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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

P.W. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No:	2858	Press. / Mis.
Dated	11-10-1883	198 .

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings in the Public Department, dated 3rd September 1883, No. 1729.

ORDER—dated 11th October 1883, No. 2858 W., Public Works.

The following points in His Excellency the Governor's minute and its appendix appear to require notice in the Public Works Department :—

Shevaroy Hills.

(1.) Ghât road fit for wheeled traffic to connect Yercaud with Salem.

Kurnool.

(2.) Railway to connect the Kurnool with the Kistna district.
(3.) Kurnool canal.

Nandyál.

(4.) Railway to the district from the Kistna.
(5.) Completion of the line of telegraph along the Kurnool canal.

Chandragiri.

(6.) Old Palace.

Venkatagiri.

(7.) Railway through the district to the westward.

Gúdúr.

(8.) Railway through the district.

Nellore.

(9.) Railway communication with Madras *viâ* Tirupati.
(10.) Protection of the town from floods in the Pennér.
(11.) Supply channels to the Nellore tank.
(12.) Collector's cutcherry and jail.

Cuddalore.

(13.) Minor Irrigation Works in South Arcot.

(1.) The President of the Local Fund Board will be requested, in the Financial Department, to state whether the Board are prepared to aid in this work and to what extent. On receipt of a reply the Government will consider the propriety of making a grant from Provincial funds.

G.O., dated 10th Sept. 1880, No. 2129 W.
" " 31st Jan. 1881, " 250 W.

Items (2) and (4) refer to the project known as the Bezvâda-Hindupur State Railway, the survey of which is now in active prosecution, and the construction of which has received the Secretary of State's sanction.

Items (7), (8), and (9) have reference to the project for a line of railway from Nellore westward, through Tirupati, to Madanapalle. The reconnoissance for this

line has been completed so far as Tirupati, and the remainder of the work will be taken up so soon as sufficient staff is available. The remarks respecting these two railway projects in the appendix to His Excellency the Governor's minute will be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

(3.) The remarks on this subject will be communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

(5.) It has been decided to open to the public the line of telegraph along the Kurnool canal, and an estimate is under preparation for putting the line into a condition which will enable the Telegraph Department to undertake its future maintenance and supervision.

(6.) His Excellency the Governor's remarks on this subject will be communicated to Major Cole, R.E., to the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, and to the Consulting Architect to Government.

(10.) and (11.) These points will be referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for consideration and report.

(12.) Plans and estimates for a new Collector's cutcherry and district jail at Nellore are now under preparation.

(13.) The remarks on this subject will be communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The question of Minor Irrigation Works generally is receiving attention, and no special action on this particular point is required.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Superintending Engineer, Second Circle.
" " " Third " } With the appendix to the minute.
" " " Fourth " with copy of remark item 6.
" " " Fifth "
" Consulting Architect to Government, with copy of remark item 6.
To Major Cole, R.E., with copy of remark item 6.
To the Public, &c., Departments.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial "

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

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BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated October, 11th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th Oct. 1883, No. 2858 W.

OCTOBER.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor

Remarks on certain points noted in the — on his tour through the Shevaroy Hills, Kurnool, Nandyál, Nellore, Cuddalore, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

MINUTE by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 4th August 1883.

Accompanied by Captain Awdry, Dr. Mackenzie, and Captain Agnew, I left Ootacamund on the morning of the 5th July, and, meeting Professor Lawson at Coonoor, went down with him to the Burliar Garden, over which we walked. Not much has changed since I was last there. Most of the few things it contains are doing well, except the Ipecacuanha, which is still languishing. Professor Lawson proposes a new method of cultivation, and the reward of success will be sufficiently great to render it desirable to make new attempts at its acclimatisation. I saw a Caruba in evil case. It would be more likely, I think, to succeed at Kulhutti.

2. At Coimbatore we stayed with Mr. Wigram. The tanks were not nearly so full as they were at this time last year; but the Bhavâni was coming down of a very re-assuring coffee-color, while the clouds were piled up round the head of the Bolamputti Valley and the Pálghat Hills in a satisfactory manner.

3. From Coimbatore we proceeded on the 6th to Salem, meeting Mr. Nicholson at Erode, who told me that he was just going into camp, accompanied by Mr. Peet, with a view to carrying into effect the scheme of afforestation, alluded to in the first of my Tour Minutes. He surprised me by mentioning that a dealer in Kongiem had lately sold two hundred head of cattle at an average of Rs. 150. He suggested the introduction of Arab stallions into that neighbourhood, and thinks that it would be desirable that Mr. Robertson should again visit and report upon Coimbatore.

4. The Cauvery, which we crossed beyond Erode, was in a very promising state of flood.

5. On our arrival at Suramangalum, Mr. Macleane, who had joined us along with Mr. Mullaly at the commencement of his district, introduced various Europeans and Natives. This ceremony over, we proceeded through avenues in which the *Poinciana regia*, which, strange to say, had gone out of flower on the Coonoor Ghaut, was in great splendour. Most of the trees were very green, although only a modicum of rain had fallen. It must take some years before a European eye gets accustomed to this delightful peculiarity of our climate.

6. At the foot of the hills, where we mounted our horses, the Mittadar of Kannangurichi had come to pay his respects, and, on leaving him, we proceeded slowly up the path which leads the traveller, in some two hours, to Yercaud, the principal settlement on the Shevâroys.

7. On my way up, my attention was called to several new vegetable forms, more especially to *Sethia Indica*, which is said to have on the human frame the same curiously staying power as the *Coca* of Peru, to which it is nearly allied. This property would appear to have been long known to the peasantry, and Colonel Cox, who showed me the tree, told me that it was very largely used by the people of North Arcot, to mix with their food, in the last famine.

8. We were received at Yercaud in the house of Captain Markham by Mr. Macleane and Mr. Overbury,—a symbol of the auspicious, and not hitherto invariable, good understanding now prevailing between the Executive and Judicial Departments in the Salem District.

9. Here we remained for forty-eight hours, during which I held a levée, attended by most of the planters and other residents, and received two addresses, which, with my reply to them, will be found in the Appendix. From these documents my honorable colleagues will readily see what are the chief wants of the European population of Yercaud and its neighbourhood; on the whole, I think the most agreeable sanitarium I have yet seen in India. The place has no doubt been much kept back by the almost prohibitive expense of building, all materials having to be brought from Salem. We did not hear any confirmation on the spot of the prevalence of fever, of which much had been said to us in the plains; but there can be no doubt that bad forms of malarial poison sometimes lurk among these Orange and Coffee gardens.

10. The house in which we stayed was only 4,600 feet above the sea, and the Shevaroyen, which we climbed, only 80 feet lower than the highest point of these hills, rises but to 5,300. The vegetation, both natural and introduced, is accordingly very different from that of Ootacamund, more resembling what we find round Coonoor, though by no means identical with it. The prevalence of the Orange tribe and of the Loquat (*Eriobotrya Japonica*) takes one's mind to Southern Europe.

11. Here are the head-quarters of the Members of the Geological Survey employed in Madras. I had an opportunity of receiving much information from Mr. Bruce Foote, as also of seeing his collection of pre-historic implements from various parts of the Presidency, and of fossil plants from the neighbourhood of Ongole.

12. We further saw Dr. Shortt, who is continuing his experiments with the Tussah-silk moth, &c.

13. A deputation of Malialis or Tamil mountaineers was likewise brought to us by an extremely intelligent young Danish Missionary, who studied under Martensen at Copenhagen, has a good knowledge of medicine, has been employed in Brazil, and is acquainted with thirteen languages.

14. We descended from Yercaud by a ghaut longer and still more beautiful than that by which we had reached it, coming down through heavy forest, now reserved, and very feverish jungles to the Shevaroy Hills station, whence we travelled through the night to Madras.

15. There I was met at the terminus by the Members of the Board of Revenue and others, while later in the day I had interviews with Dr. Bidie, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Thorowgood, and Colonel Cloeté, arranging with the last about the taking over of the work of the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Drever being dangerously ill.

16. There had been a good deal of heavy rain, under the influence of which a flush of green was coming all over the parade ground and other open spaces. The Cooum was very full and in no way unpleasant.

17. From Madras we travelled, again through the night, to Gooty, where we met Mr. Roupell, who reported the tanks in his district as empty as they were when I traversed it last July. Sufficient rain, however, had fallen to make the country much more green, and prospects were favorable.

18. On taking leave of Mr. Roupell, we passed into the care of Mr. Glenny, and soon crossed the boundary which separates his district of Kurnool from Anantapur, pushing on some eleven miles to Pyápali, where we stopped for the day.

19. One of our companions was Dr. King, the Geologist, who discovered the Singareni coal-field, and gives a most cheering account of what we may hope from it. As for the Godávari coal, he said that the amount upon our bank is too small to be worth working; but that the deposits, on the Nizam's side of the river, are highly important. With reference to the Applegarth controversy, which was lately before Government, I may mention that a gentleman informed me, the other day, that when he questioned the head of the village with respect to the precious substance which had been found and burned, under circumstances so strange to scientific eyes and ears, that individual burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter!

20. Along the road were some very curious perched blocks, which, if occurring in Switzerland or Cornwall, would be unhesitatingly attributed to the action of ice,

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but are here, it seems, simply the result of the weathering away of the softer parts of gneiss rock, the same action which has strewn the hill of Bellary and so many others in this neighbourhood with what strike an English eye, at first sight, as gigantic and probably far-travelled boulders.

21. At Pyápali I was visited by the Nawab of Banganapalle, who, after compliments had passed, introduced various matters of business, especially (1) that he desired to receive a salute, (2) that he wished Government to reduce the interest on the loan they have advanced to him. As to the first, I said that it was a matter which belonged to the Supreme Authorities, but that I would consult my colleagues and ascertain what they thought of the suggestion. As to the second, I could not venture to hold out any hope of the matter being discussed.

22. The Collector spoke favorably of the Nawab, and led me to hope that he was likely to build a hospital in his territories,—an idea which I, of course, encouraged.

23. The Nawab's brother-in-law was then presented. He was followed by various officials and by the notables of the neighbourhood, amongst others by two old Poligars who had seen Sir Thomas Munro just before he died.

24. In the afternoon we continued our route and encamped in the neighbourhood of a village called Dhone, where we met a portion of Mr. Lambert's Survey Party.

25. Thence, on the early morning of the 11th, we advanced twenty-four miles to Thekur, passing near the spot where Dr. King believes the Koh-i-nor to have been found. There is still some searching for diamonds in this neighbourhood, but the searchers meet with scant success. The world-famous gem was probably found in the alluvium which borders the long level ranges of the Cuddapah quartzites, and was doubtless washed out of the Kurnool rocks immediately above them.

26. In the afternoon we again pushed forward, encountering violent rain-storms, along a road which traversed the black cotton soil that spreads around Kurnool, and is believed by Dr. King to be not, as some say, the product of decomposed trap, but a lacustrine formation analogous to that which may often be found at the bottom of disused tanks.

27. Arrived at Kurnool, we were established at the house of the Collector, where, on the morning of the 12th, I received the members of the family of the late Nawab (six in all), then a very large number of Native officials, next a solitary permanent English resident in the Town, lastly a large gathering of Natives not connected with the Administration. The European officials, very few in number, also came to the levée.

28. Two addresses were presented to me, which, with my replies, will be found in the Appendix.

29. Here, too, I received a petition from some Muhammadans, asking that they should once more be governed by their Nawabs; this being their not unnatural interpretation of the much misunderstood phrase Local Self-government. After all, the Russian Soldiery, who took part in the Decabrist disturbances of 1825, are said to have shouted for a constitution under the impression that they were shouting for the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine!

30. In the evening we drove, amidst torrents of rain, through the Town, but saw it to more advantage on the morning of the 13th, when we rode all about it.

31. Within the Town itself there were, after the famine, no less than eleven hundred ruined houses, while a large suburb became well nigh depopulated.

32. We reached the Tungabhadra, which is here joined by the Hindri, a short but in the rains a large river. The Tungabhadra was coming down full from bank to bank, showing thereby that the recent very heavy rain has been general, and promising much good to the country.

33. The numbers of Hindus and Mussalmans in Kurnool almost exactly balance each other,—ten thousand or so of each. They live intermixed and get on very quietly together. The good behaviour of the Hindus, on some recent occasions, was particularly praised by the Collector.

34. We left Kurnool in a furious rain-storm, and encamped for the night eight miles from the Town, proceeding next morning, in better weather, through a country which, like all that we have traversed, since leaving Gooty, is at present bare of cultivation, but affords numerous good sections of the rocks upon which it lies, all of them carefully explained to us by Dr. King. Very peculiar, indeed utterly unlike anything I have seen elsewhere, are the so-called "pinnacle quartzites," between long lines of which our route lay for a considerable distance. At one place we passed near a warm mineral spring, which may one day be of economic importance. It is by no means the only one of its kind in this district. At length, after a slight ascent, we reached a declivity and gained, by a very rapid and tortuous descent, the pretty valley of Tammarazpalli, where we encamped for the day in a spot shaded by singularly fine specimens of the Jamoon (*Syzygium Jambolanum*).

35. An evening walk, in an interval free from rain, took us up the side of the valley to the cultivated plateau above, showing us on the way the Banganapalle beds, amongst which the diamonds of this region occur. From a point on the slope we had a far-reaching view over a country full of valleys, which had been cut out by the action of streams at a time when the rain-fall was much greater than now, though comparatively quite recent,—quite recent, I say, for there were in sight the Cuddapah rocks, marine deposits themselves some 15,000 feet in thickness, while on the top of these we had, immediately under our feet, a portion of the Banganapalle series, itself representing a long period of time.

36. From Tammarazpalli we continued our journey to Nandyál, where we were received by Mr. Sim, one of the two Civilians lately appointed to act in the Forest Department.

37. Everywhere the population looked well to do, and the Collector was able to give most satisfactory accounts of the ease and willingness with which the ryots pay their assessments.

38. Kurnool really wants nothing, except insurance against a deficiency of rain. In normal years it is very prosperous, but a great deficiency in rain for two or more seasons means at present, in a country like this, certain death to many people. Hence, the paramount importance of the railway projected from the Kistna District.

39. The best time to see Kurnool is obviously December, when the Cholum (*Holcus sorghum*) covers the huge shallow valley around Nandyál for miles and miles.

40. According to some, these fine-looking Telugu people, so superior in appearance to the Tamil population round Madras, owe much of their good looks to their more nutritious food; but round Nandyál there is a good deal of rice cultivation under the beautiful sheet of water, which is styled a tank, although, with the fine range of the Nallamalais in the back ground, in the midst of which a rainbow had, when we reached it, taken its stand, it might well insist on a more dignified name.

41. At Nandyál I received an address, which will be found in the Appendix, and was obviously composed by men who believed that the stars in their courses were fighting for them and the community which they represented.

42. The Town which, like Kurnool itself, is built of a kind of shale that lends itself very readily to construction, is singularly ill-placed, and will have to extend in a southerly direction if it becomes (as, in all probability, it eventually will do) the capital of the district.

43. At Nandyál I came across one of these curious isolated manufactures, so often found in India, of very pretty but frail lacquer work. I was told that there was only one man who made it.

44. In Kurnool, too, I saw a maker of ornamental arms, who seemed to be the only one of his species in the place.

45. From Nandyál we proceeded towards the Nallamalais and encamped in a Tamarind grove, at Gazalapalli. I was glad to see that the avenues along the road, which had been sadly neglected, were being replanted. Round the villages, too, were trees which would have done honor to any English park.

46. From Gazalapalli we proceeded eastward through a country in which the jungle gradually gave way to the forest clothing in this part the Nallamalai or "black hill" range, up which I advanced sufficiently far to see where it is proposed to run the tunnel on the new line from the Kistna. The rock is hard, and a tunnel of about 600 yards will save six miles of railway-work on either side of the Pass. Colonel Shaw-Stewart, who accompanied me, was much satisfied with all he saw.

47. I have rarely traversed such beautiful woodland scenery. It was a kind of compromise between an entangled tropical forest and the opener woods of central Europe. A walk from our camping ground at Pacherla enabled me to see a portion, though not the best portions, of our reserves here, in company with Mr. Sim and Mr. Homfray. Among new forms to my eye were *Terminalia bellerica* (happily considered an unlucky wood by the Natives, and allowed to grow to a considerable size) and *Diospyrus Melanoxylon*, the true Ebony of commerce.

48. All this region is full of tigers, who are, however, in too easy circumstances to interfere with human beings.

49. From Pacherla we retraced our steps to near Nandyál, where we took leave of Mr. Glenny, whose arrangements had been all that could be desired, and, having been joined by Colonel Hasted, who had left us at Kurnool to inspect what used to be called the Irrigation Company's Canal, from the point where it leaves the Tungabhadra downwards to our meeting place, we followed it, through the Kondaru Valley, the range of the "Red Hills" or Yerramalais standing up far on the right, the Nallamalais on the left.

50. It took us about forty-eight hours to get down to Kistnapuram, so numerous are the locks; but in the patient East the loss of time which these must always occasion is not so important as in the lands of stress and exigency. It was sad to see so splendid "a water privilege" so little used either for navigation or irrigation; but Colonel Hasted is sanguine as to the gradual, though slow, development of both. Strange as was the policy, and mistaken as were the calculations, of the Company, the work, however expensive, was not, on the whole, badly done, though it will require considerable and constant expenditure. Some portions even seemed to excite the admiration of the Engineers of our party, notably the head sluices where the Kondaru is tapped and utilised.

51. The crossing of the Pennér just above the anicut was easy enough, for there were only a few inches of water going over it; but with a foot of water it would become dangerous, and, in high floods, is quite out of the question. It will be time enough, however, to determine what should be done here when the navigation has assumed tolerable proportions. Even with the use of steam, crossing an Indian river above an anicut during flood time is no joke. As we were approaching the Pennér, we received the encouraging intelligence that the *Charles Orr*, in which we sailed last March, had gone bodily over the great anicut of the Kistna.

52. At Kistnapuram, the terminus of the canal, three miles from Cuddapah Town, we were met by Mr. Higgens, who reported favorably of forest matters in the district, and I saw a variety of other officers, but not either Mr. Burrows, whose guests we were, nor Mr. Farmer, who, like his chief, was laid up by a serious accident. The cholera, which was thought to have taken an epidemic form in Cuddapah Town, was diminishing.

53. From Kistnapuram station we passed, through the night, to Ranigunta, where, in the early morning, we were received by Mr. Stuart and drove across a country in which the rain had been very heavy to Tirupati, where I received and replied to an address. (See Appendix.)

54. I was then taken to see the tank alluded to in the address. Its position is certainly somewhat menacing to a quarter of the Town, and it will be desirable, when funds are forthcoming, to regulate the flow into it of the water from the adjoining hills,—a thing which can, I think, be easily and inexpensively done.

55. We then pursued our way to the westward, and, after a drive of about fourteen miles from the railway, reached the fortress palace of Chandragiri, where we passed the rest of the day.

56. The Zemindar of Kálahasti came to pay his respects, and I returned his visit according to custom. He told me that he is gradually repairing the numerous tanks on his estates, which breached in the heavy North-East Monsoon of last year, and obliged him to ask the Government for some postponement of his payments.

57. The palace, so closely connected with our history in South India, is a fine thing. It should be carefully kept in the state of ruinous, but not unsightly, repair in which it now is.

58. Starting very early from Chandragiri, we drove to the foot of the Sacred Hills of Tirupati, and were then carried through the beautiful fold in their sides, which leads to the steep ascent by which the plateau is reached.

59. Near the top there was some Sandal-wood (*Santalum album*), and I saw, for the first time, the valuable *Pterocarpus santalinus* or "Red Sanders" in seed, as I had seen, for the first time, on the Shevaroys its near, and to our Forest Department very important relative *Pterocarpus marsupium* in full flower.

60. Arrived at the summit, an arch, inscribed with the words "Blessed be the Garden," admitted us to the prettily arranged temporary building, which had been erected for our reception.

61. Here I received and returned the Mahant's visit, and our colleague of the Legislative Council, Rama Rao, acting as Interpreter, spoke to him on certain matters of business, as for instance, on the vexations of pilgrims alluded to in the address, which I received at Lower Tirupati, and on the water-supply of Upper Tirupati. The Collector reports the Mahant as inclined to be thoroughly friendly and reasonable in all his intercourse with him, and he impressed me very favorably on this occasion as he did last year at Chittoor. He informed me that he proposed to establish a Sanscrit class in Lower Tirupati.

62. The road leading over and down the edge of the plateau is very beautiful, the flora more like that of the Shevaroys than any other I have seen, and I made, during our descent, the acquaintance of another important forest tree *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

63. The high craggy mass which forms the summit of the Tirupati Hills belongs to the Cuddapah quartzites. The steep slope which leads up to them is of gneiss.

64. The fact that till recently no European foot ever trod the sacred precincts of Upper Tirupati gives to that place a peculiar interest, which the fine rock forms, prolific vegetation, and, at this period of the year, delicious climate, much enhance. Like so many scenes in India, it wants nothing but the charm of association to be remembered with Santa Scholastica or Monte Casino or the Grande Chartreuse.

65. Lower Tirupati, upon which we descended, was full of light, and the house tops thronged by great multitudes as we passed through it on our return to the railway station at Ranigunta, near which we encamped.

66. From Ranigunta our route lay to the eastward. Far on the right, we could see the gopuram of a pagoda in the capital of the Kálahasti Zemindari; but we hugged the lower slopes of the hills, which connect those we climbed yesterday with the line of the Eastern Ghauts.

67. After a journey of over twenty miles, we were met by the Raja, accompanied by the ex-Raja of Venkatagiri, and proceeded with them on elephants across the Town, to which, as usual, the peasantry had flocked from far and near, to the garden house, which had been prepared for our reception. Here, as in North Arcot, I was struck by the very large number of women among the spectators. It is curious how districts vary in this respect. Their presence is always a great gain, relieving the too uniform white of a male Madras multitude.

68. At Venkatagiri, I received and replied to an address at the Indra Mahal (a handsome Durbar Hall lately built), laid the foundation stone of a new edifice to be used by a Literary and Scientific Society, receiving and replying to another address there, which done, I proceeded with the Raja round the Town, and finished the afternoon by opening a charitable Institution, which has just been founded, on lines curiously suggestive of the European middle age, by the ex-Raja.

69. From Venkatagiri we passed on to Gudur, the Raja and ex-Raja accompanying us for the first few miles. The country presented no features of interest, except when the eye turned to the fine Vellakonda range, in which the Venkatagiri Droog is situated.

70. As we approached Gudur, tanks became more numerous, and, when the autumn rains fall, that Town must be surrounded by a pleasant belt of green. A good deal of the land, however, even here is very poor.

71. In the afternoon various persons were presented to me, and I replied to an address. (See Appendix.)

72. From Gudur our route traversed a country which can never be very inviting, and which, at this season, was peculiarly dismal. It depends almost wholly on the North-East Monsoon, and it was here that the rains of last November, falling for several days with great violence upon the face of the Vellakondas, tore down the numerous water-courses which cross the road, and produced the scene of wide-spread havoc, of which we heard so much at the time.

73. The bare level fields and wide expanses of low scrub-jungle constituted one of the least inviting landscapes I have seen in the Presidency. Things improved rather as we approached Nellore, which stands on the laterite, fine blocks of which lay at intervals along the way-side. Far to the north Dr. King pointed out to me some hills, where he had found traces of copper. The better known copper deposits of Nellore are still further north and out of sight.

74. Before we reached the laterite, the heaps of stone accumulated for road repair betrayed the fact that many quartz veins crossed the country; but I learned from Dr. King that he had carefully examined it, first, on his own motion, next by the desire of Sir William Denison, without finding any gold.

75. At a great distance, we saw the point where the Pennér leaves the high country, and could make out, in the nearer distance, but still some two-and-twenty miles away, the whereabouts of the Sungum Anicut.

76. We remained at Nellore a couple of days, during which I had the Sungum Project fully explained to me by Captain Campbell, who is in charge of the work, and visited the anicut, which governs the Sarvapalli Project with Mr. Rundall and Captain Henderson. I gathered that if all goes well, 94,000 acres will be irrigated, in about three years from this time, by the first project, and the second, which is already, to a great extent, doing its work, affects 60,000 acres. Both will pay well, though not so magnificently as some of the other systems. The anicut, which I saw, had been originally constructed at a point where the river is too narrow, and the portion of it which joins the northern shore is protected by a lunka or island, so that far too great a stress is thrown upon the rest of the work, over which the Pennér one of the most wayward of our rivers, rose, I think, nineteen feet last November. Both here and at Sungum the difficulties are great; but long before the railway, of which such frequent mention is made in the addresses I have been lately receiving, is in working order, the delta of the Pennér will be able to pour into the interior vast quantities of rice, said to be superior in quality even to that of the Kistna.

77. I was taken to see the Collector's cutcherry, which is in a deplorable condition, and where improvements must be made as soon as possible. The gaol is also in an unsatisfactory state,—old, badly situated, and badly planned,—but the cost of transferring it to a better position would be large.

78. I received an address from the Municipality, as well as one from the ryots of the neighbourhood, and gave away the prizes at the Free Church Mission School. (See Appendix.)

79. Nellore is, with the single exception perhaps of Anantapur, the least attractive district I have seen in the Presidency; but it is fair to remember that I have seen both at very unfavorable seasons. The great tank here, like that of Anantapur, must be a striking object when it is full, for it is about twelve miles in circumference. The vast breadth of green under it must also be a great relief to the eye.

80. From Nellore we crossed the delta of the Pennér to Kistnapatnam, traversing a region whose appearance, in the end of July, is by no means a fair criterion of its wealth, by a road which was worn down by traffic, and stood much in need of an early application of the masses of broken laterite which were piled along it. The dreariness of the scene was rather heightened than relieved by the stiff *Borassus flabelliformis*, here almost as common as in Tinnevelly.

81. The Collector's bungalow at Kistnapatnam stands on the edge of a very pretty backwater formed by the estuary of the Kundeleru river, and Native craft, of a small size, can come over the bar. This is the same backwater which is alluded to in one of the addresses which I received at Gudur.

82. Embarking on the canal we crossed, without adventure, the mouth of the Kondeleru, and found ourselves in the morning near the old fort of Dugarázpatnam, on the site, if I am not misinformed, of our oldest settlement on the Coromandel Coast, dating from 1625, fourteen years before we occupied Madras.

83. Soon afterwards came in sight the light-house, which warns the mariner of the Armeghon Shoal, but the afternoon was far advanced before we reached Sríharikóta, where I landed with Mr. Gamble and Mr. Vincent, who had joined me at Nellore, to see a portion of the jungle so important for the fire-wood supply of Madras. It is divided into eight blocks, one of which is cut each year; but, in addition to the fire-wood, it contains a number of trees whose products sell freely, and are collected by the Yanadis, many of whom are employed in the congenial occupation of gathering honey, the nuts of the *Sapindus emarginatus*, the fruit of the *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, &c.

84. As it happened I did not see, in the section of the jungle which we traversed, one single tree of *Eugenia Jambolana*, although it is one of the most abundant and most rapidly reproduced denizens of Sríharikóta.

85. On the morning on which I left Nellore, a long conversation, satisfactory to both parties, about the management of the Nellore forests, to which allusion was made in one of the addresses presented to me at the capital of the district, took place between the Collector, Mr. Gamble, and Mr. Vincent. It appears to me, after much communication with the Conservator of the Northern Circle, most important that no time should be lost in pushing on the application of the Forest Act in districts where, as in Nellore and in Cuddapah, so much depends upon prompt and judicious action.

86. Soon after leaving Sríharikóta, we found ourselves on the shallow, but sometimes troubled waters of the Pulicat Lake. Winds and waves were, however, favorable, and we reached Coromandel earlier than we expected.

87. Thence we paid a short visit to Pulicat, which, as I was glad to gather from Mr. Price, there is reason to think, had seen its worst days, and is slowly rising once more. The Dutch tombs in the church-yard need repair, and are about to receive it.

88. Our next halt was at Ennore, where I was able to examine some of the Casuarina plantations, which have, in the last twenty-five years, turned so many acres of dreary sand dune along this coast into valuable estates.

89. On all hands, I heard most satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Buckingham Canal, now under Major Drake-Brockman, who accompanied me from Kistnapatnam; there is every reason to hope that it will, when it is completed, be of great use to the ordinary commerce of the country, to say nothing of its value as a protective work in connecting the capital with the deltas of the Pennér, the Kistna, and the Godávari.

90. From Ennore we went straight to Guindy, where I had interviews with Colonel Cloeté, Colonel Guthrie, Mr. Garstin, and others, with regard to which I have already communicated with my honorable colleagues.

91. Thence I passed to Cuddalore, Mr. Price accompanying me to the boundary of Chingleput, and calling my attention to various matters of interest by the way.

92. At Cuddalore, we were received by the Collector, and saw, under his auspices, Fort St. David, the Casuarina plantations, and whatever else is notable in that historic place.

93. Mr. Wooldridge came to see me to report what was being done with regard to forestry, and I was able to congratulate him on the admirable woods of *Acacia Arabica*, north and south of Villapuram.

94. Colonel Prendergast and Major A. C. Smith explained to me the Pelandorai project and the other irrigation works, which give South Arcot so high a place amongst our districts.

95. Here also I held a levée, which was largely attended, and received an address, which, with my reply, will be found in the Appendix.

96. His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India was kind enough to ask me to visit Pondicherry, but I declined his invitation for the present, begging him to renew it in the spring of 1884,—an arrangement to which he has been good enough to agree.

97. Two French gentlemen came to mention their wish to bore for lignite in our territory. I saw them in company with Dr. King, and the matter will no doubt soon come before us in an official shape.

98. The gaol here, like that at Coimbatore and Nellore, is satisfactorily underpeopled.

99. The roads have the advantage of an admirable material, but not, I think, a better one than those of Nellore, which are far from being in as good a condition.

100. On the afternoon of the 2nd, we went, by invitation of the Bishop of Pondicherry, to St. Joseph's Institution, where I received and replied to various addresses. (See Appendix.)

101. Early on the 3rd, we drove seven miles to see the large Sugar Factory belonging to Messrs. Parry and Company at Nellikupam, whence we returned to Cuddalore and then started for the north.

102. Mr. Weld, who accompanied us as far as Tindivanam, called my attention to the fine crops of Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*) now in full ear, and to a variety of sugar-cane smaller than that ordinarily grown. This variety is, it would seem, at once more rich in saccharine matter, and more economical in working. He pointed out to me also, at a great distance, the famous fort of Gingee, and still further off the hill of Tiruvannamalai, which figures in a curiously old-world paragraph of one of the addresses presented to me on the 2nd.

103. We were transferred at Arconum to the system of the Madras Railway, and reached Ootacamund at the usual hour on the afternoon of the 4th.

104. As we passed, the tanks of Coimbatore were reported full, but the rain-fall around the Town itself had been exceptionally small. On the other hand, the Cotton crop in Pulladum has been, we were told, favored by rain, and is reported very good.

105. The interesting and valuable companionship of Dr. King has been a distinctive feature in this tour. I am, if possible, even more convinced than I was that it would be highly expedient to employ the services of a Mineralogist to take up the survey of this Presidency with a direct practical object at the precise point, where in each district the invaluable labors of the Geological Survey had, from the necessity of the case, to be suspended.

Ootacamund,
4th August 1883.

(Signed) M. E. GRANT DUFF.

APPENDIX.

SHEVAROY HILLS,

7th July 1883.

The Planters' Address.

May it please Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Shevaroy Planters' Association, we, the undersigned, tender you our welcome to these hills, which, though wanting in many of the attractions of the Nilgiris, have charms of scenery peculiarly their own, and offer a repose and quiet, especially grateful to those, who are wearied by toil, whether at the labor of State and the official desk, or in the merchant's office. As a sanitarium, our hills are well-known, being within sixteen hours of Madras and several large stations. The bright air, moderate elevation, and quiet, have attracted and restored many visitors, who seldom fail to repeat their visits. The only difficulty in reaching the sanitarium is the want of a proper ghaut; the rough bridle-path, by which your Excellency ascended, being, at present, the only practicable approach from Salem for visitors. As planters and residents, we venture to bring to your Excellency's notice three principal *desiderata*. The acreage held by planters alone for coffee amounts to nearly 11,000 acres, producing at present 15,000 cwt. of coffee, employing on an average 3,000 laborers, and spending several lakhs of rupees almost entirely on labor. The supplies for these laborers, for ourselves, and visitors, and all materials for house-building and estate-working are now brought up either on bullocks or by cooly, at a very heavy expense; all our coffee and other products are sent away by the same means. This expense is a very serious tax on our resources. But, in addition, we are unable to develop our holdings for want of manure and other necessaries, which cannot be brought up in this way. Salem has manure to offer, and we are ready to buy. The only requisite is a ghaut fit for cart-traffic, which would, at the same time, improve Municipal and Local Fund incomes, and enable us to develop our estates to the very great benefit of the district. Visitors, too, would be able to reach the sanitarium with ease and comfort, instead of having a tiresome climb, which often deters or unduly wearies invalids. Provincially and locally, a considerable benefit would accrue, and we are prepared to produce the practical and solid argument of a substantial contribution. We request your Excellency to consider the proposal formally when laid before you. The next want is that of a branch treasury, with currency note transactions. At present, we are compelled to cash notes and Madras remittances in Salem at an undue private risk. The expense to the State would be trifling, and the risk, nil. There are objections to the money order system, more especially in the heavy premium. The third want is that of an officer with the powers of a District Munsif to settle our civil disputes, recover advances, debts, and the like. At present, we have to go to Salem to file our suits, which are tried once a quarter by the Salem District Munsif, who visits Yercaud for the purpose. Many small debts and other matters are foregone to avoid the expense of visits to Salem. Should the Deputy Tahsildar be invested with the powers of a District Munsif, our suits can be heard without undue expense or delay, and at no expense to the State, while many cases now heard by the Magistrate will be disposed of on the civil side. The three improvements we respectfully suggest for your Excellency's favorable consideration. In conclusion, we wish your Excellency a pleasant visit, and trust that you may be induced to repeat it when desiring a short repose from the cares of office.

The Residents' Address.

Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned residents and visitors, beg to offer you our warmest welcome to the Shevaroy Hills, and to express the hope that you will carry away favorable impressions of the Hill Station in which centre the greatest interests of the coffee-planters, who form the majority of us. Only once before have we been honored by a visit from a Governor of this Presidency; but the long tours you have already made in it assure us of the interest you take in its welfare. We have, therefore, the less hesitation in making known to you our wants. Although these are many, we will only specify the chief of them. Our first and greatest want is a road, fit for wheel traffic, to connect Yercaud with Salem; for your Excellency may not be aware that not only the entire food-supply of the Native as well as the European population, but all building materials, including even bricks and lime, have to be brought up here from the plains. The need of such a road has long been recognised by the district authorities and all who know these hills; and a few years ago Mr. Longley, the then Collector, caused an admirable trace to be made of a cart-road, leading from the Salem side of the hills along the western flank up to the Lake. This trace would afford an easy gradient for the cartage up of all goods and produce, and for the conveyance down of the coffee and fruit-crops,—the staple produce of the hills,—all which at present have to be carried on men's heads and bullocks' backs,—a tardy and costly mode of transport. A cart-road also would protect us against strikes on the part of the coolies and bearers plying on the present ghaut, who often combine for the purpose of exacting excessive wages and insisting on light roads. Further, the carriage of the mails to and from the railway would be

greatly accelerated. Amongst the more indirect, yet real, benefits to be looked for from the cart-road is the impetus it would give to the building of new houses for the accommodation of invalids, to many of whom the Shevaroys, owing to their accessibility by railway, and their equable and really Italian climate, offer a better sanitarium than the colder and more elevated hill ranges. On that point we would refer to the published views of Surgeon-General Cornish.

Having recounted the advantages to be derived from Mr. Longley's project, it remains for us to entreat your Excellency to scrutinise the history of its failure. We are sure we are correct in stating that Mr. Longley had at heart the legitimate interests of the European and Native populations of the hills when he advocated the construction of this cart-road as a famine work, for which special funds could, at that time, have been easily provided. We feel equally sure that the failure of his attempt to benefit the place in the proposed manner was owing to the opposition of Major Pennycuick, R.E., the then District Engineer, whose chief objection to the undertaking was that it would benefit only "a few Salem officials and Shevaroy planters". In making this (doubtless unintentional) misrepresentation, that officer, who had been only a short time in the district, entirely ignored the interests of the coffee-planters and of the 11,000 Maliális, whose villages are scattered over these hills, and, indeed, of the State itself, the gross revenue derived from these two averaging Rs. 18,500 per annum; while the value of the coffee export alone amounts, in a good year, to about eight lakhs of rupees; and, before long, a large addition may be expected from Cinchona bark. The project of a cart-road was again taken up by Mr. Stokes, when Collector of the District, who did his utmost to further our wishes, even offering to contribute to the cost; but a minority of the planting community not concurring as to the line of the ghaut to be chosen, we were once more disappointed in our efforts. Since then, owing to the absorbing responsibilities of the present Collector in connection with the Salem riots, our project has been in abeyance, to meet, however, with the good fortune of being represented to your Excellency in person. We would next represent the disadvantage we suffer from the Yercaud Post-office being a subordinate one, although in few up-country stations is there so numerous a European population. At present, parcels and under-paid letters are always delayed a day at Salem, which often causes great inconvenience and loss, especially in the case of medicine not procurable from the local dispensary or cutcherry. Another great boon, especially to the planters, would be the conferring on the local Deputy Tahsildar of power to deal with small civil suits; every suitor having at present to go down to Salem, unless he can afford to wait for the periodical visits of the District Munsif. Lastly, we would respectfully bring to your notice the condition of our Maliali neighbours, not one of whom can read; the only effort now made to humanise and civilise them being that lately begun by the Rev. Christian Kofoed of the Danish Lutheran Mission. It now only remains for us to thank your Excellency for giving us the opportunity of meeting you in your official capacity, and to wish you God-speed on the tour of which you have made this place the first stage.

His Excellency's Reply to the Planters and Residents of the Shevaroys.

Gentlemen,—First, let me thank you for your kind welcome and return with interest all your good wishes.

Next let me say a few words in reply to your two addresses, which, as they cover pretty much the same ground, I will treat together.

It is very surprising to me that only one Governor of Fort St. George should have come to this beautiful place,—this Sorrento without the sea, as I have already described it this morning to more than one English correspondent; but I should have been still more surprised if the charms of so attractive a portion of this Presidency had not caught the keen eye of Lord Napier and Ettrick.

I am heartily glad that I made this the first stage on my way to Kurnool, not only because it is so agreeable a spot, but because four-and-twenty hours ago I had really not the least idea how considerable were the interests already connected with these Hills, nor had the thought come to me, which has now taken possession of my mind, that, in the fulness of time, these interests will be far greater than they are now. It is inexpedient, even when it is possible, to force the development of a country; but if the great British peace continues to brood over India, it would be idle to doubt that sooner or later Salem will be a centre of the iron industry,—the "black country" of the southern part of the Peninsula. What a blessing it will then be for the persons who direct that industry to escape, from time to time, to these lovely hills, without going more than an hour or two from their work.

I cannot make any definite promises about your ghaut road, because all such matters are questions of relative claims. I take note, however, that you, who would reap most advantage from it, are prepared to give a substantial contribution; and it is clear likewise that easy access to so good a market as Yercaud would be a matter of some consequence to those who dwell on the great level over which the eye ranges from the terrace of this house.

I may state in passing that, although, as you truly observe, your very able Collector has been much occupied with the Salem troubles,—troubles which, I am glad to believe, the reviving prosperity of the Town will soon make its inhabitants look back upon as merely an ugly dream,—he has been by no means so occupied with them as not to have made himself master of your ghaut road question, and to have imparted, as we rode up together yesterday, the outline of his knowledge to me. You have both in him and in Mr. Overbury, who has been working so well with him for the general prosperity of the district, warm friends of the Shevaroys.

Then we come to your Post-office. Mr. MacCartie's attention shall be directed to what you say upon that head.

As to your branch treasury, your Collector gives me some hope that he will be able to arrange as you wish.

To give your local Deputy Tahsildars the increased powers you desire is a more difficult matter. In order to do that, it would be necessary to find an officer who had passed no less than three examinations of a rather high order, and the number of such officers is limited; besides which there is the further difficulty that I fear all officers thus qualified would rather live in the plains than in this temperate clime.

You say, in conclusion, that you trust that I may be induced to repeat my visit. I trust so, too, and that I should do so is at least a great deal more probable than it seemed that I should ever be on the Shevaroys, when my attention was first called to their coffee by drinking it some years ago at the house of my old friend M. Emile Ollivier, (a statesman who, having been judged, as the world is apt to judge, more by one failure than by many successes and much good work, has not had as yet full justice done to him). M. Emile Ollivier's second wife, as some of you probably know, was Mademoiselle Gravier, a lady whose family had property here.

And now, I think, I have nothing more to say than to assure you once more that all your wants thus authoritatively put before me will be carefully inquired into.

KURNOOL.

12th July 1883.

The Municipal Commissioners' Address.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Kurnool and members of the District Local Fund Board, beg to approach your Excellency with this address of welcome on behalf of the townspeople of Kurnool and the inhabitants of the district in general. To the antiquarian, the historian, and the orthodox Hindu, this district is not without its points of interest. As the site of the old Dandaka forest of Puranic fame, and the seat of the holy shrines of Srisilam and Ahobilam, two places of pilgrimage, situated in mid forest, to which thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India flock every year, the orthodox Hindu particularly venerates it. The confluence of the united streams of the Kistna and the Tungabhadra with the Bhavanasini at Sangameswaram, in the Nandikótkur Taluk, and the Town of Alampur, on the opposite bank of the Tungabhadra, seven miles from Kurnool, which goes by the popular name of Southern Benares, are also places of pilgrimage, which, in the eye of the Hindu, add largely to the holiness of this district. A search among the ruins of Srisilam and Ahobilam would amply repay the trouble of an antiquarian. To the historian the district is interesting, as the land of the great Nandana Chakravarti; as part of the conquests of the Chola Kings of Kanchipuram (Conjeeveram), one of whom, Varada Raja, a descendant of Kalikala Chola, constructed the tanks at Nandyál; as an acquisition of the early race of Chalukya Kings, who, at one time, exercised mighty sway over the Deccan; as a territory conquered by the famous Pratapa Rudra, King of Telingana, who ruled at Warrangal; as a province of the Bhamini kings of Bijapur, and after them of the Vijayanaggar Kingdom; and, lastly, as the Jaghire of Manwar Khan, regarded by posterity as the best of the Patan Nawabs who ruled at Kurnool.

To the seeker after hidden wealth, the Kurnool District, with its undeveloped mineral resources, especially its diamond mines at Rámallakót (Fort of diamonds), and Munimadugu, must present an inviting feature.

To the ordinary visitor, however, the Kurnool District, with its sparse population and its reputation for unhealthiness, has few attractions, and more than sixteen years have elapsed since a Governor has condescended to consider it worthy of a personal inspection. We are, therefore, the more highly gratified by the honor your Excellency has now done us by coming among us and giving us an opportunity of expressing our heart-felt gratitude to Her Majesty, the Empress of India, for all the blessings of good government which have been showered upon us since the assumption of the country by the British. We are grateful for the substitution of a light land-tax for the old harassing and oppressive village system of "Sagubadi," under which all the lands in a village were farmed out for a lump sum to the village headman, who apportioned them out among individual ryots according to his own will and pleasure, reserving the best and most lightly-assessed lands, and those nearest to the village, for himself and his relations, and assigning the worst and most distant to the poorest ryots. We are grateful for the finity of land-tenure, under which no ryot can be deprived of his land so long as he pays the Government assessment; for the government by laws, instead of by the despotic will of the ruler; for the greater security to life and property now afforded to us; for the immunity from arbitrary imprisonments; for the material advantages of good roads, the post-office, the electric telegraph, schools and hospitals; and, lastly, for the freedom from war, which for centuries had been rampant in these parts.

2. We should not fail to mention, among the many blessings for which our eternal gratitude is due to Government, the gigantic, but successful, efforts, unparalleled in the history of any nation,

made by the British Indian Government to save life during the terrible two years' famine that devastated the country in 1876—1878, and but for which efforts some of us, at all events, would not be standing before your Excellency to present to you this humble address.

3. The proposed protective railway intended to connect this district with the grain-producing district of Kistna on the east affords us another guarantee for the saving of life on the recurrence of a similar calamity.

4. On the whole, the people of this district are contented and peaceable, nor are they addicted to litigation. If they have any wants, they are not accustomed to agitate for them. They leave it to a benevolent Government to ascertain and supply them. But as your Excellency is now actually among us with the object, we presume, of making yourself personally acquainted with our wants and wishes, we shall seize this opportunity of laying a few of them before you.

5. On behalf of the Kurnool townspeople, we submit the following for your consideration. The Municipality of Kurnool owes its origin to a desire of the townspeople to have a plentiful water-supply, which previously had been rather scanty. On the excavation of the late Madras Irrigation Company's Canal in 1865, proposals were made to give them a supply of water from the canal on their paying for it. This was agreed to by the people, and a voluntary cess was proposed to meet the charge. Owing, however, to the difficulties attendant upon the collection of the cess, without organised machinery, and a governing corporation, they were prevailed upon to agree to the introduction of the Municipal Act into the Town, and to pay the taxes leviable thereunder. By a contract entered into with the Municipality, the Company agreed to supply the Town with the water for an annual consideration of Rs. 4,000. The water-works were then hurried on. The townspeople having made a large contribution towards the cost, the water was led into the Town by means of masonry conduits, and cisterns to draw water from were provided at short intervals along the course of the channels. This much-wished-for supply, however, did not prove an unmixed good; for the very next year, a heavy outbreak of fever decimated the population of the Town, and a malarial form of it has since then continued to harass its people. As it is an admitted fact, that Kurnool had been a perfectly healthy Town before 1865, and that health-seekers from other parts of the district and the Hyderabad territories actually came and lived in Kurnool on account of its salubrity. Medical officers are of opinion that its present unhealthiness is due to the leaky character of the masonry conduits, which can never be made water-tight, and to want of sub-soil drainage, and advocate the substitution of water-tight iron pipes. This, however, would be a costly affair, to which the finances of the Municipality would be inadequate, and the Commissioners are not in a position to raise the requisite funds by additional taxation, as they have already exhausted all the resources of raising revenue, which the law has given them, except a reserve of 3½ per cent. under house-tax, which, however, in view of the general poverty of the inhabitants, the Commissioners are not prepared to raise to the maximum limit of 7½ per cent. allowed by law. Nor do they expect that any local contribution that might be raised would go far to meet the cost of the undertaking. The only way out of the difficulty open to the Commissioners, under the circumstances, would be to apply to Government for a loan on the security of their taxes. The cost of the new works, including the construction of two tanks for storage of water for use during the six weeks of the hot weather when the canal is closed, and for filtering the water before letting it into the Town-pipes, might be at least a lakh of rupees. To enable the Commissioners to meet the interest on this amount, partly at least, we beg that your Excellency will, as a memento of your visit to this place, exempt us from payments of the annual water-tax of Rs. 3,500, which the Government have been levying from us since the transfer of the canal to them.

6. We understand, with some concern, that a proposal to abolish or transfer the District Court at Kurnool, on account of lightness of work here, is in contemplation. We beg to urge that the proposal, if carried out, will vastly decrease the importance of this Town, which was once the seat of the former rulers of the country, and is at present the head-quarters of the district. We would suggest that the lightness of work complained of might be remedied by the transfer to this Court of the four not very distant frontier taluks of the Bellary and Anantapur Districts, which would lighten the work of the Bellary District Court and enable the Government to transfer the Sub-Court, now stationed at Bellary, to a more litigious district.

7. On behalf of the rural population of the district, we, the members of the Local Fund Board, beg respectfully to deprecate legislation on the lines proposed in paragraph 14 of G.O., No. 695, dated 12th March 1883, as a measure calculated to give rise to grave discontent among the agricultural classes, and as one productive of oppression and annoyance. If power were taken merely to order removal of really noxious filth, we should not object. Interference with the storage of cattle manure and house-sweepings, which, we submit, is really not so hurtful as it is by some supposed to be, should, in our humble opinion, be specially exempted from the operation of the proposed law. The ryot cannot get on without manure. If he lived on his farm, as many in European countries do, there would perhaps not be much hardship in forcing him to remove his manure to his lands. The Indian ryot lives in the village. His lands are often some miles from his home. To compel him to carry a basket-load or two of manure every day, and deposit it on his farm, or at some place distant from the village, where there would be no one to look after it, would be simply rendering life intolerable to him, and forcing him to abandon, in course of time, all endeavours to fertilise the soil. We submit that legislation in this direction should keep pace with the advancement of education among the masses and with their co-operation, and that sanitation under high pressure is often a mistake.

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8. There is but one other point, which we beg to obtrude on your Excellency's attention. Since the suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in this and the adjoining districts, the feeding of cattle with salt, which all members of the veterinary profession admit to be essential for the preservation of their health, has almost become extinct, and it is believed that since then there has been a general increase in cattle-disease. The present price of salt in spite of the recent reduction, is still too high to admit of its issue to cattle by a ryot of ordinary means. We, therefore, beg that your Excellency will be pleased to take measures to place salt within easier reach of ordinary ryots by some further reduction in its price.

9. In conclusion, we beg leave to thank your Excellency for the patience with which your Excellency has heard this, our humble address, and to wish your Excellency, Mrs. Grant Duff, and family, long life, health, and prosperity.

His Excellency's Reply to the Municipal Commissioners.

Gentlemen of the Municipal Commission and Members of the Local Fund Board,—It gives me great pleasure to find myself amongst you. My immediate predecessors were, indeed, unfortunate in having failed to have visited a district where the conversation, as one drives along the roads, turns not as elsewhere upon such prosaic things as rice or ragi, but on some of the most charming objects which the Western imagination identifies with the East, mainly, as far as I can judge, upon Gazelles and Diamonds.

I am delighted to find that you take such sensible views as to the advantages that have been secured to you by the British Raj. It would not be easy, gentlemen, to sum them up more neatly than you have done in a few well thought out and telling sentences.

You want, however, like sensible people, to get some more advantages, and as many as you can. I should not think so well of you as I do, if you did not.

Let us then have a little frank conversation about your various desiderata.

First as to the Protective Railway from the Kistna District. In that matter I am enthusiastically with you. I attach, and here I venture to speak not only for myself, but for my colleagues, the greatest possible importance to that railway, and I think I may say that the enlightened and able man who now presides over the Department of Public Works in the Government of India looks at the matter much as we do.

Then you speak of your water-supply. You wish for a loan to improve it. Well I am sure the Government would be very willing to consider the proposal to give you a loan if only you could give in return good security. About that, however, I am afraid there may be some doubt. If you cannot give indisputable security, the rest of the Presidency would have to be burdened to supply a local want, and a precedent would be established which could add in the end very seriously to your taxation.

Then as to remitting the payment of the Rs. 3,500, that is I fear quite impossible. That demand of the Government is, if I mistake not, far below the demand which the Company used to make. We could not remit it without being asked to do similar good deeds in other places, and should soon find ourselves in the midst of many difficulties.

Next you turn to your District Court and its prospects. I am afraid some changes will have to be made in the legal arrangements of the Ceded Districts. I am not yet in a position to say what these will be, but I am glad to have your opinions clearly placed before me.

I will take care that what you say about manure is considered by the Sanitary Commissioner, if supported by your able and experienced Collector, and that your representations about salt are laid before Mr. Bliss; but there can be no doubt of the extreme importance of an adequate supply of salt to cattle, and the recent reduction in the price of that article has, combined with other measures, had such excellent results in this Presidency that I sincerely hope such complaints as those which you urge will soon be things of the past, though we cannot return to the manufacture of earth-salt.

The Address of the Merchants.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned merchants and inhabitants of Kurnool, beg to welcome your Excellency to this Town with feelings of heartfelt joy and loyalty. Since your Excellency has assumed the reins of Government in this Presidency, your Excellency has always evinced a desire to make yourself acquainted with your Excellency's subjects by seeing them in their native districts. Like the impartial sun that shines alike on the good and the bad, your Excellency has now seen almost every district in the Presidency, the best and the worst, and has proved to us, your loyal subjects, that you have a deep-rooted interest in our welfare, and a constant desire to make us happy by giving a patient ear to, and redressing our grievances. Before we proceed to make any requests of your Excellency, we beg to convey, through your Excellency, to that Lady of all Ladies, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, our benignant Sovereign and Ruler,—may she live for ever and continue to rule us,—our everlasting gratitude for all that she has done to us since the assumption of the country by Her Majesty's Government.

2. Kurnool was one of the districts which suffered severely from the famine of 1876—1878, and the Ramallakót Taluk had the worst of the shock, no less than 100,000 men, women, and children having, at one time, been driven to work on the roads near Kurnool for bare subsistence. In consequence of the depletion of stocks of grain in the district, and particularly in these parts, large quantities of grain had to be imported from other parts of the Presidency. Owing, however, to the distance of from 50 to 60 miles which the grain had to be carried in bandies, the requisite supplies did not come in fast enough, and great hardship was caused. The want of a railway to Kurnool was then most keenly felt. We were, therefore, much rejoiced to hear, a few months ago, that a line of railway was to be laid between Kurnool and Adóni or Aspari. Reports are now afloat that this is not to be, and that the proposed line is to take a different route. If these reports should have any foundation, we most respectfully beg to protest against any change of line, not merely from selfish motives, but in the interests of trade and of Government themselves.

3. Kurnool is the largest Town in the district, and has the greatest trade. We abstract below the extent of its imports and exports, and refer your Excellency for further particulars to the detailed list appended to this address :—

Imports.

Article.	Value of Article.
	Rs.
Cotton clothes and twists ..	23,70,000
Raw cotton	2,00,000
Silk	5,00,000
Salt	2,25,000
Sugar and jaggery	2,45,000
Grain of all sorts	17,10,000
Gold and silver	4,00,000
Other articles	11,58,000
Total ..	68,08,000

Exports.

Article.	Value of Article.
	Rs.
Raw cotton	7,00,000
Carpets, blankets, and country-manufactured clothes	5,00,000
Skins	5,00,000
Indigo	10,00,000
Timber	1,12,000
Oil seeds	3,85,000
Tangadi bark	1,50,000
Other articles	7,30,000
Total ..	40,77,000

If the original proposals be adhered to, and the line carried from Adóni or Aspari to Kurnool, it would take in not only the trade of Kurnool, but also of the important villages of Kodumur, Gudur, and Yemmiganúr. The line presents fewer engineering difficulties than a more southerly one, and passes right through the black-cotton portions of the Ramallakót and the Pattikonda Taluks. The construction of a railway to Kurnool would bring in a greater number of pilgrims to Srisilam, a holy place of pilgrimage, well known throughout India, and thereby add to the receipts from the railway. From Kurnool the line may take the direction of Nandyál.

5. We may be told that the Irrigation Canal is good enough for us. We submit that the Canal is almost useless for purposes of traffic. Its shallowness, endless locks, and uncertain supply, the frequent and sudden stoppages and grounding of boats, necessitating the removal of the cargo by the owners, from uncertain points in its course, and the slowness of locomotion of the boats, all combine to lessen its usefulness.

6. Another report, which has caused us all much anxiety, is to the effect that the District Court at Kurnool is to be abolished. We hope that this report is unfounded, as its truth, combined with the proposed change of line of railway deprecated by us in the previous paragraphs, would ensure the downfall of Kurnool, the ancient capital of Kings and Nawábs, and its reduction to the status of an ordinary village.

7. Kurnool was formerly a military station, and, so long as it continued to be such, the Town was very prosperous. Since the transfer of the troops to Bellary, the importance of the Town has gone down. As the reason which, we believe, had induced the Government to station troops here, viz., that Kurnool is a frontier Town, has not ceased to exist, and Kurnool has a copious water-supply, which Bellary has not, we beg that the former prosperity of the place may be restored by the retransfer of a portion at least of the troops now stationed at Bellary to Kurnool.

8. The last point which we crave permission to invite your Excellency's attention to is the hardship caused to the townspeople by the severity with which the Forest Rules are now worked. Fire-wood, a necessary article of our daily supplies, has become very scarce in the Town. Since the introduction of the new Forest Rules, none but Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars are permitted to issue free permits for cutting fuel in the jungles; if a ryot or a cooly wants a head-load of wood, he must now go a distance of 30 or 40 miles to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar for a permit. This sudden modification of a previous rule, which authorised every village head to issue free permits, has produced the scarcity of fuel we complain of.

9. We beg your Excellency to give your attention to this grievance of ours, and order a relaxation of the present severe rules.

In conclusion, we wish your Excellency and family a long and happy life and prosperity.

We beg to remain your Excellency's loyal and humble subjects.

Exports from Kurnool.

Quantity.	Article.	Value of Article.	To what Places.	Road.
		rs.		
	Oil-seeds called Aviselu ..	1,25,000	Bombay	Gooty.
	Tobacco, Onions, Oil-seeds ..	1,00,000	Hyderabad	Adóni.
	Bengal-gram, Indigo-seeds, Green-gram, Dholl, Cholum, &c.	5,00,000	Nandyál, Chagalmarry and Cuddapah.	Nandyál and Gooty.
	Ghee	20,000	Bombay and Sholapur	Gooty and Adóni.
	Ajvan or Omam	10,000	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. and Wax	1,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Horns	30,000	Bombay, Madras	Adóni and Gooty.
	Cotton	7,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Tobacco	10,000	Sholapur, Poona	Gooty and Adóni.
	Do.	50,000	Hyderabad and Adóni	Adóni.
	Saffron	10,000	Sholapur, Poona	Gooty.
	Oil (Lamp)	1,00,000	Bellary and Adóni	Adóni.
	Do.	20,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Do.	15,000	Bangalore and Hindupur ..	Do.
	Carpets, Sujini, Country Blankets, Clothes, Pagadies.	1,00,000	Bangalore, Adóni, Bellary ..	Adóni.
	Carpets, Sujini, Country Blankets, Clothes, Pagadies.	2,00,000	Hyderabad, Adóni	Do.
	Carpets, Sujini, Country Blankets, Clothes, Pagadies.	2,00,000	Bangalore and Hindupur ..	Gooty.
2,000 bandies.	Tangadi Bark	1,50,000	Madras	Do.
	Skins	5,00,000	Do.	Do.
	Indigo	10,00,000	Cuddapah, Proddutur and Madras.	Gooty, Nandyál and Chagalmarry.
500 bandies per month.	Timber, Bamboo, &c.	1,00,000 per year.	Adóni, Bellary, Bombay, Hyderabad, Sholapur and Raichore.	Adóni.
50 bandies per month.	Do. do.	12,000	Gooty and Anantapur	Gooty.
	Miscellaneous articles	25,000		

Imports to Kurnool.

Quantity.	Articles.	Value of Article.	From what Places.	Road.
		rs.		
	Clothes	10,00,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Do.	2,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Do.	8,00,000	Madura, Salem, Coimbatore, and Pullumpet.	Do.
	Thread	50,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Do.	3,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Do.	20,000	Bellary	Adóni.
	Iron	20,000	Bombay	Do.
1,00,000 mds.	Do.	1,50,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Porcelain	5,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Sugar	5,000	Do.	Do.
	White Sugar	15,000	Bangalore	Flé Hindupur and Gooty.
1,50,000 mds.	Jaggery and brown Sugar ..	2,00,000	Do.	Do. do.
	Almond and Spices	20,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Spices (including Sugar) ..	2,00,000	Madras	Gooty.
	Spices	5,000	Sholapur	Adóni.
	Do.	2,00,000	Bellary	Do.
	Metals, &c.	10,000	Bombay	Do.
	Brass, Copper, &c.	10,000	Poona	Do.
	Gold, Silver, &c.	4,00,000	Bombay	Do.
7,200 mds.	Fish (salt)	14,000	Guntúr and Cumbum	Nandyál.
	Do.	20,000	Bombay	Adóni.
	Garlic and Potatoes	24,000	Bangalore and Hindupur ..	Hindupur and Gooty.
	Coffee	10,000	Do.	Do. do.
	Silk	5,00,000	Do.	Do. do.
	Rice	2,60,000	Do.	Do. do.
	Do.	30,000	Adóni	Adóni.
	Do.	1,50,000	Cuddapah	Gooty.
	Do.	40,000	Guntúr, Cumbum, and Nandyál.	Nandyál.
	Grain, (Rice, Cholum, Wheat, &c.	12,00,000	Hyderabad	....
	Grain	20,000	Poona	Adóni.
	Do.	30,000	Sholapur	Do.
	Horse-gram	20,000	Bangalore	Hindupur and Gooty.
	Wheat	15,000	Adóni	Adóni.
	Dholl	5,000	Do.	Do.
	Cocoanut (dry) Betel-nut and Jaggery	2,00,000	Bellary	Do.
	Jaggery	25,000	Cuddapah	Gooty.
30,000 bags.	Salt	1,75,000	Madras	Do.
12,000 bags.	Do.	50,000	Guntúr	Nandyál.
10,000 mds.	Ghee	75,000	Cuddapah	Gooty.
	Saffron	20,000	Guntúr and Cumbum	Nandyál.
	Oil	75,000	Hyderabad	Adóni.
	Cotton	2,00,000	Do.	Do.
	Chairs, tables, boxes, brandy, glass, books, candles, kerosine-oil, &c., &c., &c.	1,00,000	Madras	Gooty.

His Excellency's Reply to the Merchants.

MERCHANTS AND INHABITANTS OF KURNOOL,—I feel grateful to you as I do to the gentlemen whom I have just addressed for your courteous welcome and your many amiable wishes. I will not, however, dwell upon these, agreeable as they are, but proceed to deal with the various matters of business which you bring before me.

Your protest against any change in the projected railway line will be duly noted; but it is only fair to tell you that, as at present advised, I think the arguments in favor of the more southern trace greatly preponderate, and I fear you would find it difficult to substantiate the figures you have given me by evidence which would bear the severe scrutiny of experts.

You evidently think very badly of the Kurnool Canal. You know, of course, that the Madras Government is in no way responsible for that work; it has always repudiated any kind of relationship to it, and now that it has been handed over to us at what it cost, we are anxious that all the world should mark, learn, and inwardly digest the fact that it is no child of ours, that it has neither part nor lot amongst those Madras Irrigation works, of which my friend Colonel Hasted and his department are so justly proud, and which have no parallel upon this planet.

Still it is far too early days to abuse the poor Kurnool Canal as you abuse it. I hope and believe that, under new management, you will find it far more serviceable than you at present imagine. I think it is very likely that we shall be able to keep it open eight or nine months in the year, and carry goods much cheaper than the railway. Then as to the change in the status of Kurnool. As to that I can only say that no Government likes to make the sort of change you deprecate. It is very expensive and troublesome so to do, but there is one thing stronger than the strongest Government, and that is the drift of events,—the stream of tendency. Turn that stream if you can, gentlemen, while it is yet time, make Kurnool daily increase, make its rival Nandyál daily decrease, but do not ask administrators, who, with the best will in the world, can perform no miracles, to make water run uphill.

There is no present intention of effecting any change in the distribution of the troops in these provinces, but if there were, I am assured that Moravakonda would be a better military station than Kurnool. Lastly, we come to the new Forest Rules. Now these would never have been necessary if those who used to have the power to grant free passes had not abominably abused that power. If they had been allowed to continue doing so, you would soon have had a famine of fire-wood, and would have cursed the weak indulgence of a Government which had allowed things to come to such a point. You know well that when a better system was inaugurated, new rights were granted with reference to the sale of timber to selected heads of villages. That arrangement prevents any real grievance. The Government is determined to give its fullest support to the Collector and the Forest Department in obtaining and keeping for the people in every district that blessing of blessings in such a country as this, an adequate clothing of trees and an abundant supply of wood. In the cold regions from which the English come the forester only works for posterity, and works at vast expense; but in this land, so favored by nature, you have nothing to do but to exclude the goat, who, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master, who has eaten up nearly all the forests that once clothed the South of Europe, and immediately, as if by magic, the ground becomes covered with young trees. Any one who doubts this, need only drive along the road which I followed from Gooty, and keep his eyes open.

I am sure, gentlemen, you would not have thanked me for being less explicit in my reply. The worst you can think of me is that I do not wish to make you happy precisely in the way in which you have suggested. About the good intentions of the Government over which I have the honor to preside, you have, I trust, no doubt, and opinion amongst yourselves is as to many of the points on which you have spoken not a little divided. And now, gentlemen, with renewed thanks I bid you all a hearty farewell.

NANDYAL.

15TH JULY 1883.

The Inhabitants' Address.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We give you hearty welcome to Nandyál. You have come to us, through much discomfort, with your own eyes to see us, and with your own ears to hear us. You are the first of our Governors that has done this, and we thank you for it. Sir, you stand now in the capital of Kurnool. Hitherto you have been passing mainly through the unfertile soil of the "Red Hills," and have visited a Town which is of importance only artificially. Now you stand in our own rich valley of the Khund, and before you lies the Town which is the commercial centre of the district. We trust, Sir, that it may, in name too, soon be made so; already all departments are represented in it; a European Divisional Officer and a Forest Officer live among us; a Tahsildar, a District Munsif, a Deputy Inspector of Schools, and a Sub-Registrar have their quarters with us; we have a Government Middle School, a Local Fund Normal School, a Hospital, and a Post Office; the Public Works Department, and the Police have their stations here; and for private recreation and instruction, a Reading Room has lately been opened by ourselves. Round us are rice-fields

and sugar-gardens, watered by our tanks or by the canal; and beyond them spread broad fields of cholum, indigo, and cotton; two rivers meet at our feet; the main road runs by us; the canal is at our side, and a railway, as they say, you, Sir, are now giving us. Sir, you have come to us to see us, and we wish you a pleasant and an interesting journey, good weather and good health, but you have also come to hear us, and this shortly is what we would say. This railway, Sir, we trust may be made speedily. Nandyál is no blind alley like Kurnool. All round lies a rich district waiting to be tapped; on either side, fresh markets waiting to be supplied; our commerce is a growing one, our trade but beginning to be developed. The grain and cotton of our fields, the indigo of our vats, the timber and the fruits of our forests, the mineral wealth of our hills, the sugar from our mills, the hides from our cattle: all these are seeking outlets, and the railway, and the railway only, will supply them. It will bring wares to our markets, and comforts to our houses, traders to our bazaars, and pilgrims to our shrines. And, Sir, it will fend off from us famine; what those few words mean only those who were here six years ago can tell; and we, who were, realise it, and thank you. For the canal, the boon we would have asked for a year ago, was given us; your Government then, Sir, took it over from the Company that owned it; you lowered its rates and simplified its rules; so that we now have confidence in it, and recognising, in spite of inherent disadvantages, its special benefits, we trust that a large extension of wet cultivation under it, and an increased use of its boats, will speedily follow. We could, however, ask, Sir, that the line of telegraph along its banks should be completed; even if pecuniarily unsuccessful, we feel sure that it would soon be found to be, for official purposes, a necessity, and for private use a luxury, which would be very highly appreciated. We want, Sir, more police, we have to guard on the one side the forests of the Nallaimalais, and on the other, the rocks of the Yerramalais; the Hyderabad frontier is not far off, and in our own taluk we have many large villages, and in our own town, many bad characters. A road, Sir, we want; a road from north to south, through this Khund valley, where now, in rainy weather, all traffic is at a stand-still; bad soil is ours for traffic in the rains. Shortly, Sir, few others and more local wants; our sanitation is bad, the town is low-lying and ill-drained, its streets are narrow and its houses crowded; our roads are bad, those in the town require raising, and that between the tanks needs widening; we want a bridge over the Maddileru, one over the Chama Kalwa, and one over the Khundu river; our public buildings are few and bad; we very badly want a new Cutcherry, a new Hospital, and a Divisional Office; our supply of drinking water, itself good, is far off, and we would ask for the erection of cisterns among our houses, supplied, through pipes, with water from the tank. But all this, Sir, wants money, and we have none; our district is a large and a backward one, and its wants are many, but a very great portion of it is hill and forest, and the Local Fund revenue is therefore small; we trust that your Excellency will not find it impossible to assist us from your Provincial Funds. Finally, we would, if we could, strengthen your Excellency's hands in this matter of Local Self-government, but will say no more, Sir, than to thank you for the support which you have given it; we know, Sir, how little we do know of this science of Self-government, and we are not ungrateful to you, who would teach us more of it. We trust that your Excellency will forgive us our rude speech; it would be but a rough courtesy in us to hold our words from you, who have come so far to hear them, and we have thought it best to speak to your Excellency freely of that which concerns us most, and which we know we may trust to your Excellency, after consultation with the district officers, fairly to consider. To yourself, Sir, and to Mrs. Grant Duff we wish long life and all prosperity, and we trust that this personal knowledge of our Presidency which your Excellency has been at such pains to acquire will prove to you the foundation of a peaceful, prosperous, and enlightened rule.

His Excellency's Reply to the Inhabitants.

GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to find myself in a place which Sir Thomas Munro never reached. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

The tone of your address, so buoyant and full of confidence, reminded me, when I first read it, of a phrase used by an English statesman, not at that time engaged in militant politics, at a rather critical moment of our history. "Things are looking extremely well," he observed to me. "What makes you think so?" I replied. "Chiefly," he rejoined, "the look of all you gentlemen; you have the light of victory in your faces."

That I say was the first recollection which came to me when I read your address, and it was one of good omen; but the next was less cheerful, for I remembered that I had known a whole phalanx of able men in a European country, who each one of them, when I saw them at intervals, was sure to say in the course of the conversation, of the state of things in which they were living, "This can't last," and yet it did last,—lasted for long years.

That suggests to me that while you work, as it is your duty to work, for the advancement of this rising Town and its "Golden Valley," you are a little premature in speaking of Nandyál as the capital of Kurnool. Well, well, "what will be, will be," says the true motto of one of the most illustrious of English houses. But now for your many and varied wants.

The visit of a Governor to this or that part of the country would be extremely useful if it were only in that it usually induces the principal inhabitants to put their wishes into "a firm piece of writing." First, then, you want a railway,—a railway to bring you in bad times the

harvests of the Kistna. I cannot tell you how strongly I sympathise with that desire. I think the construction of that railway the most momentous matter at present under discussion in Southern India; it certainly will be no fault of mine if it is not put in hand and vigorously pushed forward before I leave the country.

It pleases me that you are pleased with the change in the management of the canal. I am sure neither it nor any such work could be in better hands than in those of Colonel Hasted. Then you say you want more police, and that you have many bad characters in your Town and neighbourhood. That is candid; I am afraid that you have rather a pre-eminence in crime as well as in better things. I will consult your district authorities and ascertain whether your police wants strengthening either in numbers or by moral support.

I arrive now at the edge of a very jungle of wants, many of them I dare say real ones, but to all of them I must reply that the best remedy for the local evils of which you complain is Local Self-government.

You say you have no money, but I cannot believe that the kings of the golden river (the Kunderu) will have any difficulty in extracting from it and their other surroundings, of which they speak so proudly in the first part of their address, any amount they may require of the precious metal.

An English writer has said that the magic of property turns the most barren waste to gold, Local Self-government will, let us hope, by giving you a property in your own affairs, work no less wonders.

You say truly that I wish to teach you this science, or as I should prefer to call it, this art. But it is one of those arts which people must mainly teach themselves; all I can do is to prevent too great and sudden responsibilities being thrown upon you, so that you may not be disheartened by too great failures when you first undertake the solution of the difficult problems presented by sanitation and the many other local wants to which you allude.

The only general rule for success that I can prescribe is contained in the words of one of the wisest of men, who said, "genius, a high order of faculty being presumed, is only an immense capacity for taking trouble." Banish, therefore, from your local organisations, when you have got them, mere makers of phrases; fill them with men who will work much while they say little.

And so, gentlemen, with the warmest thanks for your kind wishes and frank words, I bid you prosper.

TIRUPATI.

20TH JULY 1883.

The Address of the Officials and the Public.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the officials and the public of Tirupati, approach your Excellency with feelings of respect and loyalty to welcome heartily your Excellency to Tirupati, one of the most famous places of pilgrimage in this Presidency, and to express our gratitude for the opportunity given us to offer our hearty thanks for the several benefits we have been enjoying at your Excellency's hands. Some years back we were in full hopes of enjoying such an occasion, when His Excellency Lord Napier, one of your Excellency's predecessor, proposed to visit this place, but for some unknown cause we were deprived of such opportunity. Now your Excellency's presence here is highly welcome, for we feel very proud to have an illustrious visitor, nay, our ruler, amongst us, short though your Excellency's stay here may be. The importance of this town in point of its sacredness cannot be sufficiently described in a short address like this. The sacred Vedas and all the eighteen Pooranas contain very interesting accounts of the various occasions on which the Hindu Deity on these sacred Hills has blessed His devotees with fortune, progeny, sound health and final beatitude. Such things have not altogether passed away. The pilgrims, among whom several Rajahs can be numbered, who now come from all parts of India, bear testimony to such an inherent power in the Deity. Our Mahant is a very pious devotee and is a very self-denying person. The interest that he takes in the management of the Pagoda is really deserving of great credit. The action of the British Government, especially during the late famine, which resulted in the protection of millions of inhabitants of this vast Presidency, binds us to be humbly grateful to the philanthropic Government for ever. Had it not been for such exemplary conduct of our Government, this Presidency would have sunk into insignificance in point of population. With all the destructive effects of the formidable famine, this town can boast of gradual improvement in several respects. The deep interest your Excellency takes in the welfare of the people is well exemplified in the several visits which your Excellency has paid to various districts in the interior often with no small sacrifice of personal comfort as can be expected, to redress the grievances of those people. Emboldened by such a philanthropic spirit in your Excellency, we beg to represent what we consider to be the requirements of this small but important place. (1) The Ramachandra Tank, standing on a high level on the west of the town with an ordinary mud bank to support it, gives way during heavy monsoons. The substantial construction of this bund will keep the main portion of this town, which goes by the name of Carmichael Peta, in a secure state. (2) This is a great place of pilgrimage with little accommodation for the crowds of pilgrims that incessantly pour in from different parts of Hindustan.

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Their sufferings during their sojourn here are indescribable for want of public choultries at Tirumale, Tirupat, and Tiruchanur. The choultry of the Mahant is not sufficient for the purpose. We would, therefore, be very happy to see the benign Government take proper steps to remove this evil by construction of the same, one in each of the three places, fit to accommodate many people. (3) There is a Government School here, and the building in which it is held was constructed so far back as twenty years ago, and is consequently very old and not spacious enough to accommodate the several classes. It is in great need of extension and increase of establishment for a higher grade. This town is mainly peopled by Brahmans who are accustomed to teach Sanscrit to their youngsters, to enable them to discharge the spiritual avocations, and it is therefore difficult to secure much co-operation on the part of the people in the progress of English education in the school without a Sanscrit class. By opening a Sanscrit class, as has been done in various other schools, great impulse will be given to education by this institution, and the benefits thereby conferred on the people will be greatly appreciated by them. (4) The last and the most important prayer of ours (the removal of the difficulty which cannot be redressed by any other power than your Excellency) is the following, for which a special Act has to be passed. The dhooly bearers, who number between four and five hundreds, and who are composed of various low classes, such as Bestars, Pallevallu, and Oddars, are, as a rule, very troublesome, and among the pilgrims whether rich or poor. The complaints against this class of people are many and great. They settle the hire once at the commencement of the journey up-hill and raise disputes on the way and increase the hire as circumstances favor them. Similarly the coolies, who go up the Hills, demand very high rates. The Dasaries (the so-called beggars) also block up the way and do not allow passengers to go unless they are stripped of their cash and property. These are the grievances, your Excellency, which cannot be removed otherwise than by a special enactment similar to that passed in respect of the Jutka or Hackney-carriage drivers of Madras, where a similar difficulty existed. This Pagoda is supported not only by the ordinary pilgrims who resort to its holy shrines in great numbers throughout the year, but mainly by the Native Rajahs and Chiefs, such as those of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukóta, and Venkatagiri, as also by several Chiefs and Zemindars of the Hyderabad Government. It is to be mentioned here that Sir Thomas Munro, whose name is so endearing to us, has founded a charity in connection with this Pagoda, which is very regularly conducted to this day, and that Hyder Ali is said to have paid great regard to this Pagoda. We humbly beg to be excused for having engaged so much of your Excellency's precious time, and, in fine, we entertain the sanguine hope that your Excellency's good will and sympathy may be bestowed on us, and that, too, in such a form as will leave your Excellency's highly honored name in our ever grateful remembrance. In conclusion, we earnestly pray your Excellency will be spared in health and strength for a lengthened period of administration, and that we may have the good fortune to approach your Excellency when occasions require it. With feelings of profound respect and loyalty we beg to subscribe ourselves.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me much pleasure to find myself in a town and neighbourhood which are venerated by so large a portion of Her Majesty's subjects. You have put before me your various wants very clearly and tersely, nor is there anything in what you ask that strikes me as unreasonable. I will take, however, each of the points which you raise in order.

First, there is the strengthening of the Ramachandra Tank. I am not able to speak of this of my own knowledge, for I have not yet seen it, but your intelligent and public-spirited Collector thinks it will be easy to meet your wishes, in this respect, as soon as the new Municipality is constituted.

Then as to choultries—I think it would be natural that the spiritual authorities who reap most benefit from the affluence of pilgrims to Tirupati should undertake the larger part of the expense of these; but the Municipality might also contribute in due proportion to any benefit those whom it represents might receive.

I shall call the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to what you say about your school; but I have no hesitation in expressing my personal opinion that this is the very place for a Sanscrit class, and in saying that I think you clearly ought to have one, unless there is some reason against it, of which I know nothing.

We hear a great deal in Europe about the sort of troubles of which you complain from beggars and other hangers-on of religious shrines, but to pass a special Act to bring these gentry to good behaviour would be rather, I think, as we say, to crack a nut with a Nasmyth's hammer. I will mention the subject to the Mahant when I have the pleasure of seeing him, and will talk it over with Mr. Stuart, in the hope and belief that there will be no difficulty in making such Police arrangements as may stop what is, I doubt not, a very real and a very great nuisance.

And now, gentlemen, it only remains to thank you for coming to meet me, and to congratulate you on all the loyal, sensible, and kindly sentiments which you have expressed.

VENKATAGIRI.

22ND JULY 1883.

The Raja's Address of Welcome.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The honor conferred upon me by your august visit on this occasion is one that will ever be cherished in lasting remembrance, as, for the past thousand years, my ancestors, at Venkatagiri, have never been so favored. Your Excellency's visit has been quite an unexpected and unthought-of pleasure; so much so, that I cannot adequately express my feelings with reference to it. Your Excellency's fame and world-wide renown as a scholar, as well as a politician, have preceded you to this country, just as the brightness of the dawn goes before the advent of the rising sun. I feel that there is no necessity for me to dilate upon the many estimable qualities for which your Excellency is distinguished; and I feel also that, even did I attempt to do so, my efforts would be but feeble. Your Excellency having honored me with a visit, however, constrains me to allude to such greatness in your character, as, by so doing, I shall only be enhancing the honor that I have the privilege, on this occasion, to enjoy. Gentlemen, none of the former Governors of this Presidency ever undertook such a conscientious discharge of a part of their duty, as His Excellency the Right Honorable Grant Duff has done, in travelling, during the hottest and most inclement part of the year, through districts infested by sickness, and rendered unhealthy by climate and other influences. And this His Excellency has done solely from a desire to promote the peace and prosperity of the country entrusted to his gubernatorial charge. To adequately describe the immense results that are likely to accrue from His Excellency's tours through the Presidency is beyond my power. I can only pray that the Almighty will, in the exercise of his inscrutable providence, grant His Excellency a long and prosperous life, and a prolonged sojourn in this country for the good of its inhabitants. I congratulate myself on my good fortune that this "*Indra Mahal*" has been completed before His Excellency's arrival, inasmuch as I have been able to make this building the scene and the site of such an unprecedented welcome. In this respect I regard myself as more fortunate than the other chiefs in India. I fervently hope that the great honor I have received to-day will be one that will be remembered for generations to come among my children and children's children; and that the feelings I have only been able partially to express on this occasion will be felt and appreciated more deeply in the future than in the present. Commending these few remarks to your Excellency's kind acceptance, and with many apologies for their length, I beg to propose with all heartfelt sincerity and pleasure your Excellency's health and long life. I will only conclude, as the chief part of my duty, to give expression to that loyal allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress which I, in conjunction with all Her Imperial Majesty's subjects in this Empire, feel.

His Excellency's Reply.

RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI, EX-RAJA, AND GENTLEMEN,—It is, indeed, most agreeable to me to find that my visit has brought you pleasure, and I am sure that my successors, when they read of the reception you have given me, combining so well the magnificence of the East with the comfort of the West, will take good care that if I was the first Governor who came to this town, I shall not be the last.

We have somewhat too little in Southern India of that Oriental splendour,—noble elephants beautifully caparisoned horses, and the like,—which is so familiar in the north, and which here, as there, blends so well with the landscape of the country.

Not in this way alone but in other and far more important ones does the Venkatagiri family show itself desirous of setting a good example. It will, I trust, continue to do so, coming ever more forward in the list of those Indian nobles, who have translated into their vernaculars and into their conduct the phrase *noblesse oblige*.

If it does this, its future prosperity will be to its present as the broad and peaceful lands, over which it now holds sway, are to that grim and barren rock which the Raja pointed out to me, a few hours ago, as the original seat of his ancient house.

You speak of my frequent journeys for which, as you truly observe, I by no means select the coolest time of the year. But the coolest time of the year belongs mainly to Madras, and I do not like encroaching upon it more than I can help. You give me, however, much more praise than I deserve. A man must, indeed, be oddly constituted who, in later middle life, breaks all his old associations, and goes out to rule a distant country, unless he means to rule that country to the very best of his ability, and to rule such a country as this, even tolerably, without knowing all parts of it, and seeing the people under a great variety of circumstances, is, at least to me, out of the question.

Strengthened, gentlemen, by your good opinion, you may be sure that as long as I am here, I will act in the spirit of him who said, in the first hour of his responsibilities, and amidst very terrible circumstances, "If I am to be a ruler for only one day, I will be every inch a ruler."

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The Address of the Gnana Somaj.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned, the President and Members of *Gnana Somaj*, as well as merchants and other citizens, are unable to find words to express our feelings of gratitude and pleasure on this the occasion of your Excellency's visit to this ancient Town. We feel proud in the thought we have had an honor conferred upon us such as none of our ancestors have had the privilege of enjoying before us. Although this is your Excellency's first visit to these parts, we trust it will not be the last. To enumerate your Excellency's many high and estimable qualities would be but to repeat what is already your world-wide fame. We would embrace this opportunity of most respectfully stating to your Excellency our views and desires regarding the proposed railroad from Tirupati to Nellore, the route of which has already been planned and surveyed. As we understand, that route is through jungles and insignificant hamlets; and, with all due deference, we would humbly suggest to your Excellency the advantageous results that will be the outcome (favorable for all commercial purposes) of directing the proposed line through Bungarupettah. We trust your Excellency will consider the prayer of this address, and the advantages to be derived from forming a station in the locality we have indicated. We do not wish to occupy more of your Excellency's time than is necessary; and we will, therefore, now respectfully request that your Excellency will do us the honor of performing the ceremony which has called us together; that is, the laying of the foundation stone of this Town Hall. We need only add that the building, when completed, will be utilised by the *Gnana Somaj* for their weekly gatherings, when matters of public interest will form the subjects of discussion. The edifice will also be open to public meetings. With this request we wish your Excellency a prosperous tour, and a long and happy career through life.

His Excellency's Reply.

RAJA, EX-RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI AND GENTLEMEN,—It has given me very great pleasure to come here for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a building, which, although described as a Town Hall, will be, I am told, mainly used, at least at first, for the meetings of a literary and scientific society. Such institutions cannot be too much encouraged in India, for they will give that fulness and richness to Indian daily life, which it does not, if I may venture to say so, seem now to possess in as large a proportion as your abundant leisure, quick intelligence, and hereditary civilisation would entitle a stranger to expect.

As for the railway through this district to the westward, nothing is, or can be yet definitely settled about it. The duty of a reconnoitring party is to find out what line through any given tract of country is likely to meet with the fewest material obstacles. It is for the Government, and for the supreme authorities with whom the Government must advise, to determine, after taking all considerations, material, moral, political, and what not into account, the precise line which the completed railway ought to take. You may be confident, gentlemen, that before anything is done, your views and all authoritative views that may be laid before me, as I move through Nellore, will be carefully examined.

And now let me thank you all very warmly and sincerely.

Address at the opening of the Poor House.

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with this address, and to express my sincere pleasure that I have been so fortunate as to inaugurate an institution calculated to establish a Poor House in Venkatagiri on a sound and firm basis, and which had been a great *desideratum* from long time past. I congratulate myself that I have been the more fortunate in bringing into existence that scheme, while your Excellency is in our midst. With feelings of gratitude and reverence towards your Excellency's noble personage, I venture to state that our Shastras say, we should do charity to secure the good will and pleasure of the Almighty. My father, having resolved that amongst the many and varied kinds of charity, that of giving food to the poor is all-important, adopted measures to distribute food daily to the poor at Tirupatti and other localities, constructed a Poor House in connection with the Monegar Choultry at Madras, endowing it with one lakh of rupees, in the shape of Government promissory notes, for its permanent maintenance, and has thereby accomplished the object he had in view. Although he had done so, yet his desire was not gratified, for he felt the want of a similar institution in his own capital, to give food to the poor, and this idea was working long in his mind.

And now, as your Excellency as so kindly honored us with a visit, more so from our good fortune, my father has considered it quite opportune that this charitable institution, the Poor House of Venkatagiri, should be established in satisfaction and pleasure of the Almighty, at this moment, in commemoration of your Excellency's visit to this ancient Town, and in token of our loyalty and allegiance to your Excellency, trusting that if your Excellency should open this Poor House by bestowing your Excellency's blessings on it, it will thrive greatly, in the long run, and perpetuate the object aimed at. My father has arranged to endow this Poor House with a capital of Rs. 30,000 in the shape of Government promissory notes of 4 per cent. per annum, and nearly $\frac{9}{16}$ths of the village of Kalchedu, attached to Rapur Taluk of this district, lately purchased by us.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to beseech your Excellency, to do us the honor of opening this Poor House, pronouncing your Excellency's bounteous blessings on it, in view that it may continue long with stability and unimpaired progress. Tendering my many sincere and heart-felt thanks to your Excellency for these kind offices, I conclude.

His Excellency's Reply.

EX-RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI, RAJA, AND GENTLEMEN,—Charity, which, when injudiciously given, has been in many countries and at many times an evil rather than a good to mankind, is nevertheless counted as a cardinal virtue by all the great religions which prevail in the world; and I am very confident that good sense and a knowledge of the real wants of your country will always guide your charity into proper channels. It is accordingly very pleasant to me to come hither.

You ask for my blessing, and I am sure you are welcome to it, for what it is worth, but Governors of Madras are quite political and temporal creatures. Their blessings have, I fear, no more efficacy than those of other people. I will, however, do better for you. I will, since the best as well as the wisest are not the exclusive property of one country or one century or one faith, wish for you the blessing of the personage whom one of the greatest ages of European history,—the age which called into existence Italian painting, Gothic architecture, the chivalrous romance of Germany, and the Parliament of England,—selected as the type and representative of charity in high places, the Princess Elizabeth of Hungary, Duchess of Thuringia.

May the blessing of St. Elizabeth and of all those who in after-ages have followed in her steps be upon you. Any one who knows the full meaning of that phrase will, I apprehend, admit that although my blessing, which you ask for, could be of very little use to you, I have offered you instead a very reasonable amount of benediction.

GUDUR.

23RD JULY 1883.

The Address of the Inhabitants.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of your loyal subjects of Gudur we, the undersigned, most respectfully beg to offer your Excellency our hearty welcome hither. Nearly a month ago, the ambrosial tidings of your designed visit reached us, always possessed of a deep sense of loyalty mingled with feelings of gratitude and affection, thrilling our senses with pleasure; and we passed each anxious hour in the interval like a winter's long and dreary night, in impatiently longing for your speedy arrival. Now we hail your benevolent visit with exultation, and hope that it will grace our barren country,—barren without marked sceneries, without notable characteristics of civilisation, though its seeds, sown through the unceasing efforts of our benign rulers, have, to some extent, improved our condition, and without even comfortable means of living. We are thankful to our august Sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to Her Majesty's fit and able representatives that directly govern us in the persons of your Excellency and His Excellency the Viceroy, for the various administrative benefits we enjoy, and for the political motions you make for advancing our national work and training us as a self-governing power. In almost all the avocations we may follow as patients, school-boys, travellers, or ryots, we cannot, if we pause a while, fail to recognise your generous policy employed to meet our wants. As we presume that the object of your Excellency's present condescension to inspect our district is to make inquiries about the local prosperity and to facilitate and develop the local convenience and resources by any new arrangements which your Excellency may deem requisite, we venture to state that we are well off under the strict and wise administration of our popular district authorities, and to invite your Excellency's favorable attention to some of our wants for redress. This large village of Gudur is peculiarly unfortunate in having only a scanty water-supply. There are no springs, and wells dug hundreds of feet deep can hardly bubble a drop of water. The whole place must depend upon dirty water deposited in two ponds during the rainy season. When rains fail or happen to be scanty, it is visited by a water famine. This natural evil can, to a large extent, be obviated if Marriapalli Madugu, about a mile distant, which receives its store from a streamlet flowing near, be strengthened and drains opened thence to the two reservoirs above referred to. This project, that can be carried out at some cost, will not only relieve the special difficulty, but will also, by improving irrigation, be helpful to the ryots and remunerative to the Government. We pray that your Excellency will pay due consideration to the proposal. We are rejoiced to learn that your Excellency is prepared to raise Nellore, now sunk into unimportance, by a railway communication. It is as fertile as, and may even vie in commerce with, any of the southern districts when it can exchange its products with their articles. But the absence of a machinery to effect the exchange has destined it to be out of the way. Since a railway can make it and the

other parts of this Presidency reciprocally beneficial to one another, we humbly request your Excellency will cause the intended scheme to be accomplished in a short period. The backwater at Kistnapatam runs up to Potupalem at a distance of 2 miles from Gudur, and is navigable as far as Tippaguntapalem, about 4 miles off. We humbly suggest that this can be extended and improved on the grounds that the expenses to the State will be trifling, while the advantages to the public will be enormous, especially when Gudur may be fixed as a railway station. In conclusion, we thank your Excellency for the extreme delight we enjoy by your presence here, and wish that your tour may be agreeable, that your term of office in India may be prolonged, and that your noble life may be spared for long.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and His Excellency the Viceroy, have, as you justly observe, much at heart the advancement of "your national worth" and not less, I may add, of your national wealth, nor does the Madras Government, over which I have the honor to preside, fail to share their benevolent sentiments. It is true that I came here to learn your wants, and I will, with your permission, take in their order the various subjects which you bring before me.

I understand that the water-supply of Gudur is now being considered by your Local Fund Board, your Local Fund Engineer, and the District Medical Officer. These are the natural authorities for the settlement of such problems, and I dare not, having merely driven past Marripalli Madugu, express any opinion as to the particular method of solving the problem which you suggest.

You say most truly that a railway is much wanted in this district. I am as anxious to see it commenced as any of you can be.

We may, I trust, have a few years of normal, if not bounteous, seasons before another period of drought and difficulty comes upon us. I do trust that we may be permitted to use that time to take measures which may for ever prevent such terrible calamities as were seen in this part of India only a few years ago. Great and grievous is the responsibility which that man assumes, who in any way impedes the material development of the Madras Presidency. I make no doubt that without entailing any risk upon the finances of the State, we can, if allowed to use our resources as we deem best, during the next decade, make another famine on the scale of the last an impossibility.

The enlightened Government which now rules the Imperial destinies of India, will, I am confident, give us all the help it can. The improvement of the backwater may be thought of when the railway is completed; but as for the expense to the State being trifling, I am not sure that responsible and professional persons will endorse that statement. Sufficient, however, unto the day are the questions thereof. This one belongs to the future. Let me say, in conclusion, that it is with great pleasure that I find myself amongst a population which appears to be so well provided with irrigated land and so generally prosperous.

NELLORE.

24TH JULY 1883.

The Municipal Commissioners' Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Nellore, on behalf of the townsmen, most respectfully beg to approach your Excellency on this benign visit to our Town, to welcome Her Majesty's representative in Madras, with heart-felt joy and gratitude, and to lay before your Excellency the following grievances of the citizens of Nellore with confidence that they will meet with certain redress, in token of your Excellency's tour through a portion of this district. England has formed in itself a net-work of railway lines, and has introduced it into India. Many a town in this Presidency under your Excellency's régime has had its share in the blessing, though this Town has most unfortunately none. Against this, it may be urged that the Buckingham Canal supplies the want. But we beg to submit that the canal, the product of famine labor, is so dry in the hot season, that there is not sufficient depth of water in its bed for boats to ply, and the consequence is that many a boat gets stuck in the sand, and does not get out without an amount of labor, cost, and time. This difficulty must have been felt by your Excellency's predecessor on his last tour through this district. In the winter season the passage of the boats is attended with serious dangers (among other disadvantages), especially at the mouths of rivers. Besides, the canal is so far off from Nellore, and the travelling by the boats is so uncertain from want of favorable winds, that merchants and officials cannot time themselves. They, therefore, eagerly desire the long-promised railway communication with Madras, as the keenly-felt want, when supplied, will not only increase the merchandise of the Town and thereby Municipal revenue, but will also enlighten the people the more and add to their wealth and

civilisation. From sad experience, we put forward also the insecure condition of the Town from the effects of the Pennér floods. In 1874, the river overflowed its banks, and some parts of the Town were under water for about three days, the houses having been deserted by the inmates. Again in 1882, there was another flood, and this would have washed away a large portion of the Town, had not there been providentially a breach in the embankment (of loose sand) west of the Civil hospital. The townsmen, therefore, pray that their life and property may be rendered more secure by providing strong revetted river embankments, as well as a large lock at the dispensary to take the surplus water to the sea, besides the river-bed itself, and thereby relieve the people from the imminent danger of floods. Water-supply is the most important of the wants of a Town. The Nellore tank is one of the chief sources of water-supply in this Town. It has during the past years silted up to such an extent that the tank is now on a far higher level than the supply-channel from the river, and the nearness of the river to the tank has proved of no avail, though Government are trying their utmost to utilise every drop of water in a river. This defect has deprived many of the ryots of their bread, inasmuch as many who hold lands under the tank are unable to cultivate them from want of sufficient water. This may be remedied by providing altogether different feeders, so that the river may freely flow into it. In conclusion, we beg that your Excellency would be pleased to consider these requests favorably and grant them as blessings in memory of your Excellency's advent to Nellore.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am quite aware that although the Buckingham Canal is a work likely to become increasingly useful, it cannot supply the want of a railway. I know that you need a railway, and shall do my utmost to get you one. On that subject I have, however, spoken both at Venkatagiri and at Gudur, so that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here.

With regard to the danger of the Town from floods, I will take care that the Public Works Department is asked to give its opinion in the light of the further experience which was gained during the calamity of last year. Till I hear what that opinion is, I shall be uncertain whether what you ask is possible or not. Amateur engineering is always a grievous mistake, and amateur engineering applied to water, which pardons no mistakes, is quite peculiarly dangerous.

The same remark applies to your next paragraph. I will see what Colonel Hasted has got to say to it, but meantime try to husband the water which you have got. Your district authorities tell me that you are very far indeed, from doing that now.

What need I add but that I thank you for your cordial welcome, and wish you, as a Municipality, a long and prosperous career.

The Address of the Ryots of Nellore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is with feelings of ineffable delight that we, the general public of Nellore, welcome your Excellency into our district, and our heart-felt thanks are due to your Excellency for your deep interest in our well-being as evidenced by this visit. Though wholly uninviting in its character and out-of-the-way in its position, and though possessed of no charms, either of nature or of art or of commerce, our district has never had much reason to envy its more favored and attractive sisters of the South, in respect of personal interest on the part of its rulers. So far back as in 1822,—only a few years after its assumption by the British,—your noble predecessor, Sir Thomas Munro, honored it with a visit; and latterly, Sir W. Denison, Lord Napier, and his Grace the Duke of Buckingham did it the same honor; and now your Excellency, their worthy successor, has condescended to bestow on it a similar mark of distinction, the opportunity of which we take to give a free expression to the sincere loyalty and the deep sense of gratitude we owe to Her Imperial Majesty, under whose benign rule and maternal protection and solicitude we have been enjoying a season of peace, plenty, and security, and who has already done so much to elevate our moral and material condition, and is still devising and introducing, through Her local representatives and agents, plans for our further advancement and prosperity. Our district has been, from the commencement of the British rule, peculiarly fortunate in having had a succession of able and amiable Collectors, who, one and all, have fully sympathised with her people and treated them, not with the haughty, overbearing, and repulsive demeanour, and the wanton disregard to the wants of the people and the lifeless imbecility which characterised the régime of our Muhammadan Fouzdars, but with the earnestness, patience, firmness, care, and love, becoming the deputies of a liberal, civilised and gracious Government; and it is with unmixed pleasure that we remember the strict justice, active zeal, pleasing affability and winning popularity which have indelibly marked the whole course of their policy. Agriculture is our sole occupation. Commerce has never shed its lustre on this province to any appreciable degree, the reason being partly the want of commercial enterprise on the part of the people, but chiefly the absence of an easy means of communicating with the more advanced parts of the country. Until very recently, the only communications which we could boast of were the Great Northern Road and the sea. The sea-trade, which at one time carried considerable exports of grain, has gradually declined, and the delays, difficulties, and dangers of lengthy land-journeys are manifest. Since the extension of

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the Buckingham Canal in 1877, the trade of the district has been gradually developing, but unfortunately its development is materially retarded by the uncertainty of the canal in the hot season and the risk of damage to goods in the rainy season. Though a considerable export trade is carried on in food-grains of indigenous growth, there is nothing of that constant and steady interchange of commodities which is so essential to the material growth and advancement of the country. The capital of the district lies concentrated in the hands of a few Reddies, who keep it either entombed in their big coffers, or on the persons of their wives and children in the shape of ornaments, and employ it for no material good. They still carry with them a strong partiality to coin and precious metal in preference to the other forms of wealth, not because they fear, as they formerly did, an inroad of the Pindaree robbers or a depredation of the Mahratta freebooters, or a devastation by the ruthless troops of Hyder Ali, but because they have yet to be taught in the art of usefully employing their money, by bringing them under the direct influence of a powerful stimulus. They covet no foreign luxuries nor modern refinements, for none have been placed within their easy reach, and, unless means are devised in this direction, it is altogether hopeless to instil into their minds anything like commercial enterprise, and to induce them to apply their hoarded-up treasures to the material advancement of the district. The best means of effecting such improvement is to connect the central stations of the province with the Indian railway system. Your Excellency is doubtless aware that we ask for no more than what our Noble Viceroy, and yourself, in your sound judgment and statesmanlike foresight, have already contemplated; we hear that a railway from Nellore to Tirupati is one of the many measures of local improvement which have been suggested by the Supreme Government and approved by your Excellency's Government; and all that we pray for is that no time be lost in its early formation, for with a merchant time is money. It need not be apprehended that the measure will prove a bootless undertaking, though perhaps, at the onset, the returns may not be as large as might be wished for. The natural growth of trade, which is a necessary consequence of the demand from distant places seeking our stores, and of the stimulus thus imparted to the economy of the productive labor of the country, will soon bring ample profits from the project; and even now, the trade of the district, inextensive and unimportant as it is, is not so insignificant as to discourage the measure. Annually we export enormous quantities of agricultural products, while iron alone, an indispensable material for agricultural implements and building purposes, is largely imported, and large numbers of passengers continually go to and from Madras, through the district, by land and by the canal. The Sangam Project will, ere long, add directly to our material resources, by bringing under the plough large blocks of naturally fertile lands now lying waste for want of irrigation. The next subject which we beg leave to bring prominently to your Excellency's notice is the care and consideration which this district, more than any other, requires in the application of the Forest Act to its forests and jungles. With the exception of the Veligonda ghaut forests and the Sriharikót jungles, the woodlands of our district consist of what have been usually known as the "village jungles," from their proximity to, and forming part of, the villages, the inhabitants of which have always exercised in them certain immemorial rights, such as the grazing of their cattle and the obtaining of wood required for domestic and agricultural purposes. These rights have been, all along, so far recognised by the ruling power, that when, in 1872 or 1873, the people of some villages, fretful of certain oppressive restrictions imposed on them by the Jungle Conservancy Department, made complaints, the local Government deputed the Honorable G. Thornhill, the then First Member of the Board of Revenue, to investigate their rights and to propose a definite scheme to meet their wants. The result of this inquiry was that the Government sanctioned a special scheme, under which, out of the total available waste and jungle land in each village, an extent equal to 150 per cent. of the occupied area has been set apart as the common free pasture ground, and the rest, if any, either reserved for the purposes of forest conservancy, or rented out at certain prescribed rates, to the cattle-breeders. We are, of course, alive to the important necessity of preserving the local forests, but, at the same time, we must urge that they should be so selected and reserved as to cause no undue hardship to the village communities by producing a dearth of fire-wood or of pasture. Unless the Government is prepared to establish a fire-wood depôt for each village or group of villages, it is indispensable that portions of the jungles should be set apart to meet the present requirements of the people. It is scarcely necessary to submit to your Excellency how essential it is to continue the existing liberal concessions in respect of pasturage in a district where cattle-breeding is carried on to a large extent, so much so that Nellore forms the cattle-market of the western districts. We would, therefore, beg respectfully that in applying the provisions of the Act to our jungles, your Excellency will be graciously pleased to make us the special allowances necessary to save our cattle-breeding from total extinction, as must inevitably follow from an indiscriminate system of conservation, towards which we find a remarkably strong tendency on the part of the new Forest Department. We regret the length to which this address has extended, and earnestly apologise to your Excellency for the same. But we cannot conclude it without expressing our gratitude for the generous and benevolent intentions, which influenced our noble Viceroy and your Excellency, in your endeavours to make us a self-governing power. In the beginning we cannot, of course, pretend to the perfection of any of the Western nations, but in process of time, and with the spread of education among the people and the kind advice and co-operation of the heads of our district, we hope to be able to do justice to the extensive duties entrusted to us, and even go a step further and claim a representation of our country in the Supreme Parliament. Meanwhile your Excellency must be prepared to find some blunders in our administration, for "Rome was not built in a day," nor was the English Constitution itself the growth of a year.

Reply to the Ryots.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in wishing you joy on the expression of your sincere loyalty. You are quite right in thinking that our Gracious Queen, the Empress of India, takes a deep interest in the Asiatic portion of her far-scattered dominions.

You are further right in believing that a railway from Nellore to Tirupati, and from Tirupati on to the westward is in contemplation, and I have already more than once said that I am most anxious that that project should be carried into effect.

It has not been in my power to include in my tour the Sungum Anicut; but I have examined the plans, with the assistance of Captain Campbell, who deserves so well of this district, and rejoice to know that so much naturally fertile land will soon be added to your cultivated area.

The subject of Forest Conservancy in Nellore is one of very great importance, and received much attention from our late distinguished visitor, Dr. Brandis.

I trust and believe that under the able management of Mr. Gamble, who has come to meet me here for the express purpose of talking over forest-matters, arrangements will be made which will preserve the forests,—a matter of life and death to a country situated like this,—and will do so without undue hardship to the village communities. We took care to send you, as soon as he was handed over to us by the Government of India, Mr. Vincent, a forest officer, who brought to us a high character for ability and experience.

We are quite aware that cattle-breeding is an important industry in Nellore, and would willingly see that industry increased not diminished. As to what you say with regard to Local Self-government, allow me to advise you to bend your minds to making the experiment that will soon be tried a success. Let district vie with district in trying which can produce the greatest number of men able to work intelligently at the details of road-making, water-supply, conservancy, sanitation, and so forth. That is what is meant by Local Self-government. It is only by unfaltering attention to very tiresome matters, but matters which affect the life, health, comfort, and well-being of each of you, that its success can be obtained, and the benevolent purposes of the Viceroy translated into accomplished facts.

The Address at the Free Church Mission Institution.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—There are at this station two schools in connection with the Free Church Mission,—one for boys and the other for girls. The school for boys was established more than forty years ago by Dr. Cooper, and was made over to the Mission in 1848. It has been under the management of the Mission for the last thirty-five years, and has made great progress in numbers and efficiency. During the past year the average attendance has been 324. The roll at the end of last year showed an increase of 53, as compared with the previous year's roll for the same period, and to-day it shows the numerical strength of 451. The fees paid by the pupils have also largely increased. The sum of Rs. 4,059 has been received against Rs. 3,458 in previous year. The school is divided into six classes with subdivisions in some of them, and the standard of the highest class is the Matriculation. The staff at the beginning of last year consisted of eleven masters and one Telugu Munshi, and to it were added a Hindustani Munshi in the middle of the year, and a Sanscrit Munshi at the beginning of the current year. A Christian teacher is set apart to give religious instruction. Turning to the public tests to which the year's work of the school was subjected, we may mention, first, the Peter Cator Examination in Bible knowledge. It consists of two grades, the higher adapted to students in colleges, and the lower for pupils in schools. Some of the boys from the 5th Class appeared for the lower grade, and three have obtained certificates of honor; which are awarded only to such as obtain not less than half of the maximum number of marks. These results may be regarded as satisfactory, when it is considered that all our candidates are non-Christians, and that they received no special preparation beyond the reading of the prescribed subjects in the classes. The results of the Matriculation Examination were very favorable. Fifteen passed, of whom one was in the first class, and his place in the list of successful candidates was higher than that of every other candidate that passed from this district. The Middle School Examination was but partially held on account of floods, and therefore nobody passed from this place. Mr. Bradshaw, the Acting Inspector, visited the school in December last, but his report has not yet come. From what he said at the close of his inspection, we expect that his report will be satisfactory. The school contains a library, which is accessible to the teachers and pupils in the three highest classes. Books are given out to them and registered, but no one is allowed to have the use of a book for more than three weeks. The number of volumes that have been taken out and read during the past year is 104. It has been for some time our desire to have a gymnasium for the physical training of the pupils, and we expect that, ere long, we shall be provided with the necessary apparatus.

His Excellency's Reply.

MR. KEISTNASAWMY,—I am delighted to come here for the purpose of learning something about the educational activity of a body for whose political activity I had often cause to feel grateful, when I lived in the "glad bustle and strife" of contending parties.

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Those days have gone by, and amidst the more tranquil duties of an Indian administrator I have time to look into many things which then lay far enough away from my life.

One of these is the progress which you are making in extending the elements of European learning through this remote district of Asia.

I gather from your report that your community has two schools,—one for boys and one for girls,—and that the former has been established for more than forty years, during which time it has made great progress in numbers and efficiency. I note further the fact that the quality of the instruction given seems to be pretty good, that fifteen passed at the last Matriculation Examination, and that you have reason to believe that Mr. Bradshaw's report, with reference to his recent inspection, will be satisfactory.

You have not given me any of the statistics of the girls' school, which I presume does not fall under your special charge. I trust they are equally encouraging. I observe, in conclusion, that you say you are about to establish a gymnasium. Gymnasiums are excellent things when they are well managed, but school gymnasiums are often very badly managed, and do more harm than good. I should be very glad to see all persons who have charge of the young make themselves acquainted, before they start gymnasiums, with what has been written about physical training by Mr. Archibald Maclaren, a man of great general ability and a consummate master of this particular subject. Commending that hint to your better judgment and to that of other masters of schools, I beg you to give a holiday to your pupils, at any time that seems to you good, in commemoration of my visit.

CUDDALORE.

2ND AUGUST 1883.

Address of the Inhabitants and Municipal Commissioners of Cuddalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Cuddalore Municipality and District generally, avail ourselves of this opportunity of your Excellency's visit to this Town to approach your Excellency with feelings of loyalty, and express our sentiments of respect and gratitude for the several benefits which the British Administration has conferred on us. We are, indeed, very happy to welcome your Excellency to an ancient City far-famed in history, the English connection with which dates from so early a year as A.D. 1674. We are fortunate in having, in the person of your Excellency, an Administrator who makes it a point to visit his subjects in their respective districts, with a view to ascertain their grievances personally, and trust that your Excellency's visit will prove beneficial to the comparatively poor inhabitants of the district, which has suffered much during the famine of 1878, and has not yet fully recovered from its effects, and in which the ryots have not been, for various reasons, as prosperous as in other districts of the Presidency. We trust we may be pardoned for bringing to your Excellency's notice a few grievances in hopes of obtaining redress from your Excellency's Government. The first is, that the rates of assessment on punjah lands are in several parts of the district very heavy, and we believe that they are higher than those paid in several other districts where the lands are of a better quality, and cultivation is more remunerative. Failures of season are also of frequent occurrence in this district, and dry cultivation often fails to fetch a fair return. Again, in the so-called Gundu villages of the Cuddalore Taluk, of which there are 40 in number, the rates of assessment on both dry and wet lands are excessively high. The highest dry rate is Rs. 9 per cawny and the highest wet rate Rs. 38 per cawny. In the adjoining district of Tanjore, where lands command much more certain and abundant irrigation, the highest wet rate charged is, we hear, Rs. 60 per veli, or Rs. 12 per cawny, and the highest dry rate Rs. 25 per veli or Rs. 5 per cawny. It is true that the Revenue Settlement Department are to commence operations in this district very shortly, with a view to revise these rates; but we fear that it will be several years before their operations are completed and the revised rates fixed by them are actually introduced. Meanwhile, it is our earnest prayer that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accord to us the necessary relief by remitting annually a fixed per-centage of the assessment both on the dry and the wet lands, which are now too highly assessed, the per-centage for each village being fixed according to circumstances. On the wet lands situated in the "Gundu villages" of the Cuddalore Taluk, a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. of the assessment is already granted annually; but this relief is far from being adequate. The lands in this district have to be manured at an enormous cost. The freshes in the rivers of this district (except the Coleroon) bring with them no alluvial deposit, which restores fertility to the soil year after year (and which takes the place of manure) as in the Tanjore District; and the South Arcot ryot is consequently obliged to incur greater expense in manuring his lands than his neighbouring Tanjore cultivator. As regards dry lands, the fact of their being over-assessed in several parts of the district will be proved if your Excellency would kindly inquire what prices lands sold for arrears of revenue fetch and to what extent lands are annually relinquished. In a majority of cases, lands sold for arrears are bought in for Government for want of bidders, and in other cases the prices fetched are very low. Owing to inability to pay the heavy assessment year after year, the ryots are in the habit of constantly throwing up their lands and taking them up again after intervals. Such is the case more especially with fallow

lands in which the Varagu crop is raised in alternate years. On these lands, no assessment used to be charged before in the years in which they were left fallow, but now such is not the case and the full assessment is charged whether the lands are cultivated or not. We may also casually mention that the number of relinquishments now tendered by ryots and the number of land-sales now carried on are so great that the Government Taluk Establishments are over-worked. A relief from high assessment will, we beg to assure your Excellency, induce the ryot to retain in his holding the lands which he now frequently relinquishes, and will also enable him to pay the Government revenue with facility, and thus obviate the numerous sales now taking place, besides enabling a reduction in the work of the Taluk Establishments, which is now a great desideratum. If any immediate reduction of assessment is sanctioned by your Excellency's Government, the result will not only be an improvement in the prospects of the ryots, but the Government revenue will also increase eventually. A great deal more land, which is now unoccupied in consequence of over-assessment, will be taken up for cultivation. We will not take up your Excellency's time any more on this subject, and will leave the measure of relief to be given to your Excellency's discretion, and pass on to the next subject. The next hardship which we would urge on your Excellency's consideration is the indiscriminate charge of water-rate on punjah lands when they are irrigated by Government water. The punjah lands, which obtain the poorest and most uncertain irrigation, are now liable to the same water-rate as those which command the best supply. In the case of other districts, which are better off than this, the standing orders provide for two rates of Kassar, one higher than the other, according to the nature of the source of irrigation. We pray, therefore, that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the Standing Order rates to be extended to this district. We beg further to submit to your Excellency's consideration the hardship of the so-called half-cawny rule, under which a ryot who takes the Government water for one anna of land is charged with water-rate payable on 8 annas of land. The rule may not press heavily in favored tracts, where the ryots do not care to pay the charge, but it does so in the case of poor ryots cultivating inferior soils. The repairs of irrigation works, especially of the minor ones, have not, we take liberty to submit, received in this district as much attention as they seem to need. There are several tanks in the district, both imperial and minor, which need urgent repairs, and which are rapidly deteriorating year after year for want of timely repair. As already submitted, the seasons are irregular enough, but if the little water that the rains bring down is allowed to run to waste from the defective state of the irrigation works, the result must be certain ruin to the ryots concerned, and it is needless for us to point out that Government land-revenue also suffers by the frequent remissions the Revenue Authorities are obliged to give for the failure of crops and for waste. We have no doubt that your Excellency's Government is fully alive to the fact that any further delay in doing what is necessary to restore the irrigation works to thoroughly good and efficient order must involve both the ryots and the Government in serious losses. It may be that the funds required for this purpose are very large and much more than what Government is at present able to spare for the purpose, but it is now time, we believe, that with a view to accomplish the above object steps should be taken to reduce some large items of expenditure which are of comparatively small importance. It strikes us that the operations of the Survey and Settlement Departments may be suspended temporarily until, with the saving thereby created, all the repairs needed are duly carried out. We regret that we have to propose such an inconvenient measure because, as your Excellency is aware, water is of paramount importance to the ryot who views it as next to life. Our next grievance refers to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue declaring the Tiruvannámalai Hill to be the property of Government, and authorizing the formation of a Government forest reserve on the greater portion thereof. Unlike any other sacred hill in the whole of India, this hill has by tradition been regarded as representing the deity of Siva himself or an incarnation of his. This hill is of the form of a "Lingam," having eight holy bulls surrounding it and facing its top. These bulls were erected by our ancient Hindu Rajas in this position in order to show that the hill is their common Lingam. The pilgrims who flock to the place from all parts of India go round the hill and workship it as if it were a "Lingam" placed inside a pagoda. The hill was treated with great veneration not only by the former rulers of the country, both Hindu and Muhammadan, but also by the British Government itself, till the Board of Revenue passed the orders they have done. The form of the hill answers the description given in the Stala Puranas, and it is one of the five great Lingams representing the five elements, the hill in question representing fire. If your Excellency will be so kind as to go fully into the merits of the case, we feel sure that the conviction that the hill belongs to the pagoda and forms the chief portion of it and is not the property of Government will force itself upon your Excellency's mind. Our next grievance is in connection with the Devastanam Act XX of 1863, which, we beg leave to submit, is defective in the following respects and calls for early revision.—(*a*) That it contains no provision enabling the Devastanam Committee to raise the funds required for (1) instituting proceedings in the civil tribunals to enforce the removal of refractory and dishonest trustees who, in consequence, continue in office for long periods in spite of orders dismissing them, and commit further acts of embezzlement; (2) for instituting suits against, or defending suits brought by, persons who advance false claims to the management of particular institutions independently of the committee; (3) for making arrangements for the conduct of daily worship, &c., in the pagodas when wicked trustees choose to shut them up under some pretext or other. (*b*) That the

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procedure now prescribed for the civil tribunals in disposing of suits instituted under Act XX of 1863 is the same as that prescribed for ordinary suits, and this causes considerable delay and inconvenience of all sorts. We consider that, with a view to admit of a speedy disposal of these suits, the Courts should be given summary powers in such form as your Excellency's Government may deem fit. Another matter to which we would invite your Excellency's consideration is the necessity for providing a money limit for works carried out under the Kudimaramut Act, for the amendment of which a Bill has been recently circulated. This Bill does not provide for any money limit, and in the absence of such limit, we fear, the ryots might be compelled to contribute large sums which may be too heavy for them to pay in addition to the land assessment which, we have already submitted, is excessively high. In conclusion we take this opportunity of thanking your Excellency for the liberal support accorded to the new Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—The various grievances in connection with your assessments which you lay before me will be carefully looked into. You do not of course expect that I should give an opinion about intricate questions of that sort within a few hours after first setting foot in your district.

I suppose you are right in saying that the minor irrigation works of South Arcot have not received "as much attention as they seem to need," for I do not know any district in the Presidency of which the same assertion may not be made. The Government, however, is doing its utmost to put this matter on a better footing, and I trust ere long to see a real improvement. I think, however, you had better leave the question of the provision of ways and means to be settled by us.

I have no power to interfere in an arbitrary manner and to settle of my own mere motion any question that may be open with regard to the right of property in the Tiruvánnamalai Hill or any other hill. If any such question comes before me in the regular manner it will not fail to receive due attention; but I cannot supersede the action of the constituted and responsible authorities.

I observe your views about the Devastanam Act, and have heard somewhat similar ones expressed in other places. The difficulties, however, in the way of a change, are far greater than you seem to suppose, and many people are of opinion that what is wanted is not so much a change in the law as a greater amount of zeal on the part of persons interested in setting the existing law in motion. You must have observed that one of the strongest arguments brought against the extension of Local Self-Government is the failure of your own Committees to manage these endowments. I do not say that the existing law might not conceivably be improved. All I say is that I have not yet received any very valuable suggestions for its improvement.

Your expression of opinion with reference to the Kudimaramut Bill will be considered, I doubt not, by the select committee on that Bill.

In conclusion, I have to congratulate you on your feelings of loyalty to the Crown and on your sentiments of respect to the British Administration.

I should like to add that if your assessments are high, some at least of you are fortunate in having an ample fund out of which to pay them, for I have not seen in South-eastern India, except in the richest parts of its deltas, a more varied and luxuriant cultivation than that which I remarked between Vilupuram and this place.

Address by the Principal of St. Joseph's Institution.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I feel it a pleasant duty to welcome Your Excellency here, the more so, since I do it in the name of His Lordship Dr. Laouénan, Patron of the Institution. We are very grateful for your having accepted our invitation and we shall for ever remember the honor you do us on this occasion. We take this opportunity to thank the Government in the person of Your Excellency for having shown to us sympathy and encouragement in the work of education. Every time, of late, when we have applied for help, our request has been granted. We have found in the late and present Directors of Public Instruction a strong desire to help us in improving this Institution. This very hall would have never been constructed but for a grant of a little more than Rs. 2,000, which encouraged us to undertake the work. Your Excellency's presence here this night is a proof of the warm interest taken by you in the cause of education; and in the name of every one here I offer my hearty thanks and wish Your Excellency good health, happiness, and prosperity. With your kind permission the Head Master will now read a short account of the Institution.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—St. Joseph's Institution was founded by the Reverend Father Renevier at the instance of His Lordship Dr. Laouénan in January 1868. The number of boys attending the school the first year was 137 while the number now reaches 322. A branch school has been opened at Tirupápuliyúr for the convenience of boys residing in that quarter, and it musters at present 160, so that the strength of the two schools come up to about 500. Out of these 500 pupils, 90 are Roman Catholic Christians. The grant received from

Government is at present Rs. 100 per mensem. The amount annually spent by the Mission far exceeds the total receipts. The working of the school has been steadily progressing from the time of its establishment, and last year was our most successful year—38 boys out of 50 passed the Middle School Examination—10 taking the First Class; and 14 succeeded in the Matriculation—3 taking the First Class. The day is not far distant perhaps when the number of young Matriculates willing to prosecute their studies will be large enough to enable us to raise this high school to the rank of a College. From former encouragements given to us we have reason to rely on the kind support of the Educational Department. Our Mission maintains also a girls' school at Pudoopalium, managed purely by a staff of native nuns. This school is yet in its infancy having been opened only about the end of last year. Our pupils being anxious to read a short address welcoming your Excellency to the Institution, I hope that your Excellency will kindly permit its being read.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Nothing could be more gratifying to us than to see your Excellency in our school. I regret very much that I am not advanced enough in my studies to find some eloquent expressions to describe adequately our happiness as well as our gratitude. It is the first time that a Governor of Madras, the representative of our Queen Empress, has visited our institution, and it is the more pleasing that we have been told before your arrival on the shores of India of your renowned eloquence, your vast knowledge, and of the great interest you take in the welfare of the people of our country. In the name of my schoolmates permit me to thank your Excellency for the help given by the Government to the youths of this country. The money spent in fostering our education is not lost. The pleasures of the mind being better than the comforts of the body, we feel how grateful we must be for the education given to us with the pecuniary assistance of the Government. Now that the horizon of our knowledge has been extended beyond the limits of our country, we admire the pluck, the bravery, the virtue of those great men who have made the British Empire; and the remarkable talents of your great writers make us delight in English literature. We learn from the life of these heroes and the books put in our hands that the virtues to be practised are adherence to good principles, disinterestedness, and constancy. We are, therefore, right in expressing our gratitude to the British Government, which not only gives security to the people of India, but also takes care to improve our minds, and thus introduce Western Civilisation. In conclusion, we hope that your Excellency will kindly ask His Lordship Dr. Laouënan to grant us a holiday in commemoration of the visit of your Excellency.

His Excellency the Governor's Reply.

REVEREND SIR,—It is a great pleasure to me to find myself here on the invitation of your excellent Bishop, whom I will ask, without further preface to accord that holiday which our young friends so naturally desire.

I rejoice to learn from the report which has been read by the Head Master, that this institution is so prosperous, and that you are all satisfied with the attitude of our Education Department towards you. Wherever I go throughout the Presidency I find the members of your church taking a share in good works of every varied kind.

It is curious to think, when we remember how far away we are from that region which the wizard Merlin "still," if we may believe one of the most fascinating of English poets, "charms from his forest grave," those who began your studies, if I mistake not, at St Brieuc, are Southern India. You, Monseigneur, who, considerable a part Brittany is taking in the civilisation of presiding over this great and, so to speak, international diocese, while at Ootacamund we have, and much appreciate, the educational assistance of the Missionnaires de Marie, an order which has its chief seat between St. Brieuc and Lannion, the little town which the genius of the greatest living master of French prose, in other words of all prose, will keep in everlasting remembrance.

ORDER—dated 3rd September 1883, No. 1729, Public.

Ordered that the foregoing Minute be communicated to the departments of the Secretariat for such action as may be necessary.

(True Extract.)

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Military Department.
" Judicial Department.
" Financial Department.
" Political Department.
" Educational Department.
" Legislative Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

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Govt. of (1883) Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued.

Read.

G.O., 3rd September 1883, No. 172

SEPTEMBER.

Governor's Tour.

Communicating to the departments of Secretariat, for such action as may be necess Minute by His Excellency the Governor on recent tour through certain districts.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil and Military Works.

No. 9.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 15th November 1882, No. 1389, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating for any action that may be necessary copy of a Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 6th November 1882, in connection with his tour beginning on the 27th October 1882.

No. 10.

ORDER—dated 4th December 1882, No. 3181 W., Public Works.

The subjects noticed by His Excellency the Governor, in which the intervention of the Public Works Department may be called for, are the following :—

(1.) State of the road in Wynaad terminating at the Mysore frontier.
(2.) State of the Arsenal in the Fort at Bangalore.
(3.) Water-supply to the Ulsoor Tank.
(4.) The four Irrigation projects referred to in the address of the inhabitants of Hosúr, viz. :—
  (*a*) Pennagondapuram project.
  (*b*) Barur do.
  (*c*) Marandahully do.
  (*d*) (Pennayar) Vanniar do.
(5.) Minor irrigation works referred to in the same address.

2. As regards (1) His Excellency the Governor remarks :—"There seems no particular reason why the road on the level, which lies within our own territory, should not be as good as that which is looked after by the Mysore Government." The maintenance of the road in question vests in the Local Fund Board, but the President may take the advice of the local officers of the Public Works Department as to steps requisite for placing the road in a proper state of repair, and will thereupon report whether hindrances exist, either financial or otherwise, to the execution of the work within a reasonable time.

3. The Executive Engineer at Bangalore will place himself in communication with the Military authorities at the station in reference to the Arsenal in the Fort, the state of which His Excellency remarks "is not satisfactory. It is very weak and miles away from the Cantonment." Any suggestions made for improvement should be submitted through the Military authorities.

4. As regards the water-supply to the Ulsoor Tank, orders will be deferred, pending the submission of information about to be laid before Government by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

5. The progress made with respect to the four Irrigation projects is as follows:—

PENNAGONDAPURAM TANK.—The restoration of this tank, as sanctioned in G.O., No. 598 I., dated 16th September 1880, has been completed. It remains only to complete some minor distributary works.

BARUR PROJECT.—This project has been worked out, but the statement of financial results has not yet received the Collector's signature. When this has been done, the complete revised estimates will be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. Meanwhile the Collector will be instructed in the Revenue Department to expedite the financial statement.

MARANDAHULLY PROJECT.—This project is still under investigation by the Executive Engineer B. Project Division.

VANNIAR PROJECT (NOT PENNAYAR).—This project is also under investigation by the Executive Engineer B. Project Division.

(True Extract.)

Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle.
" " " Fifth Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Military Department.
" Revenue "
" Financial "

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

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BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL AND MILITARY WORKS.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated December, 4th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 4th Dec. 1882, No. 3181 W.

DECEMBER.

Nos. 9-10.

His Excellency the Governor's Tour.

Passing orders on Proceedings in the Public Department communicating His Excellency's Minute on his recent tour.

9TH MAY 1883, No. 1336 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 30th March 1883, No. 660, Public.

No. 27 E.W.

Note by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The following remarks on the points referred to in His Excellency the Governor's minute and appendices are submitted : —

Ganjam.

(2.) The Mallada Tampara Project has been revised and is ready for submission. As we are not in a position at present to commence the sanctioned Rushikulya Works, it is considered advisable to retain the papers until we are in a better position to undertake work.

Kistna.

(8.) An anicut across the Kistna above Bezváda was long ago proposed, but the idea was given up, as the river margin is very high and the expense of cutting through ridges of rock to bring the water out on the country would be prohibitive. In any case it would not be advisable to consider the question of constructing a second anicut until the land commanded by the Bezváda anicut has been irrigated to the full extent.

(10.) It is not considered advisable to construct a lock in the Kistna Anicut ; nor does it appear necessary, as a navigable canal runs parallel to the river on either side, just outside the river embankment, and will shortly be connected with the river by a tidal lock at the end.

OOTACAMUND,
23rd April 1883.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

ORDER—dated 9th May 1883, No. 1336 W., Public Works.

The points in His Excellency the Governor's minute and its appendices which appear to require notice in the Public Works Department are the following:—

Ganjam.

(1.) The Rushikulya Project.
(2.) The Korakori or Mallada Tampara Project.
(3.) Canal between the Chilka Lake and the Godávari Canal.

Vizagapatam.

(4.) Terminus of the Vizagapatam-Raipur State Railway.
(5.) Improvements to the port of Vizagapatam.

Godávari.

(6.) Improvements to the Cocanada Harbour.
(7.) Railway Extension in the Northern Districts.

Kistna.

(8.) New anicut across the Kistna above Bezváda.
(9.) Gudiváda Irrigation Works.
(10.) Lock communication between the river above and below the Kistna Anicut.
(11.) Improvements to the Buckingham Canal.
(12.) License fees paid by firewood boats at Masulipatam.

(1.) The Rushikulya Project has been sanctioned by the Government of India as a protective work, and the necessary arrangements for commencing it will be made so soon as the Government of India can provide the establishment. They have lately been specially addressed on this point.

(2.) No action, it is thought, is required at present.

(3.) The first part of this project between Ganjam and Gopálpur has been investigated, and the estimate is now under consideration. The investigations for the remaining portion must now be suspended, as the A. Project Division has been practically broken up, owing to the paucity of officers; the facts lately submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

(4.) The Government of India have accepted Vizagapatam as the terminus of the proposed Vizagapatam-Raipur State Railway.

(5.) The cost of converting the port of Vizagapatam into a first-class harbour has been declared to be prohibitive, but hydrographic surveys will be undertaken by the A. Project Division, in view to the adoption of measures for improving, if possible, the depth of water on the bar, and of thus facilitating the operations of trade.

(6.) The improvements of the port of Cocanada by the construction of groynes across the shallow water northwards towards the anchorage has for some time been in hand and will be pushed on as funds admit. The details of the work are being considered by the Superintending Engineer.

(7.) A comprehensive report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways on the subject of Railway extension throughout the Presidency has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India, and no further action is at present required.

(8.) No immediate action is considered to be practicable.

(9.) The complete estimate for the Godávari works has been sanctioned, and a new Central Division has been formed, in view to the prosecution of the sanctioned works.

(10.) The views of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on this point as expressed in his note above recorded are accepted.

(11.) The completion estimates of the Buckingham Canal have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction, and all the contemplated improvements will, it is expected, be carried out within the next ten years, or in less, if adequate funds be assigned (under Protective) by the Government of India.

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(12.) The subject of complaint under this head will, it is thought, be obviated by the revised and more liberal rules for the navigation of the East Coast Canal System just published.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.
" " " Second Circle.
" " " Fifth Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Marine Department.

Exd. C. Howarth.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated May, 9th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 9th May 1883, No. 1336 W.

MAY.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor

Remarks on certain points noted in the — his recent tour.

2856/24

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

No. 187.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O., dated 26th October 1882, Mis. No. 1717, Judicial.

Read—the following letter from Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Vellore, 19th October 1882, No. 283:—

I have the honor to submit, for the approval and sanction of Government, the accompanying plan and estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,920, for reconstructing certain buildings in the District Jail at Nellore.

1 Report.
1 Specification.
1 Abstract Estimate.
1 Detailed do.
1 Plan.
1 Letter from the Superintendent of the Jail, No. 193, dated 6th October 1882.
1 Letter from the District Magistrate, No. 492, dated 19th May 1882.

2. In November 1880 Mr. Grose, the District Magistrate of Nellore, recommended to Government the construction of a Subsidiary Jail at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,500. On the Magistrate's letter being referred to me for remark, I stated that as a new District Jail must be built at Nellore I was not in favor of erecting a separate building for a Subsidiary Jail, as when the new prison is ready there will be ample accommodation in the old buildings for Subsidiary Jail prisoners. I further proposed, as a temporary arrangement, all Subsidiary Jail prisoners should be received into the District Jail. This suggestion was approved of by Government, and a sum of Rs. 800 was sanctioned to provide the necessary accommodation.

G.O., dated 25th January 1881, No. 160, Judicial Department.

3. The District Magistrate, in his letter, No. 763, dated 8th August 1881, represented that these arrangements did not meet the difficulty as to the disposal of remand prisoners; the correspondence was again referred to me with G.O., No. 1908, dated 14th September 1881. I thereon desired the Jail Superintendent to explain the proposed alterations to the District Magistrate, and to ascertain from that officer whether the alterations met with his approval.

G.O., dated 22nd August 1881, No. 1715.

4. Some delay took place in revising the estimates, but when they were resubmitted the amount, instead of being Rs. 800 as stated by Surgeon-Major Ross, came to Rs. 8,120. I accordingly again addressed the District Magistrate (Mr. Lee-Warner), pointing out that as it was contemplated to construct a new District Jail, it did not appear to me advisable to ask Government to spend so large a sum as Rs. 8,120 on these buildings. Mr. Lee-Warner replied "that if it is true that a new District Jail will be constructed at Nellore at no distant date, the expenditure of Rs. 8,120 upon new Subsidiary Jail buildings, for which there will be no need when the old jail is vacated, would be wasteful in the extreme," and he agreed with me that, pending the construction of the new District Jail, all Subsidiary Jail prisoners may continue to be sent to the District Jail.

5. Meanwhile, the condition of the buildings in the old jail became in such a dangerous state that the Executive Engineer and Jail Superintendent, in order to prevent any possible loss of life by the sudden collapse of the old wards, recommended that the buildings should be immediately vacated and pulled down. The buildings were accordingly demolished by convict labor, and the present estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,920, is for reconstructing the buildings as noted in the specification.

6. I am still of opinion that on sanitary grounds a new District Jail at Nellore is required; the old buildings have over and over again been condemned by Surgeon-General Cornish (when Sanitary Commissioner) and by the late Inspector-General of Jails. I therefore request the sanction of Government to have the necessary plans and estimates for a new jail prepared. A suitable site has been selected on the high ground outside the town, and if called upon, I am prepared to submit a block plan together with a memorandum of the accommodation required.

7. As some time must elapse before the new jail can be built, it will be necessary to make the present jail habitable and secure, and the estimate of Rs. 4,920 now submitted should be sanctioned, but I would not recommend any great expenditure be incurred on the present jail buildings, which are radically defective in construction.

8. Funds are available from the allotment provided in the budget grant for the Kurnool District Jail.

Order—dated 26th October 1882, Mis. No. 1717, Judicial.

Approved and transferred to the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Acting Under Secretary.

No. 187-A.

From J. W. RUNDALL, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Masulipatam, 25th December 1882, No. 993 N.L.

I have the honor to forward estimates, amounting to Rs. 6,770, for Nellore Jail improvements, in lieu of those, amounting to Rs. 4,920, returned for revision with your memorandum, No. 2036 C., of the 11th ultimo.

1 Nellore Zillah Surgeon's letter, No. 193, of 6th October 1882.
1 Nellore District Magistrate's No. 422 of 19th May 1882.
1 Inspector-General of Jails' No. 283 of 19th October 1882.
1 Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, Mis. No. 1717, of 26th October 1882.
1 Plan of Nellore Jail.
1 Detail and Abstract Estimates.
1 General Abstract.
1 Duplicate Abstract.
1 Specification.
1 Report.

2. The alterations ordered by you have been embodied in the estimates, but they involve a considerably larger expenditure, while, since the present old jail at Nellore has been condemned and the construction of a new jail is recommended, it is desirable that whatever is done to the old jail should be as cheap as is consistent with efficiency.

3. Moreover, the present Superintendent of the Jail (Surgeon W. O'Hara) is of opinion that the eave ventilation provided in the former estimate is much better than the ridge ventilation now provided, as the latter makes the wards damp during heavy rain.

4. Flat tiles have been omitted in the latrine roof, and allowance has been made in the estimate for tarring the walls, although this is a work which generally is done by the prisoners themselves.

5. The well shown in the plan is an old one, and is provided with a grating.

6. The planking, though suitable for permanent wards, might, as it adds considerably to the expense, be omitted in these buildings, which are confessedly temporary, but in accordance with your instructions has been provided.

7. The original papers forwarded with your memorandum under reply are herewith returned.

No. 187-B.

No. 264 C.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for remarks, and for countersignature to the revised estimates if approved.

2. The estimates, amounting to Rs. 6,770, now submitted are in lieu of those for Rs. 4,920 previously prepared, which have been revised in accordance with the Chief Engineer's memorandum, No. 2036 C., dated 11th November 1882.

3. Under the circumstances stated by the Superintending Engineer, however, and in view of the proposed construction of a new jail at Nellore, it seems a question whether the smaller estimates originally submitted should not be adopted.

(By Order.)

25th January 1883. (Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Major, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

No. 187-C.

From Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 2nd February 1883, No. 28.

In returning the plans and estimates received with your memorandum noted in the margin, I have the honor to state that, in view of the proposed construction of the new jail at Nellore, I think it undesirable to expend a larger amount than is absolutely necessary on the restoration of the old jail buildings, and I would propose that the smaller estimates originally submitted should be adopted.

No. 264 C., dated 25th January 1883.

No. 187-D.

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Masulipatam, 6th February 1883.

Your telegram 3rd. Executive Engineer, Nellore, instructed to forward direct to you original estimate for jail improvements.

No. 187-E.

From Captain C. B. HENDERSON, R.E., Executive Engineer, Nellore Division, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated 9th February 1883, No. 45.

Under instructions from the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, I have the honor to forward, herewith, the marginally-noted plan and estimates for Nellore Jail improvements. These estimates were originally submitted to the Chief Engineer, but were returned to me for alteration, and revised estimates were subsequently prepared.

1 Plan.
4 Detailed and Abstract Estimates.
2 General Abstracts.
1 Specification.
1 Report.

No. 188.

ORDER—dated 13th February 1883, No. 472 W., Public Works.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,920, for improvements to the Nellore Jail, is sanctioned.

2. The work should be proceeded with at once, the Superintending Engineer reporting, as early as practicable, what appropriation of funds is required during the current official year.

3. This sanction has been registered as Provincial No. 231 W. of 1882-83 and classified as Civil Buildings, Original Works.

4. With reference to paragraph 5 of the earlier letter from the Inspector-General of Jails above recorded, the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, will, in communication with the Inspector-General, submit plans and estimates for a new jail at Nellore on the site indicated.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, with 24 Enclosures.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with duplicate Abstract Estimate.
" Inspector-General of Jails.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

2858/26

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated February, 13th.

Recd. *Enel.*

G.O., 13th Feb. 1883, No. 472 W.

FEBRUARY.

Nos. 187-188.

Nellore Jail.

An estimate for improvements to the —, sanctioned.

2856/27

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

23rd March 1878, No. 255 I.

Irrigation.

Read the following paper:—

No. 101. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue (Famine) Department, dated 14th March 1878, No. 669.

Read Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 5th March 1878, No. 27 W, submitting with observations report, &c., for the proposed reservoir on the Veniar, Salem District.

THE Governor in Council is of opinion that the site of the proposed bund and bank should be examined in view to ascertaining the nature of the subsoil, borings being carried down to the rock, or, at least, until some hard or water-tight stratum is found.

2. Further information on the following points should also be furnished:—

(*a*) Will the ayacut be of a nature which will utilize the water?
(*b*) Through how many months will the work extend?
(*c*) Is the proposed work within fever area, and during what months of the year is it affected thereby?
(*d*) What are the other projects in Salem available of those referred to in G.O. of September 29th, No. 3,027?
(*e*) What is the amount of the estimate for constructing the Sheveroy Hills Ghaut, and what portion of that estimate is to be expended on earthwork?
(*f*) What is the rainfall at Yercaud?

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Government.

No. 102. ORDER THEREON, 23rd March 1878, No. 255 I.

COMMUNICATED to the District Engineer, Salem, for early attention and report.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lt.-Col, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the District Engineer, Salem, with a copy of this Office Note, No. 27 W, dated 5th March 1878.

" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Revenue Department.
" Collector of Salem.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

Govt. of [1878] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER,
SALEM.

&c, &c, &c.

Dated March 23rd.

Issued

Encl.

Read.

P. O., 23rd March 1878, No. 255 I.

MARCH.

Nos. 101-102.

2858/28

11TH JANUARY 1883, No. 21 I., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.
Account.

No. 28.

READ—the following letter from J. W. RUNDALL, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Masulipatam, 26th December 1882, No. 996 N.L. :—

I have the honor to bring to your notice that an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,025, has been sanctioned for closing breaches in the Pennér right embankment from anicut to Narasimlukonda, and to request that a sum of Rs. 725 may be allotted by transfer from other circles under Agricultural Repairs, River Embankments.

2. This application is in addition to the two already forwarded, and consequently does not affect them.

No. 29.

ORDER—dated 11th January 1883, No. 21 I., Public Works.

The amount of Rs. 725, required for repairs to river embankments in the Nellore District, will be met by transfer from the allotment under the same head for the Godávari Eastern Division, which has just been increased by Rs. 11,159.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.
" " " Second Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

IRRIGATION.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 11th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th Jan. 1883, No. 21 I.

JANUARY.

Nos. 28-29.

River Embankments.

Funds for repairs to ... in the Nellore District allotted by transfer.

2658/29

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.
Account.

READ—the following paper:—

From Colonel H. L. PRENDERGAST, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Chepauk, 26th March 1883, No. 4587.

In forwarding for your information (and return) letter, No. 158, of the 13th March 1883, from the Executive Engineer, South Arcot, I have the honor to request I may be informed if there is any probability of further funds being given towards Major Smith's demands.

	Rs.
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept	40,000
Pelandórai, Revenue Extensions and Improvements	5,410
Revenue Maintenance and Repairs	10,833

ENCLOSURE.

From Major A. C. SMITH, R.E., Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division, to the Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle, dated Vanamadany Anicut, 13th March 1883, No. 158.

In continuation of my No. 154, of the 10th instant, paragraph 3, I have the honor to bring to your notice that, under the circumstances set forth, I am afraid that I cannot put in hand in April next any of the repairs and improvements lately sanctioned by you to irrigation works in the Chidambaram and other taluks.

	Rs.	Rs.
1. The budget grant for the division for 1883-84 for repairs under Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept is		80,000
2. Deduct for works that are expected to remain incomplete on 31st March 1883 (as these must be finished in preference to any others)	48,000	
3. Deduct for maintenance of channels (as these must be attended to in preference to other repairs)	14,000	
		62,000
Balance of grant proposed to be reserved to meet demands emergent and unforeseen		18,000

2. The sum of Rs. 18,000 reserved for emergent demands is not too much. The periodical freshes in the Coleroon are sure to come down at the end of June or in the beginning of July; the Ponniár and Vellár are likely to come down even in May, if the rains in their valleys are heavy; at any rate we must be prepared to meet the demands that may be caused by the south-west monsoon.

3. Now, as regards demands for fresh repairs.

	Rs.
1. Estimates already sanctioned, but works not yet put in hand under the above head, amount to	74,000
2. Estimates submitted to Superintending Engineer, but not yet sanctioned, amount to	1,01,658
3. Estimates under examination in Divisional Office	17,700
Total ...	1,93,358

Of the estimates already sanctioned, there are for the repairs and improvements lately sanctioned to the masonry works in the Vadavar, Veranum tank, and Rajah Voikal under the Lower Coleroon Anicut, and Walajah tank under the Shatiatope Anicut System, and these alone amount to more than Rs. 53,000.

4. The state of most of these masonry works was first remarked on by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in his Inspection Notes, printed in G.O., No. 3143, dated 5th November 1874, and since then he has been blaming the district for being *backward*. In previous years the backwardness was due either to frequent changes in the department and officers, or to restrictions on Public Works expenditure; but this year I have taken every means to get the required estimates and plans for several of them prepared and even sanctioned in time; still they cannot be now put in hand, owing to the inadequacy of the grant for the next year, and so we cannot help being backward again if we get no funds.

5. Again, it is also to be remembered that the best working season, especially in the Chidambaram Taluk, is *the first quarter of the official year*; if the necessary arrangements are not made in this quarter for the collection of materials required for the masonry works, the actual progress of these works during the remainder of the year must necessarily be slow and unsatisfactory. It is no use to supplement the grant in the middle or close of the official year for works already sanctioned. If an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 is placed at my disposal before the first of May, I hope to be able to start the most important of the sanctioned works and show fair progress in the ensuing official year.

6. Under Minor Original Works the grant and demands stand as shown below :—

			Rs.
1. Grant in the budget			13,000
2. Works expected to remain incomplete on 31st March 1883		4,300	
3. Estimates already sanctioned		7,000	
			11,300
	Balance ...		1,700
Against this balance there are estimates submitted, but not yet sanctioned			7,292
Estimates on hand, including demands for Temporary Survey Establishment			7,000
	Total ...		14,292

There is at present no urgent demand for additional grant, but if some of the estimates submitted are sanctioned, the present allotment will have to be supplemented.

7. For the Pelandorai Anicut System the grants under Revenue Extension and Improvements and Maintenance and Repairs are inadequate, as may be observed from the following :—

1. Revenue Extension and Improvements. Budget grant ...			3,090
2. Works expected to remain incomplete on 31st March 1883.		1,500	
3. Estimates already submitted and on hand for minor distributaries		7,000	
			8,500
	Additional grant required		5,410
			6,000
1. Revenue Maintenance and Repairs. Budget grant			
2. Works expected to remain incomplete on 31st March 1883, about		3,000	
3. Estimates sanctioned but not put in hand		1,733	
4. Estimates on hand		12,100	
			16,833
	Additional grant required ...		10,833

8. I have repeatedly brought to notice that until the minor distributaries are completed, the project is not likely to repay to any appreciable extent; it is therefore very desirable that these petty channels should be all completed in the ensuing official year. The remaining estimates for this service will be sent up as soon as some information is received from the Subdivisional officer.

9. The branch channels are all in need of thorough repair; estimates for several of them are under examination; others are in daily expectation. These and the maintenance of the channels alone amount to more than 12,000 rupees, and so the additional grant required under

2856/30

Revenue Maintenance and Repairs is necessary; but if the whole amount cannot be sanctioned at once, I should like to have at least Rs. 6,000 in addition to the budget grant before the 1st May next.

10. In conclusion, I wish to point out that I have drawn up contracts and made arrangements for the collection of material for most of the works specified in paragraph 3, but unless I can get an immediate promise of extra funds I shall be obliged to cancel all these, and then nothing can be done, and no new repair estimates can be commenced until February 1884. So it will be quite useless my getting an extra grant later on in the year. I therefore trust you will be good enough to represent most strongly to the Chief Engineer the necessities of South Arcot, and try and obtain from him at once additional grants as above specified.

ORDER—dated 6th April 1883, No. 308 I., Public Works.

As the minor distributaries required for the extension of irrigation under the Pelandorai Anicut System should be completed as soon as possible, the following transfers of funds are sanctioned subject to the confirmation of the Government of India :—

From		*To*	
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	
Minor Original Works.	Rs.	Pelandorai Anicut System. Revenue Account.	
Reserve at the disposal of Government.	5,410	Extension and Improvements, South Arcot Division	5,410
Establishment at 23 per cent. ...	1,244	Establishment	1,244
Tools and Plant at 1½ per cent. ...	81	Tools and Plant	81
Total ...	6,735	Total ...	6,735

2. As the grant for maintenance and repairs in the South Arcot Division for 1882-83 was increased to Rs. 29,000 to meet the cost of the extraordinary repairs in restoring the anicut and repairing the main canal, only the normal grant of Rs. 6,000 was provided for in the Budget Estimate, Preliminary Issue, for 1883-84. Having regard to the revenue derived from the system, the grant cannot be increased without full explanation of the circumstances under which an abnormally large grant is required.

3. The amount of reserve under "Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, Repairs," is insufficient to meet the large demand of Rs. 40,000 for the South Arcot Division, but if the progress made with repairs is satisfactory in the early part of the year, a supplemental grant will be made later on.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. C. Howarth.
Spare Copies

IRRIGATION.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated April, 6th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 6th April 1883, No. 308 I.

APRIL.

Pelandorai Anicut System

Certain transfers of funds sanctioned, with remarks, to meet the cost of distributaries required for the extension of irrigation under the —; and passing orders on the demand of the South Arcot Division for Rs. 46,000 for "Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, Repairs."

2856/31

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 30th March 1883, No. 660, Public.

No. 27 E.W.

Note by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The following remarks on the points referred to in His Excellency the Governor's minute and appendices are submitted : —

Ganjam.

(2.) The Mallada Tampara Project has been revised and is ready for submission. As we are not in a position at present to commence the sanctioned Rushikulya Works, it is considered advisable to retain the papers until we are in a better position to undertake work.

Kistna.

(8.) An anicut across the Kistna above Bezváda was long ago proposed, but the idea was given up, as the river margin is very high and the expense of cutting through ridges of rock to bring the water out on the country would be prohibitive. In any case it would not be advisable to consider the question of constructing a second anicut until the land commanded by the Bezváda anicut has been irrigated to the full extent.

(10.) It is not considered advisable to construct a lock in the Kistna Anicut ; nor does it appear necessary, as a navigable canal runs parallel to the river on either side, just outside the river embankment, and will shortly be connected with the river by a tidal lock at the end.

OOTACAMUND,
23rd April 1883.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Order—dated 9th May 1883, No. 1336 W., Public Works.

The points in His Excellency the Governor's minute and its appendices which appear to require notice in the Public Works Department are the following:—

Ganjam.

(1.) The Rushikulya Project.
(2.) The Korakori or Mallada Tampara Project.
(3.) Canal between the Chilka Lake and the Godávari Canal.

Vizagapatam.

(4.) Terminus of the Vizagapatam-Raipur State Railway.
(5.) Improvements to the port of Vizagapatam.

Godávari.

(6.) Improvements to the Cocanada Harbour.
(7.) Railway Extension in the Northern Districts.

Kistna.

(8.) New anicut across the Kistna above Bezváda.
(9.) Gudiváda Irrigation Works.
(10.) Lock communication between the river above and below the Kistna Anicut.
(11.) Improvements to the Buckingham Canal.
(12.) License fees paid by firewood boats at Masulipatam.

(1.) The Rushikulya Project has been sanctioned by the Government of India as a protective work, and the necessary arrangements for commencing it will be made so soon as the Government of India can provide the establishment. They have lately been specially addressed on this point.

(2.) No action, it is thought, is required at present.

(3.) The first part of this project between Ganjam and Gopálpur has been investigated, and the estimate is now under consideration. The investigations for the remaining portion must now be suspended, as the A. Project Division has been practically broken up, owing to the paucity of officers; the facts lately submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

(4.) The Government of India have accepted Vizagapatam as the terminus of the proposed Vizagapatam-Raipur State Railway.

(5.) The cost of converting the port of Vizagapatam into a first-class harbour has been declared to be prohibitive, but hydrographic surveys will be undertaken by the A. Project Division, in view to the adoption of measures for improving, if possible, the depth of water on the bar, and of thus facilitating the operations of trade.

(6.) The improvements of the port of Cocanada by the construction of groynes across the shallow water northwards towards the anchorage has for some time been in hand and will be pushed on as funds admit. The details of the work are being considered by the Superintending Engineer.

(7.) A comprehensive report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways on the subject of Railway extension throughout the Presidency has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India, and no further action is at present required.

(8.) No immediate action is considered to be practicable.

(9.) The complete estimate for the Godávari works has been sanctioned, and a new Central Division has been formed, in view to the prosecution of the sanctioned works.

(10.) The views of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on this point as expressed in his note above recorded are accepted.

(11.) The completion estimates of the Buckingham Canal have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction, and all the contemplated improvements will, it is expected, be carried out within the next ten years, or in less, if adequate funds be assigned (under Protective) by the Government of India.

2858/32

(12.) The subject of complaint under this head will, it is thought, be obviated by the revised and more liberal rules for the navigation of the East Coast Canal System just published.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.
" " " Second Circle.
" " " Fifth Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Marine Department.

Exd. C. Howarth.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated May, 9th.

Read. *Enel.*

G.O., 9th May 1883, No. 1336 W.

MAY.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor

Remarks on certain points noted in the — on his recent tour.

Cir

A

2850/33

3001

Pro: in the Public Dept. No 1729 - d/ 3d Sept 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

The following points in His Excellency the Governor's Minute and its Appendix, appear to require notice in the P.W. Deptt -

Shevaroy Hills

(1) That road fit for wheeled traffic to connect Yercaud with Salem

Kurnool

(2) Railway to connect the Kurnool with the Nistna district

(3) Kurnool Canal

Nandyal -

Nandyal

(4) Railway to the District from the Kistna.

(5) Completion of the line of Telegraph along the Kurnool Canal

Chanchagiri

(6) Old Palace at

Venkatagiri

(7) Railway through the District to the westward.

Gudur

(8) Railway through the District

Vellore

(9) Railway communication with Madras.

(10) Protection of the town from floods in the Penner.

(11) Supply Channels to the Vellore Tank

(12) Collectors Cutcherry and Jail

Cuddalore 2856/34

(13) Minor Irrigation works in South Arcot.

(1) This is a question which must be settled between the Local Fund Board and the residents of Cuddalore. It has already been decided that Provincial funds cannot be diverted to the work.

G.O. No. 2129 W of 250 W of 31st January 1891

Memo (2), (4), (7), (8) and (9) all refer to the project known as the Bezwada Nandyal State Railway, the Survey of which is now in active prosecution. The remarks on the subject in the Appendix to His Excellency's

[illegible] for construction which has not received the Sec: of State's sanction

the Governor's minute
will be communicated
to the Consulting Engineer for Railways

(3) - The remarks on
this subject will be
communicated to the
Chief Engineer for
Irrigation

(5) It has been
decided to open to the
public the line of telegraph
along the Kurnool Canal,
and an estimate is under
preparation for putting
the line into a condition
which will enable the
Telegraph Department to
undertake its future
maintenance and
superintendence -

His

× "The palace so closely
connected with our history
in South India is a
fine thing - It should
be carefully kept in the
state of ruinous but
not unsightly repair
in which it now is"

2858
35

(6) His Excellency the
Governor's remarks on
this subject will be
communicated to
Major Cole R.E, the
Superintending Engineer
4th Circle and the Consulting
Architect to Govern-
-ment.

(10) & (11) - These points
will be referred to the
Chief Engineer for
Irrigation for consider
-ation and report -

(12) Plans and Es
timates for a new
Collector's Cutcherry
and District Jail at
Nellore are now under
preparation -

(13) The remarks on this
subject will be communi
-cated to the Chief

Chief Engineer for
Irrigation — The question
of minor Irrigation
works generally is
receiving attention and
no special action on
this particular point
is required —

The Hon H.E. Sullivan
The Rt Hon the Secretary

Cl.
28/9

Cl.

In the Appendix to the Annual

To
The Chief Engr for Irrigation
" Conservator of Forests
" Superintendent 2nd Circle
" " 3rd "
" " 4 "
" " 5 "
Director of Statistics & Economics
Public Works Dept
Revenue Dept
Mayor & Collector

Copy 28/9 Bk 1/10 X with copy of remarks - Item 6 -

28/36

Items (7), (8), & (9) have
reference to the project for
a line of railway from
Kellore Westward,
through Kanigiri, to
Nandyal. The
reconnoissance for this
line has been completed
so far as Kanigiri, and
the remainder of the work
will be taken up
as soon as the
staff is available -
The Conservator is of
opinion that this railway
project

C. A. W.

2858/37

Please see my corrections in part of this draft respecting the Railway portion.

Two projects have been hopelessly mixed up in the draft, which as it stands is unintelligible

The portion in question must be re written.

285-Sec III.

2-10-83.

J. W

The draft has been fair copied with corrections.

K.S

2-10-83

No. 2858 W

Public Works Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 11th October/83

Read the following:—

Proceedings in the Public Dept (HE. No 1729 of Septr 3rd 1883)

The following points in H.E. the Governor's Minute and its Appendix, appear to require notice in the P. W. Dept:—

Shevaroy Hills

(1) Ghât road fit for wheeled traffic to connect Yercaud with Salem.

Kurnool

(2) Railway to connect the Kurnool with the Kistna District.

(3) Kurnool Canal.

Nandyal.

(4) Railway to the District from the Kistna.

(5) Completion of the line of Telegraph along the Kurnool Canal.

Chandragiri

(6) Old Palace

Venkatagiri

(7) Railway through the District to the westward.

Gudur

(8) Railway through the District.

Nellore

(9) Railway communication with Madras, via Tirupati

(10) Protection of the town from floods in the Penner.

(11) Supply channels to the Nellore Tank.

(12) Collectors Cutcherry and jail

Cuddalore

(13) Minor Irrigation Works in South Arcot.

288/39

G.O. No. 2129 W dy 10th Sept 1880

" " 250 W dy 31st January 1881.

I do not feel quite sure that the decision was right & will like to speak to Col Thuillier Stewart about it.

AWP

(1) This is a question which must be settled between the L.S. Board and the residents of Guntur. It has already been decided that Provincial funds cannot be diverted to the work.

Items (2) and (4) refer to the project known as the Bezwada Kistnapur State Railway, the survey of which is now in active progression, and the construction of which has received the Secretary of State's sanction.

Items (7), (8), and (9) have reference to the project for a line of railway from

Nellore westward, through Tirupati, to Madanapalle. The reconnoissance for this line has been completed so far as Tirupati, and the remainder of the work will be taken up as soon as sufficient staff is available.

The remarks respecting these two railway projects in the Appendix to H.E. the Governor's Minute will be communicated to the Consg. Engr. for Railways.

(11) (3) The remarks on this subject will be communicated to the Chief Engr. for Irrigation.

(12) (5) It has been decided to open to the public the line of telegraph along the Kurnool Canal, and an

2886/40

estimate is under preparation for putting the line into a condition which will enable the Telegraph Department to undertake its future maintenance and Supervision.

(6) H.E. the Governor's remarks on this subject will be communicated to Major Cole R.E. to the Supdg. Engr. Fourth Circle, and to the Consg. Architect to Govt.

(10) and (11). These points will be referred to the Chief Engr. for Irrigation for consideration and report.

(12). Plans and Estimates for a new Collector's Cutchery and District jail at Nellore are now under preparation.

(13) The remarks on this subject will be communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation - The question of minor Irrigation works generally is receiving attention, and no special action on this particular point is required.

The Hon. A. C. Galton

A. R. Northbrook

Dec 1880

To

The Chief Engr for Irrigation 11
" Consy Engr for Railways 4
" Supty Engr Second Circle 0
" " Third " 3
" " Fourth " * 9
" " Fifth " 7
" Consy Architect to Govt * 4
" Public Works Depts 3
" Revenue Dept 7
" Major H. H. Cole RE * 1
" Financial Dept 7

Mail the Appendix to the Minute.

* with copy of remark - Item

Mis: 335 22.2.77
A 550 w 6.8.77
- 693 w 4.9.77
- 255 9 23.3.78
mis fr. 960 w 31.3.79.
A 2129 w 10.9.80
- 256 w 31.1.81
* 21 9 11.1.83
B - 33 9 16.1.83 w file
B 53 * 54 9 20.1.83
B 61 w 9.1.82
* A 472 w 13.2.83
A 308 9 6.4.83
- 1336 w 9.5.83
- 430 9 2.6.83
- 530-1 9 6.7.83
- 676 9 22.8.83.

E & Ed. Cir 2/10 R 9/10

Brother I have posted

2856/41

8001

Govt. of 1883

PUBLIC WORKS.

Nos.

120/95

Received by the Excellency the
Governor

Memorandum of Agreement made
and entered into this ____ day of
October 1883 between the Honorable
Denis Kirwan, Minister of
Public Works, of the