental codes as of a general and not merely of a departmental application.

8. I am to ask that the Commander-in-Chief may be moved to propose, for the sanction of Government, the paragraphs contained in the Bengal Army Regulations and the Transport Regulations which His Excellency considers should be eliminated therefrom.

9. The above action, when carried out, will apparently give all that is needed. It is possible that when this reduction is effected, which the Government of India desire to see done as soon as possible, it may be found possible to dispense altogether with some of the smaller books of regulations now kept up.

10. I am to ask that, in order to ensure that the principle which it is now sought to establish of avoiding repetition may be preserved in the future, all proposed corrections in the codes of regulations, which are compiled under the Commander-in-Chief's orders, viz., the Bengal Army Regulations, the Transport Regulations, the Dress Regulations, &c., may be submitted to this department for approval before publication. All alterations in the codes of the Commissariat, Ordnance, and other departments under the Government of India are already so submitted.

No. 54-S.E.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(By Order.)

SIMLA, *23rd May* 1883. (Signed) A. CROOKSHANK, Lieut-Colonel, *Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 107-S.E.

Copy of the foregoing, and of Military Department No. 54-S.,* of the 23rd May 1883, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, with the request that the Government of India may be favored with the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council regarding the proposal to substitute one volume of regulations under the new arrangement for the present separate Army Regulations of the three armies.

* Proceedings of Madras Government, No. 3131, dated 2nd June 1883.

(By Order.)

SIMLA, *4th August* 1883. (Signed) W. J. B. BIRD, Lieutenant, *Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 4444.

Referred for favor of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's opinion.

(By Order.)

13th August 1883. (Signed) E. L. HANKIN, COLONEL, *Secretary to Government.*

To the Adjutant-General.

No. 600. *From Major E. COLLEN, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Colonel E. L. HANKIN, Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department; dated Fort William, 15th August* 1883, *No.* 2288-*E.*

Books.

In reply to your endorsement, No. 3555, dated the 25th June 1883, I am directed to invite the attention of the Governor in Council to the letter from this department, No. 107-S.E., of the 4th August 1883, and with reference to the proposals therein made, regarding a revision of all the Indian Military Regulations and their publication in a series of volumes of Indian Army Regulations, to inquire whether His Excellency in Council would still desire a republication of the Madras Army Regulations.

No. 4659.

Referred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in continuation of this department No. 4444, dated 13th August, and with advertence to the Adjutant-General's letter, No. 201, dated 8th March 1883.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND, *24th August* 1883. (Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel, *Secretary to Government.*

To the Adjutant-General.

No. 601. *From Brigadier-General GODFREY CLERK, Adjutant-General, to Colonel E. L. HANKIN, Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Ootacamund, 3rd October* 1883, *No.* 867-*T.O.*

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your memoranda, Nos. 4444 and 4659, dated, respectively, 13th and 24th August last.

2. With the first is referred a letter from the Government of India, asking whether it is any longer necessary to keep up separate Army Regulations for each presidency, or whether it would not be sufficient to embody, in a proposed volume of the Indian Army Regulations, any special orders which are only applicable to the armies of this presidency.

No. 107-S.E., dated 4th August 1883.

3. In reply, I am to say that, after very full and careful consideration, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has come to the following conclusions :—

I. Theoretically it may appear desirable that there should be one code of Army Regulations for the whole of India, but His Excellency doubts whether in practice any advantage would be gained thereby.

II. It must be borne in mind that the cases of the British and Native armies are not analogous; the former is composed of men belonging to one and the same race, while the latter is composed of men of widely differing races, each having its own peculiar customs, prejudices and feelings.

III. To make men so widely differing subject to one code of regulation would therefore, in His Excellency's opinion, be most impolitic and might possibly lead to dangerous results. Such a code would at first no doubt be framed in consultation with officers of this army; but it could, and in course of time might, be altered by a far distant authority with no practical experience of the ways, customs, prejudices and traditions of the natives of Southern India,

IV. It would be almost impossible to expect a code of so comprehensive a character, dealing with so many different castes and sub-divisions of castes, emanating from a distant centre, to be so complete as to avoid omissions, or the insertion of orders offensive to some of the classes dealt with, as one prepared, added to or corrected from time to time as necessity arose, by those having local experience and intimate knowledge of the classes dealt with.

V. To have one such code for the whole of India would practically mean to take the control of the Madras Army out of the hands of its Commander-in-Chief and of the Government to which it is subordinate.

VI. Neither would have the power to make the smallest alteration in such regulations, or make additions hitherto, however urgently necessary local requirements might make either.

VII. As the regulations would presumably be issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India, with the sanction of the Government of India, any suggested alterations would apparently have to be submitted to the Adjutant-General in India, much unnecessary delay would thus occur, even if much correspondence were not required in order that the importance or necessity of such alterations might be equally appreciated by those alone having power to alter the regulation as by those with local experience.

VIII. Orders might, in course of time, be issued which were not suitable to, or offensive to, the prejudices of the castes composing the army of Southern India, or else all proposed orders would, in the first instance, have to be sent for the opinion of its Commander-in-Chief, thus also causing delay and correspondence.

IX. The Commander-in-Chief, who is responsible for the efficiency, discipline, well-being and the maintenance of the loyalty of the Madras Army, would be powerless to frame regulations as he found necessary to that end; his position and authority would be lowered to a dangerous extent in the eyes of the native soldiery.

X. The system in force in Bengal differs largely from that in Madras in many respects, amongst which may be noted—

(i) The recruiting regulations.
(ii) The grant of furlough and leave.
(iii) The procedure for transfer of soldiers and Native officers to pension by Invaliding Boards and Appeal Committees.

(iv) The regimental books.
(v) Clothing.
(vi) Necessaries.
(vii) Service in Burmah and the rules necessary thereon.
(viii) System of promotion to the commissioned and to non-commissioned ranks.
(ix) Hutting rules.
(x) Cart funds.
(xi) Discharges.
(xii) Recruit and pension boys.
(xiii) Very much of the interior economy,

so that if, as suggested by the Government of India, any special orders, which are only applicable to the armies of Madras and Bombay, were embodied in the proposed volume of regulations, the result would be to reprint in it a great part of the Madras and Bombay Army Regulations, and the new book would be not one of general applicability, but composed in great measure of the three existing Army Regulations.

XI. Even as regards British troops there are rules made necessary by local requirements which it is desirable the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency should have full power to issue, alter or revise, as he may think necessary.

4. The balance of convenience seems to Sir Frederick Roberts to be on the whole in favor of the retention of separate Army Regulations, but His Excellency directs me to say that if the Government of India still desires to have one code to contain rules affecting British troops in India and dealing only with such subjects as are really common throughout the country, His Excellency would not urge anything against it, provided it were left at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency to issue such subsidiary standing orders as local requirements might, in His Excellency's opinion, make necessary.

5. But it is, I am to say, most essential and important that all matters in any way connected with the Native Army should be kept distinct and separate, and should be dealt with by the local Commander-in-Chief and the local Government, and by them alone, without reference to any other authority.

6. This might be done by dividing the proposed volume of Indian Army Regulations into two parts—

Part I to deal with the subjects referred to in para. 4 of this letter,

Part 2	Part 2	Part 2
Bengal	Madras	Bombay

with those referred to in paras. 3 and 5 and the concluding portion of para. 4.

One objection to this proposal is that officers would be put to the expense of two books for regulations now contained in one.

7. If, however, this plan should be adopted—and more than one code is to be adopted for the whole of India—it seems to the Commander-in-Chief very desirable that the matter should be fully discussed and reported on by a committee composed of a representative of the Government of India and of the armies of each presidency.

8. With regard to the letter from the Government of India inquiring whether a republication of the Madras Army Regulations is still desired, I am to say that, unless a very early decision may be expected on the question which forms the subject of this letter, His Excellency considers a revised edition of the Madras Army Regulations is urgently necessary for the reasons given in my letter, No. 201, of the 8th March last, and I am to ask for an early decision on this point.

No. 603. *From Major E. COLLEN, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Colonel E. L. HANKIN, Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department; dated Fort William, 19th November* 1883, *No.* 3054-*E.*

Books—Regulations.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 5489, dated the 10th October 1883, in which you convey the opinion of the Government of Madras that, for the reasons given by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, it would be impolitic to substitute one general code of Army Regulations for the three separate codes now in use with the Bengal, Madras and Bombay armies.

2. In reply, I am to explain, for the information of the Governor in Council that, in proposing to substitute one book of Army Regulations for the three now in use, it was not the intention of the Government of India to interfere in any way with the control of the Madras Army by its Commander-in-Chief and the Government to which it is subordinate, but simply to prevent the waste of money and practical inconvenience involved in printing three bulky volumes which are for the most part identical.

3. The Madras Army Regulations will therefore continue to be published separately; but I am to ask that in the new edition care may be taken to exclude all matter which find or should find its proper place in the Pay Code, Commissariat Code, Transport Regulations, Dress Regulations, Medical Regulations, or other separate volume. It is particularly to be desired that each rule should find a place in its appropriate book, and in that book only. The Pay Code and the Indian Commissariat Code are now undergoing revision in this sense, and the new editions of these will be much reduced in consequence. The Bengal Army Regulations are also being revised and reduced in the same way, and it may be hoped that it will be found possible to reduce very largely the bulk of the Madras Army Regulations also, by the exclusion of all extraneous matter not connected with the discipline of the Madras Army.

4. In modification of the arrangements proposed in Military Department letter, No. 107-S.E., dated the 4th August 1883, and in view of following, as closely as possible, the system obtaining in England, the new edition of the codes at present in use will be numbered as volumes of "Army Regulations, India," as under—

Vol. I.—{ Part I.—Pay, British troops.
„ II.— „ Native „
„ II.—Discipline { A.—Bengal Army.
B.—Madras „
C.—Bombay „

[A separate publication of Vol. II for each army.]

Vol. III.—Equipment.
„ IV.—Ordnance.
„ V.—Commissariat.
„ VI.—Medical.
„ VII.—Dress.
„ VIII.—Veterinary.
„ IX.—Volunteers.
„ X.—Passages.
„ XI.—{ Part I.—Clothing, British.
„ II.— „ Native.
„ XII.—Barracks.

Sea transport will be included in the Marine Regulations. All the above volumes will apply to the armies of the three presidencies, with the exception of Vol. II, which will be separate for each army.

5. I am to ask that, under the orders of the Governor in Council, the compilation of Vol. II, B, for the Madras Army, on the lines proposed, may now be undertaken.

No. 604. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1883, No. 6483.

Ordered that the foregoing letter from the Government of India, No. 3054-E., dated 19th November 1883, be communicated for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and for guidance.

2. Vol. II, B, of the "Army Regulations, India," will be printed in similar type, and be of the same size and binding as the other volumes of those regulations.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant-General.
„ Controller of Military Accounts.
„ Copy furnished to the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces.

No. 602. No. 5489.

Copy of the Adjutant-General's letter forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, in reply to his communications therein quoted, for submission to the Most Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

2. The Government of Madras concur with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in deprecating as impolitic the proposed substitution of one general code of *Army* Regulations for the three separate codes now in use with the Bengal, Madras and Bombay armies, respectively.

(By Order.)

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

OOTACAMUND,
10*th October* 1883.

No. 2288-E., dated 15th August 1883, herewith returned.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

30th March 1885, No. 1689.

Books.

Read the following paper :—

No. 421. *From Colonel A. CROOKSHANK, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India; dated Fort William, 19th March 1885, No. 630-E.*

Books.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1411-camp, dated the 26th February 1885, and in reply to say, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Government of India approve of the embodiment of the Army Regulations, Discipline, of the three presidencies in one code, in the manner proposed by His Excellency; and sanction a lump sum of Rs. 4,000, as the remuneration of the officer who may be selected for the compilation of the code, on the condition that the work is completed within a year.

2. The appointment of a clerk on a salary of Rs. 100 per month is also sanctioned for one year to help the compiler.

Military despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council; dated India Office, London, 6th November 1884, No. 304.

My attention has been drawn to the inconvenience which results from issuing the India Army Regulations in their present form, viz., in separate volumes for each presidency.

2. These regulations appear to differ in a very trifling degree from each other, and it appears to me that the course followed in compiling the pay and non-effective pay regulations might, with advantage, be adopted when any revised edition of the Army Regulations and orders of the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay armies is contemplated. I accordingly suggest the point for your Lordship's consideration.

From Colonel G. CHESNEY, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India; dated Fort William, 6th January 1885, No. 37-E.

Books—Regulations.

It will be within the recollection of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that, in view to the reduction of the number of books of regulations in force in India, the Government of India, in August 1883, proposed the embodiment of the Army Regulations of the three presidential armies in one code, to be termed Vol. I, Army Regulations, India, "Discipline." In deference, however, to an objection raised by the Madras Government and supported by the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of India consented to the publication of a separate volume of disciplinary regulations for each army.

No. 107-S.E., dated 4th August 1883.

No. 3054-E., dated 19th November 1883.

2. The inconvenience of issuing India Army Regulations in their present form in three separate volumes has, however, attracted the attention of the Secretary of State for India, and I am to forward, for His Excellency's information, a letter* which has recently been received from him on the subject.

*From Secretary of State, No. 304, dated 6th November 1884.

3. It appears to the Government of India that the best way of carrying out the Secretary of State's instructions would be to have one volume of India Army Regulations in respect of those matters, the regulations governing which are identical for the three armies.

These appear to be—

Section 1. Precedence.
„ 2. Command and rank.
„ 3. Honors and salutes.
„ 4. Commission, &c.
„ 5. General and Staff Officers.
„ 6. Discipline.
„ 8. Duties.
„ 9. Military education.
„ 10. Gymnastic training.
„ 11. Horses, &c. (part).
„ 13. Leave (the greater part).
„ 14. Hospitals.
„ 15. Barracks.
Section 16. Movements of troops.
„ 17. Cantonments.
„ 18. Hill depots.
„ 19. Recruiting (the section relating to British troops).
„ 21. Medals.
„ 22. Correspondence.
„ 23. Books.
„ 24. Native languages.
„ 25. Volunteer corps.
„ 26. Unattached list.
„ 27. Ecclesiastical.
„ 28. Civil and Political authorities.

The parts which may be deemed presidential and special would appear to be—

Section 7. Interior economy (to a limited extent),
„ 12. Dress and equipment (as regards native troops),
Section 16. (Part of) movement of troops,
„ 20. Discharges,

and these might be either published separately for each army, or added as an appendix to the main volume.

4. I am to ask that the Secretary of State's instructions may be considered with reference to the above remarks and with special reference to Military Department letter, No. 3054-E., dated 19th November 1883, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department. The Government of India will be glad to receive an expression of the views on this point of the Commander-in-Chief at an early date.

From the Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated Fort William, 26th February 1885, No. 1411 (Camp).

In reply to your letter, No. 37-E. (Books—Regulations), dated 6th January 1885, I am directed to acquaint you that the Commander-in-Chief is quite in accord with Government that the Army Regulations for the three presidencies should be comprised in one volume.

2. In para. 3 of your letter it is suggested that those parts of the existing regulations which are considered presidential and special might be either published separately for each army or added as an appendix to the main volume. His Excellency, however, thinks it would be better that such matters should find place in the body of the new book under proper head and section. Thus for instance—

Section 7.—Interior Economy,

Bengal,

(Here follows whatever is special to the presidency,)

Madras,

Bombay,

and proofs of the special sections can be sent to Madras and Bombay for review before submission to Government.

3. As the compilation of a book of army regulations for all India on the lines now proposed will be a work of labor and importance, His Excellency recommends that it be entrusted to a specially-selected officer, who should receive a lump sum in remuneration, provided his work is completed within a reasonable time, which, it is hoped, will be in about twelve months.

The appointment of a clerk, on a salary of Rs. 100 per month, to copy papers, &c., and specially help the compiler is also necessary, as this office cannot detach a man for the duty.

4. When these new regulations are published, their subsequent maintenance and revision to be undertaken by the regular staff of this office.

No. 630-E.

From Secy. of State for India, No. 304, 6th Nov. 1884.
To Adjt Genl. in India, No. 37-E., 6th Jan. 1885.
From do in India, No. 1411-Camp, 26th Feb. 1885.

Copy of the above, with copy of correspondence, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for information.

* * * * *

(By Order.)

FORT WILLIAM,
19th March 1885.

(Signed) W. J. B. BIRD, Captain,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 422. ORDER THEREON, 30TH March 1885, No. 1689.
Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Lt.-Col.,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant-General.