

No 1247 C. 7/10. 7. 84.

From

N^o 2289 Wd 17 Sept 1884.

Communicated to officers
of the Public Works Department.

2. The rate of compensation
prescribed for hospital purveyors
of the 3^d class will be added
to the statement appended
to para 1463 of the Public
Works Code, under
"Commissariat Dept. F";
and the note F. at the
bottom of page 287 of the
Code will be cancelled.

(Signed) JH

J. Egner:

P. W. D.

Sost. of (1884) Madras.

MILITARY.

To
THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated September,

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 1st September 1884, No. 4253.

N^o 2289 Wd 17 Sept 84

SEPTEMBER.

Nos. — .

Pay and Allowances—Compensation.

Hospital purveyors of the third class.—Grant
of Rs. 5 per mensem as compensation to — in
the Madras presidency when suitable quarters
cannot be provided for them, sanctioned.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

/st September 1884, No. 4253.

Pay and Allowances—Compensation.

Read the following papers:—

No. From Colonel B. H. W. MAGRATH, Commissary-General, to Lieut.-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Madras, 6th August 1884, No. 2691.

With reference to Proceedings of Government, No. 3014, dated 24th June 1884, on the subject of compensation for quarters to hospital purveyors, I have the honor to point out that in Proceedings of Government, No. 6010, dated 14th November 1881 (a copy of which was received in this office on the 9th June 1884), no scale for house-rent is laid down for hospital purveyors of the third class.

2. In the column of remarks opposite this rank of servants in the Proceedings of Government last quoted, it is mentioned that hospital purveyors of third class are abolished by G.O.G.G., No. 1, of 1873.

3. The G.O.G.G. in question refers to the Bengal presidency, as in G.O.G., No. 182, dated 11th July 1873, it was notified that the provisions of G.O.G.G., No. 1, dated 9th January 1873, regarding hospital purveyors would not be acted upon in this presidency.

4. As there are three classes of hospital purveyors in this presidency drawing the rates of pay marginally noted, I request I may be favored with the orders of Government as to the amount of compensation to be paid to hospital purveyors, third class.

5. I may mention that in Proceedings of Government, No. 2288, dated 15th August 1870, when hospital purveyors, third class, used to be employed in the Bengal presidency, the Government of India sanctioned the grant of compensation of Rs. 5 per mensem to purveyors of this class.

No. With report from Controller of Military Accounts; 15th Aug. 1884, D.

No. ORDER THEREON, September 1884, No.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves, with reference to Proceedings of Government, No. 2288, dated 15th August 1870, to grant the sum of Rs. 5 per mensem as compensation to hospital purveyors of the third class in this presidency when suitable quarters cannot be provided for them.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Commissary-General.
" Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Adjutant-General, for information.
" Controller of Military Accounts.

Ed. H. C. Shanker.

N^o 2289 Wd/17 Sept 1884

Communicated to officers of the P. W. Department.

2. The rate of Compensation prescribed for hospital purveyors of the 3rd class will be added to the Statement appended to para 1463 of the Public Works Code, under "Commissariat Dept. 7;" and the note 7, at the bottom of page 287 of the Code will be cancelled.

(Signed) Jff

S. Engineers
Examd. P. W. Accts.
Mil. Dept.

6.5.9.84. R. 11.9.84
P.W. 17/9.2.11.9.84

P. W. D.

Govt. of (1884) Madras.
MILITARY.

To THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated September, .
Issued
Recd. Encl.

G.O., /st September 1884, No. 4253.

N^o 2289 Wd/17 Sept 1884

SEPTEMBER.
Nos. — .

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With order

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

1st September 1884, No. 4253.

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(True Extract.)

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

To the Commissary-General.
" Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Adjutant-General, for information.
" Controller of Military Accounts.

Ed. E. C. Shuker.

B. 1359 W. 2-7-14.

PMC no 7407

34c

(26)

Recd. 4.9.84

No 229045-17 Sept 1884

Communicated to
officers concerned

5.9.84

5.9.84

LT Circle
" " Circle
Comdant 10 Gt
Capt, J. H. W. K.
Genl Supt, J. H. W.
Chief Secy, J. H. W.

CL. 4407 28/9/84
6.5.9.84. 11.9.84
17/9. 11.9.84

With Order

No 1247 C. 7/10. 2. 80

G.O. 440. W of 26-2-80
" 439 W of 26-2-80

Arch 7602

Gobt. of (1884) Madras.
MILITARY.

No 2291 W. 17th Sept 1884

Communicated
to the Superintending
Engineer, in continuation
of G.O. 439 W dated
26th Feb 1880

W.
8.9.84

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated September,

Issued

Recd.,

Encl.

G.O., 5th September 1884, No. 4325

No 2291 W. 17th Sept 1884

SEPTEMBER.
Nos. —

Cantonments—Water-supply.

Usoor Tank.—Orders passed on correspond-
ence relating to the control of the water stored
in the — at Bangalore and the measures neces-
sary to prevent its pollution.

S. D. V. Circle
18/9
17/9. 11.9.84

2 Copies sent to only

With Order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

5th September 1884, No. 4325

Cantonments—Water-supply.

Read the following papers:—

No. From Brigadier-General R. C. STEWART, Quarter Master General,
to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to
Government, Military Department; dated Ootacamund, 22nd April 1884,
No. 3081.

I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the consideration
of Government and for such action as
1 Letter from General Officer Commanding Bangalore Division, No. 60, dated 12th
February 1884, with two enclosures. may appear necessary, the correspond-
ence as per margin having reference
to the control of the water of the

Ulsoor tank at Bangalore, which the Government are aware is the sole source from
which the troops forming the garrison of Bangalore are supplied.

2. The question raised in this correspondence is—

In whom is vested the control of the water stored in the Ulsoor tank?

Does such rest with the Municipal Commissioners or with the military
authorities?

3. The question appears to have first arisen through a desire on the part of
the military authorities to put a stop to the washing of animals and clothes and
to the practice of bathing in the tank which was freely indulged in by the civil
population.

4. The General Officer appears to have referred the matter to the municipality,
who declined to interfere in the conservancy of the tank, the same being vested
in the Military Engineer.

5. After some further correspondence it was determined to refer the matter
to the Resident, in view of the police force of Bangalore being strengthened to
prevent the pollution of the water by the civil population.

6. As the fouling of the water still continued, the Military Engineer was
directed to issue notices to the effect that, at no distant date, the drawing of water
by the inhabitants of the town would be interdicted.

7. This order having come to the notice of the Resident of Mysore, certain
telegraphic communications passed with the military authorities, which resulted
in further action regarding the above prohibition being stayed.

8. In the Proceedings of the Resident, No. 1671-72—122-791, dated 6th
November 1883, the matter is fully considered, and it is observed that, though
the military authorities might object to an arrangement whereby a larger portion of
the water could be devoted to the civil inhabitants, they, in the Resident's opinion,
could not legally prohibit persons even from bathing or washing in the tank.

9. At the same time the Resident considered that, as the tank is included in one of the districts, the Municipal Commissioners could prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water, and he sanctioned the employment of a small extra force of police to carry out this measure.

10. So far then the fouling of the water by the washing of animals and clothes and the bathing of the population is put a stop to, but there still remains the point at issue, i.e., whether the military authorities have the power of preventing the pollution of water, it being the opinion of the Resident that, so far as any authority on the part of the military exists, the tank may be used by the civil population for the above purposes.

11. Government have carried out a very elaborate and expensive system of works wherewith to supply the garrison with water from the Ulsoor tank, and it is the only present source of supply, but the municipality (as will be seen from the correspondence) when appealed to do not take adequate measures for the prevention of the abuses complained of.

12. This, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, becomes a very serious matter. It in fact amounts to the opinion of the chief military authorities and their principal medical advisers being subordinated to that of the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore.

13. It is well known to the Commander-in-Chief, and has already been brought to the notice of Government, that there are other sources of impurity to the water of the Ulsoor tank, and that the medical authorities have traced the very serious outbreak of typhoid fever in the garrison last year to this cause.

14. The Commander-in-Chief therefore urges upon Government the importance of taking measures which will put a stop to this pollution of the water by the civil inhabitants.

15. Seeing that the municipality are scarcely prepared to accept the opinion of the General Officer and his chief medical advisers, it is in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief imperative that the control of the tank be placed in the hands of the military authorities, or else His Excellency would hope that such orders might be passed as would make it necessary for the municipality to take measures for preserving the cleanliness of the tank and of absolutely forbidding the practice of bathing and washing of animals, &c., by the civil population.

16. I have therefore the honor to submit the matter for consideration of Government and for submission to the Government of India.

From Lieutenant-General W. PAYN, C.B., Commanding Bangalore Division, to the Quarter Master General, Fort St. George; dated Bangalore, 11th February 1884, No. 60.

Referring to para. 9 of my letter, No. 448, dated the 1st December 1883, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and for such action as His Excellency may be pleased to take thereon, the subject to which passing allusion is made in the above.

2. The occasion which has given rise to the matter under reference is clearly put forward in my letter * to the British Resident in Mysore, copy of which together with Mr. Lyall's reply † thereto are enclosed.

* No. 395, of the 30th October 1883.

† „ 1673-7-92, of the 6th November 1883.

3. I purpose therefore not to recapitulate what is therein put forth beyond raising the question which forms the point at issue, viz.—

In whom is vested the control of the waters stored in the Ulsoor tank at Bangalore. Does such rest with the Municipal Commissioners or with the military authorities.

4. So far as records are available, there appears to be no distinct ruling, though the several documents forthcoming which bear on the question all imply more or less directly that, by prescriptive usage if not by prescriptive right, the waters collected in this tank are primarily for the use of the garrison, and thus by parity of reasoning are subject to military control.

5. The Resident in Mysore, in the absence of any direct ruling, is not only unable to accept the attitude assumed by the military authorities, but expresses a doubt as to whether they could of their own motion legally prevent persons from bathing or washing in the tank.

6. Government have at a very large outlay carried out a system of works connected with the water-supply of the British troops, the source from which the water is drawn being the Ulsoor tank directly and indirectly by percolation into the dhobies' wells from it. This is the only present source of supply.

7. It is now stated that this tank may be used by the civil population for bathing and washing purposes so far as any authority on the part of the military to prevent such malpractices exists.

8. It is asserted by the Resident that the Municipal Commissioners can, under their regulations, prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water; but this body of officials when appealed to decline to recognise this fact, and being of opinion that the bathing and washing brought to notice may pollute the waters, but in so infinitesimal a degree as to amount in fact to no pollution whatever, the opinion of the chief military authority, as advised by his principal medical officer in a matter intimately connected with the health of the troops under his command, becomes subordinated to that held by the members of the Municipal Commission, a highly unsatisfactory state of things.

9. The extra establishment which the Resident has kindly authorized temporarily will, it is hoped, stay the abuses complained of, but this does not affect the point at issue.

From Lieutenant-General W. PAYN, C.B., Commanding Bangalore Division, to the Resident in Mysore; dated Bangalore, 30th October 1883, No. 395.

Adverting to my deferred telegram to your address of the 28th instant, I have the honor to submit, in detail, the grounds upon which the military authorities at Bangalore have based their action with reference to the proposed means for prevention of pollution of the water in the Ulsoor tank by the civil population of the station.

2. It having been brought to my notice on the 6th of July last that at the sites on the brink of the tank frequented by the civil population for the purpose of drawing water, bathing and washing of clothes in the tank were openly carried on, the President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military station was addressed as to whether in his opinion responsibility did not rest with the Commissioners owing to their employing no means for prevention of these abuses.

3. The question appears to have been submitted to the Commissioners at a meeting of that body on the 31st July, an extract from their proceedings being forwarded for my information, their resolution with regard to the matter being that "the Board feels precluded from interfering in the conservancy of the Ulsoor tank, the same being vested in the Military Engineer."

4. In reply to this resolution it was pointed out to the President of the Commission on the 11th August that, as the Ulsoor tank was resorted to largely by the civil population for their water-supply, it was either a matter of convenience or necessity to their doing so, hence I was of opinion that the Commissioners should accord their aid in endeavouring to prevent the abuses brought to notice at the several sites indicated.

5. It was further pointed out that the only means by which the military authorities could deal with the question would be by preventing the civil inhabitants approaching the brink of the tank, which course, for obvious reasons, I was desirous should not be thrust upon me.

6. This communication was considered at a meeting of the Commissioners on the 25th August, when some discussion ensued with reference thereto, an opinion having been given that, as the Ulsoor tank did not belong to the Commissioners within the meaning of the Municipal Act, they could take no measures towards prevention of its waters being polluted under section 165 of the Municipal Regulations of 1883.

The matter being pressed, however, it was eventually conceded that, as it was a convenience to the civil population drawing water from the tank, the Commissioners should accord the assistance sought; but as this could only be done through the police, and as the Superintendent of Police stated that the force at his disposal was quite inadequate to meet this extra call, it was determined that the Resident should be addressed to sanction an increase to the police of the civil and military station for the purpose.

7. The fouling of the tank waters by the means already mentioned, as well as by the washing of animals therein, continuing, and the Municipal Commissioners being unable to grapple with these abuses, the Military Engineer in his capacity as "Conservator of the waters" was directed to institute such measures as he considered best to prevent the pollution of the water in the manner indicated.

8. The only means by which the desired end could be arrived at are those proposed, viz., the prevention of the civil inhabitants approaching the brink of the tank.

Notice boards were accordingly erected at the several sites frequented intimating that at no distant period the drawing of water would be there interdicted.

These notices have been exhibited for upwards of a month.

9. The President of the Municipal Commission on questioning the authority of such notices being erected was informed that they were placed by the Executive Engineer in his capacity as conservator of the Ulsoor tank waters. Subsequently to which the President and the running of iron pipes from the bed of the tank through the bank at its south-western corner and affixing taps thereto, by which a plentiful supply of water could be ensured to the civil population without the drawbacks of the present system, which necessitated the proposed action by the military.

10. I have thus far endeavoured to show that the reason for the proposed action taken in the matter under consideration is to prevent the fouling of the tank waters by washing clothes, bathing, and other similar abuses in the tank itself, and not at this present time to bar the use of the water to the inhabitants.

11. I will now place before you the grounds upon which I consider the military have authority for such action—

(a) In a minute by the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras embodied in Order of Government, No. 3955, of the 15th November 1866, bearing on the water-supply of Bangalore occurs the following passage:—

"Two tanks, as I am informed, are appropriated to the use of the cantonment of Bangalore by prescriptive usage if not by positive grant or right, the Sumpengy tank and the Ulsoor tank. The former is not made use of. The latter contains the whole supply available for the military establishments of this Government in the town and on the race course."

(b) Major-General (then Major) Sankey, R.E., in a memorandum on the water-supply of Bangalore, dated 9th September 1868, writes as follows:—

"Para. 8. It may be as well here to note that apparently from prescriptive usage the waters of the Ulsoor and Sumpengy tanks have all along been considered as exclusively appropriated for the use of the garrison * * *"

(c) With reference to a proposal made by Dr. Nicholson to allow the municipality of Bangalore to participate in the advantages of the water-supply as laid on to barracks by pipes on payment of a certain cess, the Government of Madras in their order, No. 558, dated 1st March 1872, resolved that "As it is still a matter of uncertainty whether the water of the Ulsoor tank and dhobies' wells will suffice to meet the requirements of the troops throughout the year, the Government are not at present prepared to entertain the proposal to allow the municipality to participate in the supply from those sources."

(d) Dr. Orr, the then President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission, in his letter, No. 1044, dated the 15th July 1873, addressed to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, wrote "with reference to the last point adverted to by you, I have to observe that, as the Madras military authorities assert an exclusive right to the water of the Ulsoor tank, and as its water is used scarcely by any of the inhabitants of the cantonment for drinking purposes, it appears to me that any measures having in view the conservancy of the tank * * *"

(e) Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in a letter, dated 14th August 1879, to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, wrote as follows:—

"Para. 6. I am to point out that although the water stored in the tank has been set apart for the use of the troops * * *"

(f) Lastly, the conservancy of the water of the tank by the Military Engineer is confirmed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in his letter to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 1561-5117, dated the 24th December 1880.

12. From the foregoing extracts I am of opinion that the waters collected in the Ulsoor tank are primarily intended for the sole use of the troops at Bangalore, and that the control over these waters is, by prescriptive usage, vested in the military.

13. The water in the Ulsoor tank is the one source of supply for the British troops in Bangalore.

The reports on its analysis made at intervals during the past year have been bad.

The large number of deaths from typhoid fever within the past ten months amongst the British soldiery have been largely attributed by the medical authorities to the bad state of the water.

The unrestrained manner in which pollution of the water in the tank itself is being carried on from day to day having been brought to my notice, it became my duty to adopt measures to prevent such.

Not desiring to interfere with the consumption of the water by the civil inhabitants, no present fear of scarcity existing, I sought the aid of the Municipal Commissioners, who failing to intervene with preventive measures within reasonable time, I had no option left but to act as having that entire control over the water itself which prescriptive usage has accorded.

14. As stated in my telegram, in deference to your wishes, further immediate action has been stayed; but as the point at issue is one of considerable moment, I shall feel obliged by your giving it that early consideration it merits.

From Major H. WYLIE, c.s.i., Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Officer Commanding Bangalore Division; dated Hunsür, 6th November 1883, No. 1673-7-92.

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 395, dated 30th October 1883, explaining the reasons which led the military authorities in Bangalore to give notice that from a certain date the civil inhabitants would be prevented from drawing water from the Ulsoor tank, and I am to convey to you the Officiating Resident's thanks for your deferring action in the matter in consideration of his telegram of the 27th ultimo.

2. I am to forward herewith, for your information, copy of the Resident's proceedings No. 122-791-1671-72 of this date on the subject, and to request the favor of your considering whether the necessities of the case will not be met if the Municipal Commissioners take action in the manner advised by Mr. Lyall therein. I am to add that if exclusive right to, and entire control over, the water in the Ulsoor tank is claimed on behalf of the Government of Madras in the Military Department, the Resident begs to suggest that the arrangements he has advised may be accepted for the time without prejudice to such claims, and that the claims be referred to Government in the Military Department.

Proceedings of the Resident in Mysore.

Read—

Letter No. 1545, dated 3rd October 1883, from the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military station of Bangalore, submitting copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Board in which among other things the question of preventing the pollution of the water of the Ulsoor tank by the civil population was discussed.

Letter No. 1656, dated 30th October 1883, from the President, enclosing extract of the Board's proceedings, dated 27th October, and correspondence about the conservancy of the Ulsoor tank.

Letter No. 395, dated 30th October 1883, from the Officer Commanding Bangalore Division on the same subject.

No. 122-791-1671-72,

Order.—It appears to the Officiating Resident that the extracts of the correspondence and orders quoted in para. 11 of the letter from the General Commanding the Division only prove these two facts, viz., that by old arrangements made between the civil and military authorities—

- (1) the water of the Ulsoor tank has been primarily assigned for the supply of the troops;
- (2) the conservancy or cleaning and repairing of the tank has been assigned to the care of the military authorities.

2. The first fact would, Mr. Lyall considers, entitle the military authorities to object to any new arrangement being made, whereby a larger part of the water of the tank than heretofore would be devoted to the use of the civil inhabitants, but it does not, in his opinion, in any way empower the military authorities to prevent those of the civil inhabitants who have hitherto exercised the privilege of drawing water from the tank from continuing to do so. The tank was not first constructed by Government, nor has it apparently been subsequently acquired or taken up by Government for the sole use of the troops.

The second fact is apparently a mere administrative arrangement and does not confer upon the military authorities, as far as the Resident knows, any legal powers of interference with the use of the tank by the civil inhabitants. Mr. Lyall is not aware that the military authorities could, of their own motion, legally prevent or prohibit persons even from bathing

or washing in the tank. The tank is, however, included in one of the divisions of the station, and the Municipal Commissioners can clearly under their regulations prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water. The fact that the conservancy of the tank has, by administrative arrangement, been entrusted to the military authorities does not, of course, deprive the Municipal Commissioners of power to act in the matter. In consideration of the strong opinion held by the military authorities as to the danger to health to be apprehended from bathing and washing clothes in the tank, the Resident thinks the Municipal Commissioners should take immediate action to stop those practices, but he does not think that men or water carts should be prevented from going so far and for so long a time into the water as is necessary for drawing water in the usual way. The fouling of the water which can be attributed to such going in must be infinitesimal, and it is known, as pointed out by Major Maltby, that from the character of the catchment area there are other causes of fouling the water which are really serious and which cannot probably be altogether removed, though by very careful and expensive arrangements they may possibly be much diminished. If the military authorities wish to prevent the civil inhabitants from going into the tank simply to draw water or from mere rinsing out of their water jars, the Officiating Resident thinks they must first provide sets of pipes, taps or reservoirs in convenient localities.

3. As regards the prevention of washing and bathing in the tank, Mr. Lyall considers, for the reason given above, that it is for the municipality to issue orders. If the District Magistrate and the Municipal Commissioners will take care to make the orders thoroughly known and to convince the people concerned that infringement of them will be actively prosecuted, and if the places where water may be drawn are well defined, it is considered that a small number of police or peons will eventually suffice, but at first eight or ten men may, as Mr. Hewetson thinks, be necessary.

4. As to the question whether police men or peons should be employed for the work, Mr. Lyall considers that the Municipal Commissioners are right in thinking that the police will do better. And as the work is mainly undertaken at the request of the military authorities and in the interests of the troops, Mr. Lyall thinks it would not be fair to charge the municipality with the cost. The Municipal Board concur with the District Superintendent of Police in thinking that the present police force cannot undertake this additional work. Mr. Hewetson lately asked for an increase to the police force merely for current work, and though the Resident did not see his way to support the application, he concurs in thinking that if the extra work of guarding the Ulsoor tank is imposed on the police, some additional establishment is necessary. Mr. Lyall is prepared to support an application for additional constables for this extra work, and as immediate action is demanded by the military authorities in the matter, he is pleased to authorize the District Superintendent of Police to entertain not more than ten men temporarily for the purpose in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India. Mr. Hewetson is requested to report early the steps he takes in the matter.

HUNTER,
6th November 1883.

(Signed) H. WYLIE,
Asst. to the Resident.

No. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department;
dated 5th May 1884, No. 2099.

No. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department;
dated 3rd June 1884, No. 349-S.C.

No. To the Resident in Mysore, dated 23rd June 1884, No. 2978.

No. From Major H. WYLIE, C.B.I., Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to
Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to
Government, Military Department; dated Bangalore, 30th June 1884,
No. 756-388.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2978, dated the 23rd instant, and in reply to state that Mr. Lyall understands from the words used

in para. 2 and at the end of para. 3 of your letter that the Government of Madras in the Military Department claim the Ulsoor tank as Government property and assert an exclusive right to the water. When the local military authorities last year advanced the same claim, the municipality, on behalf of the community of the civil and military station, disputed it and asserted that the tank is a public tank, that is, a tank in which the public have (subject to any restraints which may be imposed by law for sanitary reasons) certain rights of use and enjoyment, including the right to take water in a customary way. The Board alleged that the tank was originally constructed, along with the adjacent temple of Ulsoor, as a pious work for the public good some 350 years ago. This account appears to coincide with that given in Rice's Mysore Gazetteer, and is probably true. The Resident is aware that passages can be quoted from old correspondence which show that the British civil and military authorities of the Bangalore cantonment many years ago arranged amongst themselves that the Ulsoor tank should be considered as reserved for the use of the troops, but he does not know that the authorities had power to make an arrangement of the kind binding upon the public, or that the civil community were ever in practice prevented from taking water.

2. For these reasons, in his proceedings of the 6th November last which are referred to in your letter, the Resident treated the tank as a public tank within the meaning of section 163 of the Municipal Regulations of 1883 for the civil and military station, and as a property vested in the Municipal Commissioners by those regulations.

By section 165, the Commissioners can withhold permission to bathe or wash in public tanks, and persons so acting without their permission can be fined on prosecution before a Magistrate. The Commissioners can also direct persons to be prosecuted for such offences at the public expense, that is, at the cost of the municipal funds. It was for these reasons that Mr. Lyall observed in the proceedings referred to that it was advisable that the Municipal Commissioners should take action to prevent bathing and washing, and that he did not know of any law under which the military authorities could act independently of the municipality.

3. The Resident is now asked to express an "opinion as to the measures necessary to secure to the local military authorities the sole and absolute control of the whole of the Ulsoor tank waters." By this, as I have already said, Mr. Lyall understands to be meant measures necessary to convert the tank into a reservoir for the use of the troops, to be held as the exclusive property of the Government of Madras in the Military Department. If he is right in considering the tank to be a public tank, he knows of no measure by which this end could be obtained, except perhaps by action under the Land Acquisition Act, and Mr. Lyall doubts whether he should feel justified in making the requisite declaration under section 6 of that Act for the purpose.

4. In regard to the objection to the present system of dual responsibility, I am to submit that there is no necessary connection between the duty of repairing and cleaning out the tank, which has hitherto been exercised by the Military Engineers under the orders of the local military authorities, and the business of determining how far the public shall be restrained in the use and enjoyment of the tank and of prosecuting persons who transgress such restrictions. At present this latter business is given by the law to the Municipal Board. There are representatives of the military authorities on the Board, and in so far as it is a representative body, the Board seems better qualified to determine such questions than the local military authorities alone would be; the Resident also can be referred to, and the Board have hitherto shown themselves ready to accept all reasonable suggestions made by that officer. The question of the degree of responsibility in regard to the tank which should devolve upon the Military Engineers and upon the Municipal Committee is not a new one; it was, he believes, last discussed in Secretary to Madras Government, Public Works Department letter, No. 4366, dated 22nd October 1879, and in Mysore Chief Commissioner's reply, No. 1561-5117, dated 24th December 1879, and the present system was then said to be of old standing.

5. I am also to submit, in connection with this subject, that the taking over by the military authorities of the entire control of the tank and its connected channels and aqueducts would not tend to ensure the desired object, viz., the prevention of the fouling of the water. For the real serious danger to the purity of the water lies in the fact that great part of the catchment basin of the tank is occupied by the town known as the Suddar Bazaar and its suburbs. The Municipal Board, with the District Magistrate as its President, and with the Superintendent of Police as an *ex officio* member, is in a much better position to look after the conservancy of the catchment area of the tank than the military authorities could be. As a matter of fact, the municipality spends much money on establishments engaged on the difficult task of attempting to keep this part of the catchment area of the tank clean. This is done not merely to the extent required for the mere sanitation of this part of the station, but to a much higher degree in order to prevent the fouling of the water of the tank. Under the difficult circumstances it will probably never be done perfectly, but it is believed that it is now far better done than formerly. Private cesspools, formerly to be found at the back of every house, have been filled up; public latrines and rubbish receptacles have been built; a large establishment is maintained for collecting and carting away filth and rubbish from private and public latrines, rubbish receptacles and other places; and all persons found fouling channels which lead to the tank or committing nuisances in other places are prosecuted.

6. With reference to para. 15 of the Quarter Master General's letter, No. 3081 dated 22nd April 1884, to your address, I am to submit that the municipality have taken active measures for preserving the cleanliness of the tank and preventing washing and bathing in it, and the Resident understands that the complaint is that they did not do so quickly enough. If the military authorities will point out any defects in the present arrangements which are practically capable of removal at a reasonable cost, the Municipal Commissioners will, Mr. Lyall is sure, be ready to move in the matter.

7. The Government of India have only sanctioned temporarily the ten additional policemen whom the Resident entertained for the purpose of a special watch and ward against washing and bathing in the tank. When the temporary sanction expires, the ordinary civil and military station police will have to take over the duty, but they will not be able to post for this duty a number of men sufficient to efficiently guard the whole tank. If therefore the military authorities can take over this work of guarding the banks of the tank and of prosecuting before the Magistrates persons who bathe or wash in it, it will be a relief to the police, and the prevention will be probably more complete.

No. 3186.

Referred for the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
3rd July 1884.

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

To the Quarter Master General.

No. From Brigadier-General R. C. STEWART, Quarter Master General,
to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to
Government, Military Department; dated Ootacamund, 20th August 1884,
No. 759-C.

In returning letter, No. 756-388, dated 30th June 1884, from the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore to your address, received with your reference order, No. 3186, dated 3rd July 1884, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to request

you to express to the Resident in Mysore His Excellency's thanks for having so fully considered the subject of this office letter, No. 3081, dated 22nd April 1884, relative to the control of the waters of the Ulsoor tank and the measures necessary to prevent its pollution.

2. The Commander-in-Chief freely acquiesces with the Resident in his opinion that the Ulsoor tank, which was originally constructed as a charitable work and doubtless intended to benefit the community at large, cannot be appropriated by the military authorities to the entire exclusion of the civil population.

3. It appears to the Commander-in-Chief, however, that, as this tank is the only source from which water is supplied to the European troops, it is incumbent on the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore to make adequate arrangements to prevent the pollution of the tank by prohibiting the practice of washing and bathing in its waters, and, if this can be done satisfactorily, it will, His Excellency feels sure, greatly tend to diminish the present impurity which is so well known and has so frequently been brought to His Excellency's notice.

4. With reference to the latter portion of Mr. Lyall's letter, I am desired to say that, in Sir Frederick Roberts' opinion, the responsibility of preserving the cleanliness of the tank might, with advantage, be left to the Municipal Commissioners, who, it is to be hoped, will co-operate with the military authorities and be prepared to give due consideration to the opinions of the General Officer and his chief medical advisers in their endeavor to promote the sanitation of the cantonment. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief thinks the military authorities should keep a careful watch at all times, and bring all cases of infringement of the orders regarding bathing and washing in the tank to the notice of the municipality.

No. ORDER THEREON, 5th September 1884, No. 4325

The thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government will be conveyed to the Resident in Mysore for his letter above recorded.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council accepts the opinions of the Resident, who will now be requested to take steps to ensure proper and adequate arrangements being made by the Bangalore Municipality for the prevention of all avoidable pollution of the water of the Ulsoor tank.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders with reference to the last clause of para. 4 of the Quarter Master General's letter, No. 759-C., dated 20th August 1884.

No. To the Resident in Mysore; dated 5th September 1884, No. 4326
(True Extract.)

A. Kenney-Herbert Lt.-Col.,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Adjutant-General, for information.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

With order

G.O. 440 W of 26-2-80
" 439 W of 26-2-80

G.O. of (1884) Madras.
MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated September,

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5 September 1884, No. 4325

SEPTEMBER.
Nos. —

Cantonments—Water-supply.

Ulsoor Tank.—Orders passed on correspondence relating to the control of the water stored in the — at Bangalore and the measures necessary to prevent its pollution.

2 Copies sent to copy

With order

No 2291 W. 17 Sept 1884

Communicated
to the Supd Engineer
Circle, in continuation
of G.O. 439 W dated
26th Feb 1880

W.
8.9.84

No 2291 W. 17 Sept 1884

Shaw 17/9/84

2 Copies sent to copy

With order

P. W. D.

G.O. of (1884) Madras.
MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated September,

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5 September 1884, No. 4325

SEPTEMBER.
Nos. —

Cantonments—Water-supply.

Ulsoor Tank.—Orders passed on correspondence relating to the control of the water stored in the — at Bangalore and the measures necessary to prevent its pollution.

No 2291 W. 17 Sept 1884

Communicated
to the Supd Engineer
V Circle, in continuation
of G.O. 439 W dated
26th February 1880.

(Signed) J.H.

S.E. V Circle

With order

Gobt. of (1884) Madras.

MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated September,

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., September 1884, No. 4325

SEPTEMBER.

Nos. —

Cantonments—Water-supply.

Ulsoor Tank.—Orders passed on correspondence relating to the control of the water stored in the — at Bangalore and the measures necessary to prevent its pollution.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

27th August 1884, No. 4162.

Cantonments—Conservancy.

Read the following papers :—

No. 411. From Brigadier-General R. C. STEWART, Quarter Master General, to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Ootacamund, 10th May 1884, No. 67-C. (Conservancy).

I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to submit, for the consideration and approval of Government, a scheme for the better conservancy of Fort St. George.

2. His Excellency has been aware that the sanitary condition of the fort has not been at all times satisfactory, and the probability of an outbreak of sickness arising amongst the troops, who are at present overcrowded within a very limited area, has been a source of anxiety.

3. Furthermore, it seemed desirable to remedy the general untidiness of the fort which has been the result of imperfect supervision and of divided responsibility.

4. His Excellency has therefore called on the Officer Commanding the Eastern District to frame a scheme for remedying the defects in the arrangements for controlling the conservancy of Fort St. George, and the one now submitted, after careful consideration and revision, seems to Sir Frederick Roberts to meet the necessities of the case.

5. Hitherto the responsibility of conservancy has been divided amongst several departments. The Staff Officer has been entrusted with the general supervision of the fort conservancy, but the Barrack Master has control over the sanitary condition of the interior, and the Executive Engineer that of the outworks.

6. The present establishment is divided between the Barrack, the Commissariat, the Engineer and the Civil departments, while the officer actually responsible has no power to punish any one employed, nor has he any control over the several departmental establishments. A reference to schedule A which accompanies this letter will show the present arrangements under which the conservancy is worked.

7. It is now proposed to place all these establishments entirely under the Staff Officer, who will be solely and entirely responsible for the cleanliness of the fort, under the immediate orders of the Officer Commanding the Eastern District.

Schedule A shows the present expenditure as Rs. 1,400-9-7, and schedule B shows that proposed to be Rs. 1,397-11-7.

8. In addition to the above proposed measure to which I am to solicit the approval of Government, I am desired to draw special attention to the necessity for transferring all the conservancy establishments now attached to public offices located within the fort to the control of the Staff Officer.

2 Copies sent to copy

9. It will be apparent that this scheme would not be complete if the Staff Officer had no control over the sanitary condition of the public offices, and in His Excellency's opinion it is essential that this should form a component part of it.

10. No extra expenditure is contemplated under this head, it being merely proposed to transfer the sum now allotted to each public office for conservancy to the control of the Staff Officer.

11. The measures here proposed would then give to the Staff Officer the entire supervision of the conservancy of the fort, excepting those portions under regimental control and which must of necessity be kept distinct.

12. With this explanation I am desired to submit the scheme for the consideration and orders of Government.

From Brigadier-General R. C. STEWART, C.B., Commanding Eastern District, to the Quarter Master General; dated Fort St. George, 17th October 1883, No. 324-G.

With reference to your letter of 11th September 1883, number and subject as per margin,

No. 6311, requesting that a defined scheme may be drawn up relative to the conservancy establishment of Fort St. George based on the several separate proposals and modifications contained in the correspondence that has already passed on the subject.

I have the honor to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a defined scheme for the conservancy of Fort St. George.

2. The necessity for a total revision and re-arrangement of the existing conservancy department of Fort St. George having been fully stated in the correspondence which has already passed, I am of opinion that it is unnecessary to reiterate the same, and beg to submit the proposed scheme in a succinct and comprehensive form as possible.

I. The present arrangements for conservancy.

The Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George, is entrusted with the general supervision of the fort conservancy and is held responsible for its general cleanliness. The Barrack Master is entrusted with the sanitary state of the inside of the fort, and the District Engineer attends to the sanitary condition of the outworks.

The arrangements have been found extremely unsatisfactory and faulty, no less than six departments having direct or indirect interest in them. It is very obvious that under such arrangements the authority of the responsible officer and his control is exceedingly limited, and to carry out his duties efficiently is almost impossible.

The schedule A appended presents at a glance—

II. The present establishments and departments under which they severally work.

It will be observed that the Barrack, the Commissariat, the Engineer, and the Civil departments divide the whole establishment between them, i.e., they each contribute a portion of the working establishment, or the pay of a portion of the total expenditure, while the actual responsible officer (the Staff Officer) has no power to dismiss or otherwise punish any one employed, and in fact any changes in the hands employed may be made and he know nothing about it.

The system, moreover, is unnecessarily rather complicated; as an illustration, I may mention the subject of carts and labor employed in the simple matter of watering the roads and streets of the fort. The carts are the property of Government, the Commissariat department provides hired bullocks, and the Barrack provides the coolies to fill the carts and do the work, entailing trouble on two departments, which could easily be arranged by one. To obviate this and similar mixed arrangements in future, it is proposed to relieve all these departments of all control over the fort conservancy and to place the same under the Staff Officer, who will be directly responsible to the Officer Commanding the Eastern District.

III. The cost of the present establishment and whence met.

This will be seen in schedule A opposite each department.

IV. Proposed future arrangements.

The appended rules for the future conservancy of Fort St. George set forth the arrangements it is proposed to adopt in the future for the care and conservancy of Fort St. George.

V. The future establishment.

In the schedule B attached the proposed future establishment is given, and it is requested that the whole of the establishment as shown in Schedule A should be transferred to the Staff Officer, and, so far as the conservancy is concerned, no other establishment need be retained.

The scheme as now proposed will be distinct from all the departments, that have now any control over sanitary measures, and will rest solely and entirely with the Staff Officer under the orders of the General Commanding the Eastern District.

The suggestion made by you that the pay of the conservancy sergeant should in future be Rs. 25 has been adopted and entered in schedule B. It is also thought that the future holder of this appointment should be, as proposed, a non-commissioned officer of the unattached list with Rs. 25 as staff salary with the rank and pay of a sergeant of infantry.

From a comparison of the schedules A and B, a decrease will be observed in the total expenditure of the proposed new scheme as compared with the existing arrangements, which is owing to a proposed reduction in the number of toties, this decrease being inclusive of a slight increase of Rs. 5 in the extra establishment proposed of two subordinate supervisors and a writer.

As already detailed in the former correspondence, the two subordinate supervisors it is considered should be men selected from the regiment in garrison whose duty would be to supervise the Native establishment in every part of the fort under the immediate orders of the conservancy sergeant; this would involve no special knowledge that could not be perfectly understood in a couple of days, and any laxity or inattention to their duties would entail their being sent back to their regiment and other men employed.

As proposed in a former letter, I would again urge the necessity of all sanitary arrangements at public offices being transferred to the conservancy department; no additional expenditure would be necessary, as it would merely be a transfer of the sum allowed by each public office to the Staff Officer to defray the cost.

As above proposed, the entire conservancy of the fort, with the exception of such parts as are under regimental control and which of necessity must be kept distinct, would be under the entire control of the Staff Officer, and who would thus be in a position to exercise the fitting authority and adopt all necessary measures.

Rules for the care and conservancy of Fort St. George.

I. The conservancy and cleanliness of the fort to be under the control and management of the Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details (such parts being excepted as are under regimental control and which will hereinafter be defined).

II. The establishment under the orders of the Staff Officer will be as follows:—

1 Conservancy sergeant.	20 Pairs of bullocks for above.
2 Do. supervisors.	Boat establishment.
1 Writer.	1 Lamp-lighter maistry.
4 Maistries.	7 Lamp-lighters.
18 Toties.	9 Water carts.
18 Sweepers (male).	9 Pairs of bullocks for above.
9 Do. (female).	1 Maistry, } for filling the carts.
6 Waterwomen.	8 Coolies, }
4 Picotta men.	2 Tyndals.
8 Rubbish carts with bullocks.	20 Lascars.
16 Night-soil carts.	

III. The fort police will be as before—
1 Daffadar.
17 Peons.

IV. Those portions of the fort that will fall under "regimental control" are as follows:—

- All buildings used as barracks.
- The space enclosed by railing on the right of the road from the main square towards St. George's Gate and from the corner of the police tannah to the north-west corner of the barrack on the west and facing the commissariat stores and jail.
- The steps leading to the cook-rooms on the rampart next the military prison.
- The cook-houses set apart for the troops.
- The parcherry square, viz., the space enclosed by the barrack buildings, known as No. 13, A Block.

No. 13, A Block.
" 14, B "
" 15, C "
" 16, D "

All and every other portion of the fort will be under the direct control and management of the Staff Officer.

V. The sanitary condition of the fort being thus placed under the Staff Officer, he is empowered to issue notices to all residents (officers of the European regiment excepted) regarding the state of their premises, or want of attention on the part of their servants.

VI. When any infringement of the rules in force is observed in any quarters set apart for and occupied by officers of the regiment garrisoned in the fort, the Staff Officer should bring such to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who will at once issue the necessary orders.

VII. The establishment allotted will be paid by the Staff Officer at his office, and he is empowered to dismiss at once any of the Native subordinates of the establishment for dereliction of duty.

VIII. Sections 4 "Bazaar," 6 "Cattle and vehicles," 7 "Native followers," 10 "Liquors," and paras. 99, 101, 102, 103, 106 and 108 of section 11 of the "Regulations and Standing Orders for the garrison of Fort St. George" will be strictly enforced and attended to by the Staff Officer.

IX. In all cases where professional advice may be considered necessary and desirable before carrying out any improvement, or to consult on any sanitary measures affecting any part of the fort, the Staff Officer will submit the same for the approval of the General Commanding the Eastern District, who, if he considers such suggestion advisable, will issue orders to assemble a committee to consider the subject. Such committee to be composed generally of any of the following officers:—
The Staff Officer

The Staff Officer.

The District Engineer.

The Officer Commanding the Regiment in Garrison.
The Fort Surgeon.

The Deputy Assistant

The Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the District.

X. All latrines or urinals within any public offices, excepting such as are under regimental control, to be attended to by the fort conservancy establishment.

XI. No toty or sweeper entertained and paid by the conservancy department is allowed to undertake any private work in the fort.

XII. The Staff Officer will send a report monthly to the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for the information of the Officer Commanding the Eastern District detailing any measures taken during the month to ensure due attention and compliance of conservancy rules, and bringing to notice any steps taken for punishing negligence on the part of any of the establishment.

No. 412. *With report from Controller of Military Accounts ; 9th August 1884, B.*

Statement of Proposition for Revision of Establishment.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
31st July 1884.

(Signed) R. A. WALTERS, Colonel,
Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details.

No. 3899.

Referred to the Public Department for information as to whether there is any objection to the proposed transfer (para. 8, *et seq.*, of the Quarter Master General's letter, No. 67-C., dated 10th May 1884) of the sweepers and toties of the civil office establishments in Fort St. George to the control of the Staff Officer.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
12th August 1884.

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

To the Public Department.

No. 413. *Endorsement from the Public Department; dated 20th August 1884, No. 1873.*

There is no objection in the Civil department to the proposed transfer.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
20th August 1884.

(Signed) H. TREMENHEERE,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

No. 414. ORDER THEREON, 27th August 1884, No. 4162.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves the scheme submitted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the future conservancy of Fort St. George, and directs that it be introduced from the 1st September 1884.

2. With reference to the proposal to give the four sweeper maistries now employed Rs. 10 and male toties Rs. 8 each a month, instead of the present rates of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5, respectively, it is not alleged that any difficulty has hitherto been experienced in obtaining labor for conservancy purposes, and the remuneration now given appears to be generally sufficient for whole time menials of the class in question; but as, under the new arrangements, fewer hands will be employed, and the time of the men will consequently be more fully occupied—in other words additional work will have to be performed—the Government consider that an increase of 1 rupee 8 annas a month in the case of the maistries and of 1 rupee to each male toty will be ample.

3. Thus modified, the proposed scale of establishments and of rates of pay shown in the amended proposition statement is sanctioned, the financial result being a monthly saving of Rs. 41-4-0 or Rs. 495 annually.

4. From the 1st September 1884, the sweeper and toty establishments of all public offices, Civil and Military in the fort, will be placed under the control of the Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, to whom the sanctioned pay of the men will be transferred each month for disbursement to them.

No. 415. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated 27th August 1884, No. 4163.*

(True Extract.)

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

To the Quarter Master General, with 1 enclosure.

- „ Adjutant-General.
- „ Public Department.
- „ Revenue Department.
- „ Public Works Department.
- „ Inspector-General of Ordnance.
- „ Commissary-General.
- „ Controller of Military Accounts.
- „ Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.
- „ Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces.
- „ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

Govt. of (1884) Ma.
MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated August, 27th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 27th August 1884, No. 4162.

AUGUST.
Nos. 411-415.

Cantonments—Conservancy.

Fort St. George.—Introduction from 1st September 1884 of a revised scheme for the conservancy of —, directed.

Enclosure to Public Works Department. Letter No. 208A.G., dated August 27, 1884.

Statement showing the estimated outlay against indents uncomplished with on the 1st June 1884, and those received during that month, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

INDENT.		PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each indent excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 31st May, including freight.	Balance to be compli- ed with on 1st June, including freight.	Expendi- ture in June, including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLE- ED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
No.	Date.							In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	In sub- sequent years.
								£	£	£
I.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as an Ordinary Final charge under Public Works in the Home Accounts.										
2	5th May 1883.	Bengal. (Steam Rollers, &c., for Central India)	737	25	...	762	737	25	...	...
Letter. 22R.S.	26th Feb. 1884.	(Arithmometers for repair) ...	32	1	...	33	...	33	...	...
Letter. $\frac{5}{47-1}$	26th Oct. 1883.	Madras. (Circulating Pump for Godavari Steam Launch).	65	1	...	66	...	66	...	...
...	10th Jan. 1884.	(Royal Arms for Post Office) ...	24	1	...	25	25	...	...	...
...	8th March 1884.	Locks for Coast Batteries ...	21	1	...	22	...	22	...	...
5	1st Feb. 1884.	Bombay. (Portland Cement and Paint) ...	137	43	77	103	38	65	...	...
4	11th Jan. 1884.	(Padlocks for Military Prisons) ...	36	1	...	37	...	37	...	...
TOTAL ...			1,052	73	77	1,048	800	248	...	...
II.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as a Productive Public Works charge under Irrigation in the Home Accounts.										
1	3rd Jan. 1883.	Bengal. (Steamer for Sone Canals) ...	3,150	260	...	3,410	...	3,410	...	...
TOTAL ...			3,150	260	...	3,410	...	3,410	...	...
III.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as a Remittance to India in the Home Accounts.										
13P.	7th Aug. 1882.	Bengal. (Stores for Roorkee Workshops) ...	1,249	14	1,043	220	220	...	...	...
18P.	14th April 1883.	(Stores for Roorkee Workshops) ...	5,575	432	5,997	10	1	9	...	...
1	June 1882.	(Dredger, &c., for British Burma)...	15,795	750	3,322	13,223	3,322	9,901	...	...
...	14th Aug. 1883.	(Waterpipes for Khamgaon and Amraoti).	4,615	634	5,221	28	...	28	...	...
21P.	24th Aug. 1883.	(Quarrying Machine for Assam) ...	55	5	...	60	...	60	...	...
23P.	12th Oct. 1883.	(Brushes, Drawing, &c., for Roorkee Workshops).	612	10	58	564	460	104	...	...
24P.	15th Oct. 1883.	(Printing Stores for Thomason Civil Engineering College).	115	2	83	34	34	...	...	...
25P.	31st Dec. 1883.	(Steam Launch for Assam) ...	Supply suspended 1884.	by telegram from the Viceroy, dated 5th Mar						
26P.	27th Feb. 1884.	(Dovetailing Machine for Roorkee Workshops.)	115	3	...	118	...	118	...	...
14P.N.	28th March 1884.	Tramway rails, &c., for Assam ...	5,145	300	...	5,445	...	5,445	...	...
15P.N.	21st Apl. 1884.	(Trucks for Assam Tramways) ...	510	30	...	540	...	540	...	...
Carried over ...			33,786	2,180	15,724	20,242	4,037	16,205	...	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the contracts.

Statement showing the estimated
during that month, for stores for the public

June 18
department could.

INDENT.		PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each indent, excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 31st May, including freight.	Balance to be complied with on 1st June, including freight.	Expenditure in June, including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
No.	Date.							In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	In subsequent years.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
		Brought forward	33,786	2,180	15,724	20,242	4,037	16,205	...	...
...	20th Aug. 1883.	Madras. (Stores for Guindy Water-works, &c., &c.)	774	30	...	804	290	514	...	...
...	29th Oct. 1883.	(Archimedean Drill, &c., &c.)	3,915	150	1,077	2,938	475	2,513	...	...
...	2nd April 1884.	(Girders for Ophthalmic Hospital)	150	20	...	170	...	170	...	...
2	2nd Nov. 1883.	Bombay. (Boiler, &c., for Karachi Harbour-works Steam Launch).	145	3	...	148	...	148	...	...
3	30th Nov. 1883.	(Dioptric Light for Perim)	102	3	...	105	...	105	...	...
5	1st Feb. 1884.	(Miscellaneous Stores for Karachi and Bombay).	1,584	50	278	1,356	854	502	...	...
1	2nd May 1884.	(Wire Rops for Darna Bridge)	54	3	...	57	...	57	...	...
		TOTAL	40,510	2,439	17,079	25,870	5,656	20,214	...	...
II.—Indents for stores for the Indian Telegraph Department.										
3 & 4	9th Feb. 1883.	Bengal. (Stores for General and Workshop use).	5,730	346	6,075	1	1	...	...	...
6	27th June 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	45,560	2,000	30,559	17,001	7,650	9,351	...	...
1	4th Oct. 1883.	(Stamps)	91	1	...	92	91	1	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	23,347	800	8,630	15,517	814	14,703	...	...
13	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Hooper's Core, for Ceylon Cable)	689	9	689	9	9	...	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Weighing Machines, &c.)	302	50	4	348	...	348	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.	(Paging Machines, Tools, &c.)	1,100	30	8	1,128	183	945	...	...
3	30th Apl. 1884.	(Brackets, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	3,921	100	...	4,021	...	4,021	...	...
4	2nd May 1884.	(Posts, Brackets, &c., and Wire)	2,776	100	...	2,876	...	2,876	...	...
5	19th May 1884.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	8,258	240	...	8,498	...	8,498	...	...
6	27th June 1883.	(Relays)	300	5	...	305	...	305	...	...
1	4th Oct. 1883.	Madras. (Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	9,945	500	5,798	4,647	...	4,647	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Stamps)	5	Nil	...	5	5	...	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	7,794	300	640	7,445	1,852	5,593	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.	(Axes, &c.)	55	5	2	58	1	57	...	...
3	30th April 1884.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	13,848	600	...	14,448	...	14,448	...	...
4	2nd May 1884.	(Posts, Brackets, &c., and Wire)	1,936	80	...	2,016	...	2,016	...	...
6	27th June 1883.	Bombay. (Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	14,035	420	...	14,455	...	14,455	...	...
		Carried over	143,789	5,786	56,627	92,948	10,006	59,389	22,953	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the contracts.

Statement showing the estimated
during that month, for stores for the

1884, and those received
Telegraph Departments—concluded.

INDENT.		PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each indent, excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 31st May, including freight.	Balance to be complied with on 1st June, including freight.	Expenditure in June, including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
No.	Date.							In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	In subsequent years.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
		Brought over	1,43,789	5,786	56,627	92,948	10,006	59,389	22,953	...
1	4th Oct. 1883.	Bombay. (Stamps)	73	1	...	74	73	1	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	15,836	600	3,473	12,963	1,046	11,917	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Tools, &c.)	104	6	6	104	4	100	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.	(Brackets, Insulators, Wire, &c.)	5,680	120	...	5,809	117	5,692	...	...
3	30th Apl. 1884.	(Posts and brackets)	1,545	70	...	1,615	...	1,615	...	...
4	2nd May 1884.	Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	8,297	240	...	8,537	...	8,537	...	...
		TOTAL	175,333	6,823	60,106	122,050	11,846	78,714	31,490	...
I.—Indents for stores for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.										
1	3rd Aug. 1883.	(Poles, Insulators, &c.)	497	30	65	462	1	461	...	...
74	14th Sept. 1883.	(Cable Stores, &c.)	12,225	500	230	12,495	3,269	9,226	...	...
Letter from Col. Champain.	20th May 1884.	(Chain and Links for the Patrick Stewart).	5	1	...	6	...	6	...	...
		TOTAL	12,727	531	295	12,963	3,270	9,693	...	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the contracts.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 11th July 1884.

(Sd.) C. G. SHAW,
for Director General of Stores.

No. 208 A—G.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNT.
General.

To

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND
ODDH, AND THE PUNJAB, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, AND ASSAM,
THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.
THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.
THE EXAMINER OF TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS.

Dated Simla, August 27, 1884.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for information, copy of a statement
received from the Director General of Stores at the India Office, showing the
estimated outlay against indents received in England up to end of June 1884,
for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. G. BEGBIE, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.

Statement showing the estimated outlay
against indents received in England up to
end of June 1884 for stores for the Public
Works and Telegraph Departments.

2296 18 Sept 1884

Communicated
to officers concerned

(Sd) J.S.S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNT.
General.

To

No. 208 A—G.

Dated Simla, August 27, 1884.

Received

2296 18 Sept 1884

The Ch. Engr. for Surg.
S.E. & V. Circles
Comd. A. to Engr.
Lft. Supt. P.W. Stores
Supt. P.W.
Ch. Supt. J. J. S.
Madras Div

Forwards, for information, copy of a statement showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to end of June 1884, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 62 P. W. D., A.B.—1-0-84.—130.

With order

ter No. 182 A.G., dated July 16, 1884.

Statement showing the estimated outlay against indents uncomplished with on the 1st May 1884, and those received during that month, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

INDENT.		PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each indent excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 30th April including freight.	Balance to be completed with on 1st May including freight.	Expenditure in May including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
No.	Date.							In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	In subsequent years.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as an Ordinary Final charge under Public Works in the Home Accounts.										
2	5th May 1883.	Bengal. (Steam Rollers, &c., for Central India)	752	30	...	782	...	782	...	...
Lec. 5 47-1.	20th Oct. 1883.	Madras. (Circulating Pump for Godavari Steam Launch).	65	1	...	66	...	66	...	...
...	10th Jan. 1884.	(Royal Arms for Post Office)	...	24	1	25	...	25	...	...
...	8th March 1884.	Locks for Coast Batteries	...	21	1	22	...	22	...	...
5	1st Feb. 1884.	Bombay. (Portland Cement and Paint)	137	60	...	197	77	120	...	...
4	11th Jan. 1884.	(Padlocks for Military Prisons)	36	1	...	37	...	37	...	...
TOTAL			1,035	94	...	1,129	77	1,052	...	...
II.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as a Productive Public Works charge under Irrigation in the Home Accounts.										
1	3rd Jan. 1883.	Bengal. (Steamer for Sone Canals)	3,150	260	...	3,410	...	3,410	...	...
TOTAL			3,150	260	...	3,410	...	3,410	...	...
III.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as a Remittance to India in the Home Accounts.										
13P.	7th Aug. 1882.	Bengal. (Stores for Roorkee Workshops)	1,249	30	1,043	236	...	236	...	...
16P.	14th April 1883.	(Stores for Roorkee Workshops)	5,575	432	5,997	10	...	10	...	...
1	June 1882.	(Dredger, &c., for British Burma)	15,795	750	3,322	13,223	...	13,223	...	...
...	14th Aug. 1883.	(Waterpipes for Khamgaon and Amraoti).	4,615	634	5,221	28	...	28	...	...
21P.	24th Aug. 1883.	(Quarrying Machine† for Assam)	55	5	...	60	...	60	...	...
22P.	27th Sept. 1883.	(Iron for Roorkee Workshops)	1,666	117	66	1,717	1,717	...	...	...
23P.	12th Oct. 1883.	(Brushes Drawing, &c., for Roorkee Workshops).	600	10	56	554	2	552	...	...
24P.	15th Oct. 1883.	(Printing Stores for Thomason Civil Engineering College).	115	2	65	52	18	34	...	...
25P.	31st Dec. 1883.	(Steam Launch for Assam)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26P.	27th Feb. 1884.	(Dovetailing Machine for Roorkee Workshops.)	115	3	...	118	...	118	...	...
14P.	18th March 1884.	Tramway rails, &c., for Assam	5,145	300	...	5,445	...	5,445	...	...
Carried over			34,930	2,283	15,770	21,443	1,737	19,706	...	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the Contracts.
† Supply of engine, &c., suspended. Public Works Despatch to India No. 16, dated 22nd March 1884.
‡ The demand for an envelope-cutting machine has been cancelled.

during that month, for stores for the Pul

PUBLIC WORKS

MENT OF IND

INDENT.		PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each indent excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 30th April including freight.	Balance to be completed with on 1st May including freight.	Expenditure in May including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
No.	Date.							In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	In subsequent years.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
		Brought forward	34,930	2,283	15,770	21,443	1,737	19,706	...	...
15 FEB	21st Apl. 1884.	(Trucks for Assam Tramways)	450	30	...	480	...	480	...	...
"	20th Aug. 1883.	Madras. (Stores for Guindy Water-works, &c., &c.)	774	30	...	804	...	804	...	...
"	29th Oct. 1883.	(Archimedean Drill, &c.)	3,915	150	471	3,594	606	2,988	...	...
"	2nd April 1884.	(Girders for Ophthalmic Hospital)	150	20	...	170	...	170	...	...
2	2nd Nov. 1883.	Bombay. (Boiler, for Karachi Harbour Steam Launch.)	145	3	...	148	...	148	...	...
3	30th Nov. 1883.	(Dioptric Light for Perim)	102	3	...	105	...	105	...	...
5	1st Feb. 1884.	(Miscellaneous Stores for Karachi and Bombay.)	1,574	50	...	1,624	278	1,346	...	...
1	2nd May 1884.	(Wire Rope for Darna Bridge)	54	3	...	57	...	57	...	...
		TOTAL	42,094	2,572	16,241	28,425	2,621	25,804	...	...
IV.—Indents for stores for the Indian Telegraph Department.										
3 & 4	9th Feb. 1883.	Bengal. (Stores for General and Workshop use).	5,730	350	5,979	101	96	5	...	...
6	27th June 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	45,560	2,000	22,899	24,661	7,960	17,001	...	...
1	4th Oct. 1883.	(Stamps)	91	1	...	92	...	92	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	23,347	800	6,664	17,483	1,966	15,517	...	...
11	9th Nov. 1883.	(Porous cells)	55	5	55	5	5	...	...	...
Telegram	21st Jan. 1884.	(Hooper's Core, for Ceylon Cable)	689	9	689	9	...	9	...	...
13	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Weighing Machine, &c.)	302	50	...	352	4	348	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Paging Machines, Tools, &c.)	1,096	30	...	1,126	8	1,118	...	...
Telegram	17th March 1884.	(Brackets, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	3,921	100	...	4,021	...	4,021	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.									
6	27th June 1883.	Madras. (Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	9,945	500	5,221	5,224	577	4,647	...	...
1	4th Oct. 1883.	(Stamps)	5	Nil	...	5	...	5	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, Wire &c.)	7,794	300	234	7,860	415	7,445	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Axes, &c.)	55	5	...	60	2	58	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.									
Telegram	17th March 1884.	(Posts, Insulators, Wire, &c.)	13,848	600	...	14,448	...	14,448	...	...
3 & 4	9th Feb. 1883.	Bombay. (General)	284	12	287	9	9	...	...	...
6	27th June 1883.	(Posts, Backs for Brackets and Wire)	4,091	200	3,716	575	497	78	...	...
		Carried over	116,813	4,962	45,744	76,031	11,239	64,792	...	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the Contracts.

plied
s and Telegraph Departments—conclu.

INDENT.		Pa	Total estimated amount of each indent excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 30th April including freight.	Balance to be completed with on 1st May including freight.	Expenditure in May including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
No.	Date.							In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	In subsequent years.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
		Brought over	116,813	4,962	45,744	76,031	11,239	64,792	...	...
			72	1	...	73	...	73	...	...
1	4th Oct. 1883.	Bombay. (Stamps)	15,836	600	1,222	15,214	2,251	12,963	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, Wire, &c.)	104	6	...	110	6	104	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Tools, &c.)	5,689	120	...	5,809	...	5,809	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.	(Brackets, Insulators, Wire, &c.)								
Telegram	17th March 1884.									
		TOTAL	138,514	5,689	46,966	97,237	13,496	83,741	...	...
V.—Indents for stores for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.										
			497	30	61	466	4	462	...	...
1	3rd Aug. 1883.	(Poles, Insulators, &c.)	12,070	500	112	12,458	118	12,340	...	...
74	14th Sept. 1883.	(Cable Stores, &c.)								
		TOTAL	12,567	530	173	12,924	122	12,802	...	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the Contracts.

INDIA OFFICE ;
London, 13th June 1884.

(Sd.) A. A. JOPP,
Director General of Stores.

No. 182 A—G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

To

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND
ODDH, AND THE PUNJAB, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, AND ASSAM.
THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.
THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.
THE EXAMINER OF TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS.

Dated Simla, July 16, 1884.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for information, copy of a statement received from the Director General of Stores at the India Office, showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to end of May 1884, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. G. BEGBIE, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.

Statement showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to end of May 1884, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

MENT OF IN
PUBLIC WORKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

To

No. 182 A—G.

Dated Simla, July 16, 1884.

Received

No. 1930 W. a/8th August/84

Forwards for information copy of a statement showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to end of May 1884, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 42 P. W. D., A.B.—13-7-84.—130.

Wittender

No. 1930 W. a/8th August/84

Communicated

to officers concerned

Sd/- J.S.D.

Chief Engr for Sarg
Capt. R. H. A. C. C. C.
Consgr. Archt. to Govt.
Genl. Supt P. W. D.
Sd/- P. H. A. C. C.
Supt of Delhi Mdn

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Statement showing the estimated outlay on the 1st June 1884, and those received
PUBLIC and Telegraph Departments—*concl.*

			Total estimated amount of each indent, excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 31st May, including freight.	Balance to be complied with on 1st June, including freight.	Expenditure in June, including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLIED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
								In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	In subsequent years.
		Brought over	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	4th Oct. 1883.	Bombay. (Stamps)	143,789	5,786	56,627	92,948	10,806	59,389	22,953	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	73	1	...	73	73	1	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Tools, &c.)	15,836	600	3,473	12,963	1,040	11,917	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.	(Brackets, Insulators, Wire, &c.)	104	6	6	104	4	100	...	...
3	30th Apl. 1884.	(Posts and brackets)	5,689	120	...	5,809	117	5,692	...	...
4	2nd May 1884.	Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire	1,545	70	...	1,615	...	1,615	...	...
			8,297	240	...	8,537	...	8,537	...	...
		TOTAL	173,333	6,823	60,106	122,050	11,840	78,714	31,490	...
		I.—Indents for stores for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.								
1	3rd Aug. 1883.	(Poles, Insulators, &c.)	497	30	65	462	1	461	...	...
74	14th Sept. 1883.	(Cable Stores, &c.)	12,225	500	230	12,495	3,269	9,226	...	...
Letter from Col. Champain.	20th May 1884.	(Chain and Links for the Patrick Stewart).	5	1	...	6	...	6	...	...
		TOTAL	12,727	531	295	12,963	3,270	9,693	...	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the contracts.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 11th July 1884.

(Sd.) C. G. SHAW,
for Director General of Stores.

Statement showing the estimated outlay on the 1st June 1884, and those received during that month, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments—*contd.*

No.	Date.	PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each indent, excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 31st May, including freight.	Balance to be complied with on 1st June, including freight.	Expenditure in June, including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLIED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
								In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	In subsequent years.
		Brought forward	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	20th Aug. 1883.	Madras. (Stores for Guindy Water-works, &c., &c.)	774	30	...	804	290	514	...	...
	29th Oct. 1883.	(Archimedeon Drill, &c., &c.)	3,915	150	1,077	2,988	475	2,513	...	...
	2nd April 1884.	(Girders for Ophthalmic Hospital)	150	20	...	170	...	170	...	...
2	2nd Nov. 1883.	Bombay. (Boiler, &c., for Karachi Harbour-works Steam Launch).	145	3	...	148	...	148	...	...
3	30th Nov. 1883.	(Dioptric Light for Perim)	102	3	...	105	...	105	...	...
5	1st Feb. 1884.	(Miscellaneous Stores for Karachi and Bombay).	1,584	50	278	1,356	854	502	...	...
1	2nd May 1884.	(Wire Rope for Darna Bridge)	51	3	...	57	...	57	...	...
		TOTAL	40,510	2,439	17,079	25,870	5,656	20,214	...	...
		II.—Indents for stores for the Indian Telegraph Department.								
3 & 4	9th Feb. 1883.	Bengal. (Stores for General and Workshop use).	5,730	346	6,075	1	1	...	...	...
6	27th June 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	45,560	2,000	30,559	17,001	7,650	9,351	...	...
1	4th Oct. 1883.	(Stamps)	91	1	...	92	91	1	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	23,347	800	8,630	15,517	811	14,708	...	...
Te'gram	21st Jan. 1884.	(Hooper's Core, for Ceylon Cable)	689	9	689	9	9	...	...	...
13	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Weighing Machines, &c.)	302	50	4	348	...	348	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Paging Machines, Tools, &c.)	1,103	30	8	1,128	189	945	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.	(Brackets, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	3,921	100	...	4,021	...	4,021	...	...
3	30th Apl. 1884.	(Posts, Brackets, &c., and Wire)	2,776	100	...	2,876	...	2,876	...	...
4	2nd May 1884.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	8,258	240	...	8,498	...	8,498	...	...
5	19th May 1884.	(Relays)	300	5	...	305	...	305	...	...
6	27th June 1883.	Madras. (Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	9,945	500	5,798	4,647	...	4,647	...	...
-1	4th Oct. 1883.	(Stamps)	5	Nil	...	5	5	...	...	...
1	5th Nov. 1883.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	7,794	300	649	7,445	1,552	5,593	...	...
12	23rd Jan. 1884.	(Axes, &c.)	55	5	2	58	1	57	...	...
2	24th Apl. 1884.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	13,848	600	...	14,448	...	14,448	...	...
3	30th April 1884.	(Posts, Brackets, &c., and Wire)	1,936	80	...	2,016	...	2,016	...	...
4	2nd May 1884.	(Posts, Insulators, &c., and Wire)	14,035	420	...	14,455	...	14,455	...	...
6	27th June 1883.	Bombay. (Posts, Backs for Brackets and Wire)	4,091	200	4,213	78	...	78	...	...
		Carried over	143,789	5,786	56,627	92,948	10,806	59,389	22,953	...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the contracts.

Enclosure to Public Works Department letter No. 208A.G., dated August 27, 1884.

Statement showing the estimated outlay against indents uncomplished with on the 1st June 1884, and those received during that month, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

INDENT.		PROVINCE.	Total estimated amount of each indent excluding freight.*	Estimated freight payable in England.	Extent to which each indent had been complied with up to 31st May, including freight.	Balance to be complied with on 1st June, including freight.	Expenditure in June, including freight.	BALANCE OF EACH INDENT REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED WITH, INCLUSIVE OF FREIGHT TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.		
No.	Date.							In 1884-85.	In 1883-84.	In subsequent years.
								£	£	£
I.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as an Ordinary Final charge under Public Works in the Home Accounts.										
2	5th May 1883.	Bengal. (Steam Rollers, &c., for Central India)	737	25	...	762	737	25	...	...
Letter. 22r.s.	26th Feb. 1884.	(Arithmometers for repair)	32	1	...	33	...	33	...	...
Letter. 5 47-1.	26th Oct. 1883.	Madras. (Circulating Pump for Godavari Steam Launch).	65	1	...	66	...	66	...	...
...	10th Jan. 1884.	(Royal Arms for Post Office)	24	1	...	25	25	...	...	...
...	8th March 1884.	Locks for Coast Batteries	21	1	...	22	...	22	...	...
5	1st Feb. 1884.	Bombay. (Portland Cement and Paint)	137	43	77	103	38	65	...	...
4	11th Jan. 1884.	(Padlocks for Military Prisons)	36	1	...	37	...	37	...	...
TOTAL			1,052	73	77	1,048	800	248	...	...
II.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as a Productive Public Works charge under Irrigation in the Home Accounts.										
1	3rd Jan. 1883.	Bengal. (Steamer for Sone Canals)	3,150	260	...	3,410	...	3,410	...	...
TOTAL			3,150	260	...	3,410	...	3,410	...	...
III.—Indents for stores, the cost of which is treated as a Remittance to India in the Home Accounts.										
13r.	7th Aug. 1882.	Bengal. (Stores for Roorkee Workshops)	1,249	14	1,043	220	220	...	...	...
18r.	14th April 1883.	(Stores for Roorkee Workshops)	5,575	432	5,997	10	1	9	...	...
1	June 1882.	(Dredger, &c., for British Burma)	15,795	750	3,322	13,223	3,322	9,901	...	...
...	14th Aug. 1883.	(Waterpipes for Khaingon and Amraoti).	4,615	634	5,221	28	...	28	...	...
21r.	24th Aug. 1883.	(Quarrying Machine for Assam)	55	5	...	60	...	60	...	...
23r.	12th Oct. 1883.	(Brushes, Drawing, &c., for Roorkee Workshops).	612	10	58	564	460	104	...	...
24r.	15th Oct. 1883.	(Printing Stores for Thomason Civil Engineering College).	115	2	83	34	34	...	...	...
25r.	31st Dec. 1883.	(Steam Launch for Assam)	Supply suspended by telegram from the Viceroy, dated 5th March 1884.							
26r.	27th Feb. 1884.	(Dovetailing Machine for Roorkee Workshops).	115	3	...	118	...	118	...	...
14r.B.	28th March 1884.	Tramway rails, &c., for Assam	5,145	300	...	5,445	...	5,445	...	...
15r.B.	21st Apl. 1884.	(Trucks for Assam Tramways)	510	30	...	540	...	540	...	...
Carried over			33,756	2,180	15,724	20,242	4,037	16,205	...	...

* The entries in this column will be ...

* The entries in this column will be corrected from time to time by the result of letting the contracts.

MENT OF IN

ACCOUNT.
General.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND
 OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
 THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BRITISH BURMA, AND ASSAM.
 THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.
 THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.
 THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.
 THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.
 THE EXAMINER OF TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS.

My dear Mr.

I am directed to forward herewith, for information, copy of a statement received from the Director General of Stores at the India Office, showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to end of June 1884, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

SIR,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Statement showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to end of June 1884 for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

Ch.
Lay
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Se
for

To Secretary to the Govt of Madras
P. Madras

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

To

No. 208 A—G.

Dated Simla, August 27, 1884.

Received 12/9/84

See 1

Forwards, for information, copy of a statement showing the estimated outlay against indents received in England up to end of June 1884, for stores for the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 53 P. W. D., A.B.—1-9-84.—130.

with notes

20TH AUGUST 4, No. 2040 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

READ—the following papers:—

From Colonel J. BEATTY, R.E., Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Coimbatore, 2nd August 1884, No. 362 E.W.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1625 W., of 27th June 1884, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to obtain an allotment of Rs. 8,700 in addition to the current year's grant of Rs. 5,600 for constructing quarters for 38 sappers and 2 native officers at Ootacamund.

2. The Executive Engineer reports that the full amount of the estimate (Rs. 14,300) for the quarters will be utilised in the current official year.

G.O., dated 13th August 1884, No. 1874, Financial.

Order—dated 13th August 1884, No. 1874, Financial.

The Accountant-General is authorised to place the sum of Rs. 3,25,000 at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.

ORDER—dated 20th August 1884, No. 2040 W., Public Works.

An additional grant of Rs. 3,25,000 for Provincial works having been assigned in the proceedings of the Financial Department recorded above, the following appropriations of funds to duly sanctioned works are now made:—

Statement A.

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Past Expenditure.	Allotment already made.	Reference to G.O.	Allotment now made.
Wellington church	Rs. 38,161	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	G.O., No. 1824 W., dated 28th July 1884.	Rs. 10,000
Floating latrine at Chepak	6,910	..	..	..	6,910
Purchase of house for extension of brickfield, Madras.	..	..	..	G.O., No. 1183 W., dated 9th May 1884.	12,000
Bridge near Charing Cross, Ootacamund ..	9,300	..	..	G.O., No. 1183 W., dated 9th May 1884.	9,300
Residence for Superintending Engineer at Dow. Ishweram.	17,300	..	8,000	G.O., No. 1911 W., dated 6th August 1884.	9,300
Additional treasure strong-room for the taluk cutcherry at Anantapur.	800	..	..	G.O., No. 1228 W., dated 14th May 1884.	800
Purchase of bungalow on Orr's Hill at Bezvada, Kistna district.	4,000	..	..	G.O., No. 1753 W., dated 17th July 1884.	4,000
New record racks for the Revenue Board Office..	5,310	..	..	G.O., No. 1712 W., dated 10th July 1884.	5,310
Amir Mahal, Madras, Improvements to ..	74,881	61,490	10,000	G.O., No. 899 W., dated 2nd April 1884.	3,291
Improvements to the residence of the Superintendent of the Central Jail and construction of a police guard-room at the district jail, Rajahmundry, Godavari district.	6,760	..	4,520	G.O., No. 934 W., dated 5th April 1884.	1,240

Statement A.—cont.

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Past Expenditure.	Allotment already made.	Reference to G.O.	Allotment now made.
Sub-Collector's cutcherry at Madanapalle, Cuddapah district.	Rs. 14,895	Rs. 4,759	Rs. 8,000	Budget Item No. 15, Part A.	Rs. 2,136
Converting the granary at Hospet, Bellary district, into an inspection lodge.	997	..	..	G.O., No. 833 W., dated 27th March 1884.	997
Converting the post office at Gopálpur into godowns for bonded spirits and adding an upper-story for an office.	4,700	..	..	G.O., No. 3233 W., dated 14th November 1883.	4,700
Public offices at Ponáni, Malabar district	63,960	..	..	Budget Item No. 5, Part B G.O., No. 1298 W., dated 23rd May 1884.	20,000
Office buildings for Eastern and Head Works sub-divisions, Godávári district.	5,725	..	..	G.O., No. 1454 W., dated 11th June 1884.	5,725
Sea custom house at Malpi, South Canara district.	6,560	..	..	G.O., No. 109 W., dated 14th January 1884.	6,560
Do. do. at Tanúr, Malabar district	2,960	..	..	G.O., No. 386 W., dated 13th February 1884.	2,960
Bazaar drainage scheme, Ootacamund	2,00,935	77,819	14,200	G.O., No. 1112 W., dated 5th May 1884.	10,000
Lines and quarters for 38 sappers and 2 native officers at Ootacamund.	14,300	..	5,600	G.O., No. 1625 W., dated 27th June 1884.	8,700
District munsif's court at Kulitalai, Trichinopoly district.	16,100	14,110	1,500	G.O., No. 2848 W., dated 30th October 1882.	490
New ophthalmic hospital at Madras	97,663	..	20,000	G.O., No. 693 W., dated 14th March 1884.	20,000
Public buildings at Anantapur	85,875	9,600	60,500	Budget Item Nos. 17 and 18, part A.	10,000
Chilka canal—Ganjam district	..	..	..	G.O., No. 710 L., dated 6th August 1884.	1,54,519 74,600
Total	..	..	..		2,29,119

Superintending Engineers will arrange for utilising, within the official year, the sums now made available.

The following works, considered urgent, will, as far as practicable, be provided with allotments on estimates being framed and sanctioned. Superintending Engineers should accordingly arrange for submission of estimates as soon as possible:—

Statement B.

Name of Work.

Improvement of Mettupálaiyam-Gúdalúr road within municipal limits.
 Head Assistant Collector's cutcherry and house at Gúdalúr, Nellore district.
 Do. do. do. at Nandyál, Kurnool district.
 Collector's house at Chatrapur, Ganjam district.
 Taluk cutcherry and munsif's court at Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.
 School of Arts, Madras.
 Collector's cutcherry at Calicut.
 Do. do. at Nellore.
 Sub-magistrate's cutcherry and sub-jail at Arkónam, North Arcot district.
 Taluk cutcherry at Nandyál, Kurnool district.

No allotments can be promised for works which may remain unsanctioned till late in the year. Every effort should therefore be made for prompt submission of the requisite estimates.

The balance of funds available, Rs. 95,881, is added to the Provincial reserve.

(True Extract.)

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

To Superintending Engineers.
 To the Consulting Architect to Government.
 „ Examiner Public Works Accounts.
 „ Financial Department.

“ Revenue Deptt

Exd. E. Fernandez.

Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Gobt. of 1884 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated August, 20th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 20th Aug. 1884, No. 2040 W.

AUGUST.

Funds

Appropriations made, with remarks, from the additional grant of Rs. 3,25,000 assigned by the Financial Department for Provincial works.

13TH AUGUST 1884, No. 1872, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

Read letter—

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, the 7th April 1884, No. 150.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Madras Presidency for the year 1884-85.

2. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that the figures finally reported by the Accountant General and the Government of Madras have been adopted with slight modifications under certain heads. The reasons for the modifications made by the Government of India are as follow :—

III. Salt. } The estimates under these heads have been altered
VII. Customs. } with reference to the past year's actuals.

XXIII. Stationery and Printing.—The estimate of Rs. 70,000 originally proposed under this head has been accepted by the Government of India.

5. Land Revenue. } The increase under Land Revenue and decrease
19. Law and Justice. } under Law and Justice are on account of Agency charges in the Godaveri District, which have been transferred from the latter to the former head.

31 Miscellaneous.—The decrease under this head is due to the transfer to 8—Stamps of Rs. 10,000 on account of discount on stamped papers introduced for copying Judicial documents.

49. Exchange.—The grant has been fixed for the whole head, and distributed according to the amount of bills likely to be drawn on each presidency.

3. The reasons for the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure under the heads of Railways, Irrigation and Navigation, and other Public Works will be communicated in the Public Works Department.

4. A memorandum is annexed showing how the Provincial share of Land Revenue is calculated.

5. In consequence of these modifications, the Provincial and Local deficit of Rs. 8,30,000 is increased to Rs. 8,32,000.

Copy of this letter, and of the memorandum and statement, forwarded to the Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Madras.

Memorandum showing how the Provincial share of Land Revenue is calculated for the year 1884-85.

	Rs.
Total Land Revenue	4,61,00,000
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Local	11,00,000
	<u>4,50,00,000</u>
Provincial share calculated at the percentage (28·8073) fixed in the orders of 17th March 1882	1,29,63,000
<i>Add—</i>	
Special contribution to the Madras Government	5,00,000
Special contribution on account of the new rules for the calculation of stationery	65,000
Special contribution on account of the Tanjore survey	2,00,000
Special contribution on account of the transfers to the head of Stamps in connection with the newly introduced stamped papers for copying Judicial documents	95,000
	<u>1,38,23,000</u>
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Amounts payable to the Imperial Government as follows :—	
	Rs.
Refund of Famine outlay	50,000
Water-works adjustment	1,00,000
Savings in Customs Establishment	42,000
Salary of the Inspector General of Local Fund Establishments charged to Imperial	12,000
School of Ordnance Artificers transferred from Provincial to the Military Department	1,000
Inter-provincial adjustments	7,000
	<u>2,12,000</u>
Total Provincial share	1,36,11,000
Local Share	11,00,000
	<u>Rs.</u>
Imperial share	3,13,89,000
Imperial portion due to Irrigation	33,21,000
	<u>2,80,68,000</u>
	<u>4,27,79,000</u>

STATEMENT.

MAD

Estimates.

RAS.

1884-85.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	LOCAL, AS FINALLY REPORTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.				DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Imperial.	Provin-	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provin-	Local.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
OPENING BALANCE		21,65,000	45,42,000			20,40,000	43,42,000			
Principal Heads of Revenue—										
I.—Land Revenue	2,80,56,000	1,36,13,000	11,00,000	4,27,79,000	2,80,68,000	1,36,11,000	11,00,000	4,27,79,000		
III.—Salt	1,47,54,000	36,000		1,47,90,000	1,44,64,000	36,000		1,45,00,000		2,90,000
IV.—Stamps	28,25,000	28,25,000		56,50,000	28,25,000	28,25,000		56,50,000		
V.—Excise	3,387,000	32,87,000		65,74,000	32,87,000	32,87,000		65,74,000		
VI.—Provincial Rates			64,33,000	64,33,000			64,33,000	64,33,000		
VII.—Customs	11,00,000	30,000		11,30,000	10,70,000	30,000		11,00,000		30,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	2,35,000	2,35,000		4,70,000	2,35,000	2,35,000		4,70,000		
IX.—Forest		10,30,000		10,30,000		10,30,000		10,30,000		
X.—Registration	3,15,000	3,15,000		6,30,000	3,15,000	3,15,000		6,30,000		
XI.—Tributes	34,46,000			34,46,000	34,46,000			34,46,000		
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—										
XII.—Post Office										
XIV.—Mint										
Receipts by Civil Department—										
XV.—Law and Justice		6,87,000		6,87,000		6,87,000		6,87,000		
XVI.—Police		3,73,000		3,73,000		3,73,000		3,73,000		
XVII.—Marine		6,000		6,000		6,000		6,000		
XVIII.—Education		2,60,000	61,000	3,21,000		2,60,000	61,000	3,21,000		
XIX.—Medical		81,000	11,000	92,000		81,000	11,000	92,000		
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Depart-		1,16,000		1,16,000		1,16,000		1,16,000		
Miscellaneous—										
XXI.—Interest	6,15,000	3,000	87,000	7,05,000	6,13,000	3,000	87,000	7,05,000		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannua-	3,85,000	40,000	1,000	4,26,000	3,85,000	40,000	1,000	4,26,000		
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing		80,000		80,000		70,000		70,000		10,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	11,000	70,000	3,98,000	4,79,000	11,000	70,000	3,98,000	4,79,000		
Revenue from Productive Public Works—										
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts).	1,40,000			1,40,000	1,40,000			1,40,000		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Net Traffic Receipts).										
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	33,21,000			33,21,000	33,21,000			33,21,000		
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—										
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	25,000	32,000		57,000	25,000	32,000		57,000		
XXII.—Military Works	32,000			32,000	32,000			32,000		
XXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	2,04,000	6,60,000		8,64,000	2,04,000	6,60,000		8,64,000		
Receipts by Military Department—										
Army	16,95,000			16,95,000	16,95,000			16,95,000		
GRAND TOTAL	10,02,17,000	2,32,80,000	37,80,000	12,72,77,000	10,02,17,000	2,32,80,000	37,80,000	12,72,77,000		3,90,000

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	LOCAL, AS FINALLY REPORTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.				DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Imperial.	Provin-	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provin-	Local.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Interest—										
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works).	8,000			8,000	8,000			8,000		
2.—Interest on other obligations	7,94,000		13,000	8,07,000	7,94,000		13,000	8,07,000		
Direct Demands on the Revenues										
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,38,000	71,000	11,000	2,20,000	1,38,000	71,000	11,000	2,20,000		
4.—Assignments and Compensations	11,62,000			11,62,000	11,62,000			11,62,000		
Charges in respect of Collections										
5.—Land Revenue		47,11,000	31,15,000	78,26,000		47,20,000	31,15,000	78,35,000	9,000	
7.—Salt, including cost of production	19,00,000			19,00,000	19,00,000			19,00,000		
8.—Stamps	79,000	79,000		1,58,000	79,000	79,000		1,58,000		
9.—Excise	1,05,000	1,05,000		2,10,000	1,05,000	1,05,000		2,10,000		
10.—Provincial Rates										
11.—Customs		1,80,000		1,80,000		1,80,000		1,80,000		
12.—Assessed Taxes	4,000	4,000		8,000	4,000	4,000		8,000		
13.—Forest		9,86,000		9,86,000		9,86,000		9,86,000		
14.—Registration	2,50,000	2,50,000		5,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000		5,00,000		
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—										
15.—Post Office		1,06,000		1,06,000		1,06,000		1,06,000		
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—										
18.—General Administration	2,18,000	10,15,000	1,00,000	14,33,000	3,18,000	10,15,000	1,00,000	14,33,000		9,000
19.—Law and Justice	34,000	48,50,000		48,84,000	34,000	48,41,000		48,75,000		
20.—Police	4,000	38,48,000		38,52,000	4,000	38,48,000		38,52,000		
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)		11,60,000	6,65,000	18,25,000		11,60,000	6,65,000	18,25,000		
22.—Education	3,63,000			3,63,000	3,63,000			3,63,000		
23.—Ecclesiastical		11,10,000	5,32,000	16,42,000		11,10,000	5,32,000	16,42,000		
24.—Medical	2,17,000			2,17,000	2,17,000			2,17,000		
25.—Political	7,000	3,63,000		3,70,000	7,000	3,63,000		3,70,000		
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.										
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—										
27.—Territorial and Political Penions	10,76,000			10,76,000	10,76,000			10,76,000		
28.—Civil Furlough, &c., Allowances		8,82,000	2,000	8,84,000		8,82,000	2,000	8,84,000		
29.—Superannuation, &c., Allowances	10,13,000	7,50,000		17,63,000	10,13,000	7,50,000		17,63,000		
30.—Stationery and Printing	4,41,000	7,50,000		11,91,000	4,41,000	7,50,000		11,91,000		
31.—Miscellaneous	31,000	2,20,000	5,04,000	7,55,000	31,000	2,10,000	5,04,000	7,45,000		10,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—										
32.—Famine Relief	43,23,000			43,23,000	43,23,000			43,23,000		
33.—Protective Works, Railways	3,99,000			3,99,000	3,99,000			3,99,000		
34.—Ditto. Irrigation										
35.—Reduction of Debt										
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—										
37.—Guaranteed Railways, Land and Super-	1,04,000			1,04,000	1,04,000			1,04,000		
38.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).	9,21,000			9,21,000	9,21,000			9,21,000		
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—										
39.—State Railways (Capital Account)	2,000	12,000		14,000	2,000	12,000		14,000		
41.—Irrigation and Navigation	23,77,000	3,50,000		27,27,000	23,77,000	3,50,000		27,27,000		
43.—Military Works	5,91,000			5,91,000	5,91,000			5,91,000		
45.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	1,43,000	25,07,000	44,14,000	70,64,000	1,43,000	25,07,000	44,14,000	70,64,000		
Army Services—										
47.—Army	2,05,17,000			2,05,17,000	2,05,17,000			2,05,17,000		
49.—Exchange	8,16,000			8,16,000	8,16,000			8,16,000	8,63,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,41,57,000	5,30,70,000	95,30,000	10,67,57,000	4,40,00,000	5,30,70,000	95,30,000	10,65,00,000	8,54,000	
GRAND TOTAL	10,02,17,000	2,32,80,000	37,80,000	12,72,77,000	10,02,17,000	2,32,80,000	37,80,000	12,72,77,000		3,90,000

13TH AUGUST 1884, No. 1872, FINANCIAL.

6

Read also the following—

From Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 138, dated 7th April, 1884.

From Accountant-General, No. 1351, dated 13th April, 1884.

From Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 6th May 1884.

Preliminary Statement of Provincial Accounts, dated 16th May, 1884.

Telegram to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 22nd June, 1884.

" from Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 23rd June, 1884.

" to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 26th June, 1884.

Read—also telegram from Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 27th June 1884.

"The figures given in my telegram of 23rd excluded Irrigation and Navigation Accounts. The receipts are 55,677 and outlay 3,37,309 as stated by you. The revised estimate for other provincial outlay as accepted by Government of India and entered in Budget for 1884-85 is 22,67,190 and the outlay wired by me being 21,76,300 the difference is only 90,890 and not 3,22,000."

ORDER—dated 13th August 1884, No. 1872, Financial.

The official year 1883-84 opened with a balance of Rs. 26,31,096 to credit of Provincial Services proper.

Setting down the receipts in the Public Works Department at Rs. 1,49,477 and allowing for the mutual adjustments between Imperial and Provincial and for an adjustment of Rs. 47,624, on account of the Local Fund Establishments in the Presidency town, the revenues of the twelve month ending March 31st 1884, amounted to Rs. 235,43,586, and the expenditure to Rs. 232,41,582.

The year 1883-84 closed therefore with a balance to credit of Rs. 29,33,100, or Rs. 3,02,004 more than the opening balance.

2. The revenue as above stated, includes the following *plus* and *minus* items, representing mutual adjustments between Imperial and Provincial, which will be exhibited in the final accounts under 'Land Revenue, Receipts':—

Plus Entries.

	Rs.
(1) Special contribution to the Madras Government from Imperial	2,50,000
(2) Contribution on account of a change of rate in the Stationery Accounts	65,000
(3) Contribution on account of the Tanjore Survey	1,20,000
Total Rs.	4,35,000

Minus Entries.

	Rs.
(1) Refund of famine outlay	62,464
(2) Water works adjustment	1,47,679
(3) Savings on Customs Establishment	42,000
(4) Salary of Inspector of Local Fund Accounts for two years	24,000
(5) Inter-provincial adjustment	7,000
Total Rs.	2,83,143

Excluding from the *plus* entries, as *extraordinary* receipts, Nos. (1) and (3), (the latter with reference to the proposed change in the character of the Tanjore Survey), and transferring to *expenditure* Nos. (2) and (3) of the *minus* entries, the ordinary actual revenue of the year may be set down at Rs. 233,65,000 in round numbers, and the ordinary actual expenditure (omitting the excess outlay on Stationery, a charge which would in ordinary course have appeared in the accounts of the current official year) at Rs. 233,55,000.

This result would be satisfactory, were it not for the fact that the ordinary revenue as above stated included what must be regarded, in the absence of explanation, as abnormal receipts under Land Revenue.

13TH AUGUST 1884, No. 1872, FINANCIAL.

7

3. The heads of revenue and expenditure under which there was a considerable difference between the budget estimate and the actual receipts were the following:—

Heads of Revenue.	More than Estimate.	Less than Estimate.	Cause of difference.
	RS.	RS.	
Land Revenue	6,20,000		Larger collections.
Stamps	35,000		
Law and Justice		2,30,000	Restriction of jail manufactures under the orders of the Government of India, and Miscellaneous causes.
Medical	29,000		
Scientific and Minor Departments.	60,000		Local Cinchona Sale.
Miscellaneous	1,45,000		Credit of value of impressed Stamp Papers for copies of Judicial Documents.

Heads of Expenditure.	More than Estimate.	Less than Estimate.	Cause of difference.
	RS.	RS.	
Refunds	1,06,000		Unexpected refunds of water tax and profits of Zamindari Estates in Godavari, and payments on account of losses sustained by arrack contractors in Madura and Tinnevely.
Land Revenue	1,40,000		Increased process service charges and Tanjore Revenue Survey Charges.
Forest		1,70,000	
Law and Justice		2,15,000	Diminution of Jail charges, and miscellaneous causes.
Police		1,34,000	
Education	54,000		Transfer to this head of charges on account of the School of Agriculture.
Stationery and Printing	1,51,000		Issue during year of stores which would in ordinary course have been issued during and charged against the current official year (1884-85); District Press of Anantapur; and other causes.
Miscellaneous	1,19,000		Copyist establishments, and miscellaneous causes.
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways.		68,000	Delay in forming the Nilgiri Railway Company.
P. W. Department		1,34,000	Changes in programme.

The Revenue department will ascertain and report the cause of the large excess receipts under Land Revenue.

4. Turning to the estimates for the current official year as passed by the Government of India, the Government observe that the Revenues have been set down at Rs. 233,29,000 and the charges at Rs. 234,33,000. The opening balance to credit of Provincial Services proper would thus be reduced at the end of the year to Rs. 28,30,000. Allowance must, however, be made for the debit during 1883-84 of more than Rs. 70,000 to Stationery on account of issues provided for in the budget estimate of 1884-85. Adding this amount, the estimated closing balance is raised to Rs. 29,00,000 in round numbers, or Rs. 9,00,000 above the standing balance prescribed by the Government of India. Again, it is immaterial whether the standing balance consists entirely of Provincial funds, or partly of them and partly of Pound funds, the transactions of which enter into the accounts as rendered to the Government of India. The

* Opening Pound fund balance on 1st April 1884. sum of Rs. 1,49,192* must accordingly be added to the opening balance of Provincial Services proper, raising it to Rs. 30,82,292 and of Rs. 1,11,200† to the closing balance as above stated, raising it to Rs. 30,10,000 in round numbers.

† Estimated closing Pound fund balance.

The Government have therefore a sum of about ten lakhs available over and above the standing balance of twenty lakhs.

There will also be additional charges of half* a lakh, approximately, on account of the numerous retirements from the Covenanted Civil Service, shown under the head 'Superannuations and Pensions,' and possibly of a lakh and three quarters† in consequence of Mr. Garstin's scheme, which still, however, requires the sanction of the Government of India. There will be a further debit, the amount of which is as yet uncertain, in the event of the Government of India sanctioning the proposal to convert the Tanjore Irrigation Survey into a Revenue Survey. From the balance of seven lakhs and three quarters the Government resolve to make the grants marginally noted.

To Local Funds—

(1.) On account of the Vaigai bridge, Instalment of Rs. 60,000	25,000
(2.) Canara, for roads and bridges	25,000
(3.) To Public Works Department	3,25,000
(4.) To Madras Municipality as grant-in-aid to Water supply scheme.	75,000
Total	6,75,000
Balance	3,25,000

(True Extract.)

For the Collector

Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
 „ Public Works Department.
 „ Judicial Department.
 „ Political Department.
 „ Marine Department.
 „ Ecclesiastical Department.
 „ Public Department.
 „ Educational Department.
 „ Accountant General.

[APPENDIX.]

APPENDIX.

Budget Estimate 1884-85, Provincial Services, excluding transactions of Pound Fund, omitting hundreds.

RECEIPTS.	Government of India Estimate.	CHARGES.	Government of India Estimate.
Opening Balance	19.05	Refunds and Draw backs	71
Land Revenue	136.11	Land Revenue	47.20
Salt	36	Stamps	79
Stamps	28.25	Excise	1.05
Excise	32.87	Customs	1.80
Customs	30	Assessed Taxes	4
Assessed Taxes	2.35	Forest	9.86
Forests	10.36	Registration	2.50
Registration	3.15	Post Office	1.06
Law and Justice	6.87	General Administration	10.15
Police	1.55	Law and Justice	48.41
Marine	6	Police	37.11
Education	2.60	Marine	11
Medical	81	Education	11.60
Scientific and other		Medical	11.10
Minor Departments	1.16	Scientific and Minor Departments	3.08
Interest	3	Superannuations	8.82
Superannuations	40	Stationery and Printing	7.50
Stationery and printing	70	Miscellaneous	2.10
Miscellaneous	70	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	24.82
Civil Building Roads and Services	2.04	State Railways and Irrigation and Navigation	3.62
Irrigation and Navigation	39	Contributions	90
Contributions	2.23	Closing Balance	18.01
Total	252.34	Total	252.34

(Signed.) H. CLOGSTOUN,
 Accountant General.

G.O. 2040 W of 20-8-84

5.8c

Govt. of 1884 Madras.

FINANCIAL.

5.8c



Issued

10/9/84

Recd.

13/9/84

Encl.

G.O., dated 13th August 1884, No. 1872.

B.O. 2292 W. 17-9-84

AUGUST.

Budget Estimates.

Passing orders on letter from the Government of India sanctioning the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of this Presidency for 1884-85.

2 copies sent to Govt. for the order

13TH AUGUST 1884, No. 1872, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

Read letter—

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, the 7th April 1884, No. 150.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Madras Presidency for the year 1884-85.

2. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that the figures finally reported by the Accountant General and the Government of Madras have been adopted with slight modifications under certain heads. The reasons for the modifications made by the Government of India are as follow :—

III. Salt. } The estimates under these heads have been altered
VII. Customs. } with reference to the past year's actuals.

XXIII. Stationery and Printing.—The estimate of Rs. 70,000 originally proposed under this head has been accepted by the Government of India.

5. Land Revenue. } The increase under Land Revenue and decrease
19. Law and Justice. } under Law and Justice are on account of Agency charges in the Godavari District, which have been transferred from the latter to the former head.

31 Miscellaneous.—The decrease under this head is due to the transfer to 8—Stamps of Rs. 10,000 on account of discount on stamped papers introduced for copying Judicial documents.

49. Exchange.—The grant has been fixed for the whole head, and distributed according to the amount of bills likely to be drawn on each presidency.

3. The reasons for the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure under the heads of Railways, Irrigation and Navigation, and other Public Works will be communicated in the Public Works Department.

4. A memorandum is annexed showing how the Provincial share of Land Revenue is calculated.

5. In consequence of these modifications, the Provincial and Local deficit of Rs. 8,30,000 is increased to Rs. 8,32,000.

Copy of this letter, and of the memorandum and statement, forwarded to the Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Madras.

Memorandum showing how the Provincial share of Land Revenue is calculated for the year 1884-85.

Total Land Revenue	Rs.
	4,61,00,000
Deduct—	
Local	11,00,000
	<u>4,50,00,000</u>

Provincial share calculated at the percentage (28·8073) fixed in the orders of 17th March 1882	1,29,63,000
Add—	
Special contribution to the Madras Government	5,00,000
Special contribution on account of the new rules for the calculation of stationery	65,000
Special contribution on account of the Tanjore survey	2,00,000
Special contribution on account of the transfers to the head of Stamps in connection with the newly introduced stamped papers for copying Judicial documents	95,000
	<u>1,38,23,000</u>

Deduct—

Amounts payable to the Imperial Government as follows :—

	Rs.
Refund of Famine outlay	50,000
Water-works adjustment	1,00,000
Savings in Customs Establishment	42,000
Salary of the Inspector General of Local Fund Establishments charged to Imperial	12,000
School of Ordnance Artificers transferred from Provincial to the Military Department	1,000
Inter-provincial adjustments	7,000
	<u>2,12,000</u>

Total Provincial share	1,36,11,000
Local Share	11,00,000

	Rs.
Imperial share	3,13,89,000
Imperial portion due to Irrigation	33,21,000
	<u>2,80,68,000</u>
	<u>4,27,79,000</u>

STATEMENT.

4

MAD

Estimates.

11

RAS.

1884-85.

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The year 1883-84 closed therefore with a balance to credit of Rs. 29,33,100, or Rs. 3,02,004 more than the opening balance.

2. The revenue as above stated, includes the following *plus* and *minus* items, representing mutual adjustments between Imperial and Provincial, which will be exhibited in the final accounts under 'Land Revenue, Receipts':—

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	Rs.
(1) Special contribution to the Madras Government from Imperial ...	2,50,000
(2) Contribution on account of a change of rate in the Stationery Accounts	65,000
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This result would be satisfactory, were it not for the fact that the ordinary revenue as above stated included what must be regarded, in the absence of explanation, as abnormal receipts under Land Revenue.

3. The heads of revenue and expenditure under which there was a considerable difference between the budget estimate and the actual receipts were the following:—

Heads of Revenue.	More than Estimate.	Less than Estimate.	Cause of difference.
	RS.	RS.	
Land Revenue	6,20,000		Larger collections.
Stamps	35,000		
Law and Justice		2,30,000	Restriction of jail manufactures under the orders of the Government of India, and Miscellaneous causes.
Medical	29,000		
Scientific and Minor Departments.	60,000		Local Cinchona Sale.
Miscellaneous	1,45,000		Credit of value of impressed Stamp Papers for copies of Judicial Documents.

Heads of Expenditure.	More than Estimate.	Less than Estimate.	Cause of difference.
	RS.	RS.	
Refunds	1,06,000		Unexpected refunds of water tax and profits of Zamindari Estates in Godavari, and payments on account of losses sustained by arrack contractors in Madura and Tinnevely.
Land Revenue	1,40,000		Increased process service charges and Tanjore Revenue Survey Charges.
Forest		1,70,000	
Law and Justice		2,15,000	Diminution of Jail charges, and miscellaneous causes.
Police		1,34,000	
Education	54,000		Transfer to this head of charges on account of the School of Agriculture.
Stationery and Printing	1,51,000		Issue during year of stores which would in ordinary course have been issued during and charged against the current official year (1884-85); District Press of Anantapur; and other causes.
Miscellaneous	1,19,000		Copyist establishments, and miscellaneous causes.
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* Opening Pound fund balance on 1st April 1884. sum of Rs. 1,49,192 * must accordingly be added to the opening balance of Provincial Services proper, raising it to Rs. 30,82,292 and of Rs. 1,11,200 † to the closing balance as above stated, raising it to Rs. 30,10,000 in round numbers.

† Estimated closing Pound fund balance.

The Government have therefore a sum of about ten lakhs available over and above the standing balance of twenty lakhs.

	Rs.	
* Pensions	50,000	There will also be additional charges of half * a lakh, approximately, on account of the numerous retirements from the Covenanted Civil Service, shown under the head 'Superannuations and Pensions,' and possibly of a lakh and three quarters † in consequence of Mr. Garstin's scheme, which still, however, requires the sanction of the Government of India. There will be a further debit, the amount of which is as yet uncertain, in the event of the Government of India sanctioning the proposal to convert the Tanjore Irrigation Survey into a Revenue Survey. From the balance of seven lakhs and three quarters the Government resolve to make the grants marginally noted.
† Mr. Garstin's scheme	1,75,000	
To Local Funds—		
(1.) On account of the Vaigai bridge, Instalment of Rs. 60,000	25,000	
(2.) Canara, for roads and bridges	25,000	
(3.) To Public Works Department	3,25,000	
(4.) To Madras Municipality as grant-in-aid to Water supply scheme.	75,000	
Total	6,75,000	
Balance	3,25,000	

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Judicial Department.
" Political Department.
" Marine Department.
" Ecclesiastical Department.
" Public Department.
" Educational Department.
" Accountant General.

[APPENDIX.]

APPENDIX.

Budget Estimate 1884-85, Provincial Services, excluding transactions of Pound Fund, omitting hundreds.

RECEIPTS.	Government of India Estimate.	CHARGES.	Government of India Estimate.
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Customs	30	Assessed Taxes	4
Assessed Taxes	2.35	Forest	9.86
Forests	10.36	Registration	2.50
Registration	3.15	Post Office	1.06
Law and Justice	6.87	General Administration	10.15
Police	1.55	Law and Justice	48.41
Marine	6	Police	37.11
Education	2.60	Marine	11
Medical	81	Education	11.60
Scientific and other Minor Departments	1.16	Medical	11.10
Interest	3	Scientific and Minor Departments	3.08
Superannuations	40	Superannuations	8.82
Stationery and printing	70	Stationery and Printing	7.50
Miscellaneous	70	Miscellaneous	2.10
Civil Building, Roads and Services	2.04	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	24.82
Irrigation and Navigation	39	State Railways and Irrigation and Navigation	3.62
Contributions	2.23	Contributions	90
Total	252.34	Closing Balance	18.01
		Total	252.34

(Signed.) H. CLOGSTOUN,
Accountant General.

Govt. of 1884 Madras.
FINANCIAL.

182229-17-7-84
Recorded. The
additional assignment
of Rs 3,26,000 to the
Public Works Deptt
has been dealt with
in L.O. 2040 W dated
20th August 1884.
187 J.S.S.
W.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., dated 13th August 1884, No. 1872.

182229-17-7-84

AUGUST.

Budget Estimates.

Passing orders on letter from the Government of
India sanctioning the Estimates of Revenue and Ex-
penditure of this Presidency for 1884-85.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

5th September 1884, No. 4325

Cantonments—Water-supply.

Read the following papers:—

No. . From Brigadier-General R. C. STEWART, Quarter Master General,
to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to
Government, Military Department; dated Ootacamund, 22nd April 1884,
No. 3081.

I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the consideration
of Government and for such action as
may appear necessary, the correspond-
ence as per margin having reference
to the control of the water of the
Ulsoor tank at Bangalore, which the Government are aware is the sole source from
which the troops forming the garrison of Bangalore are supplied.

2. The question raised in this correspondence is—

In whom is vested the control of the water stored in the Ulsoor tank?
Does such rest with the Municipal Commissioners or with the military
authorities?

3. The question appears to have first arisen through a desire on the part of
the military authorities to put a stop to the washing of animals and clothes and
to the practice of bathing in the tank which was freely indulged in by the civil
population.

4. The General Officer appears to have referred the matter to the municipality,
who declined to interfere in the conservancy of the tank, the same being vested
in the Military Engineer.

5. After some further correspondence it was determined to refer the matter
to the Resident, in view of the police force of Bangalore being strengthened to
prevent the pollution of the water by the civil population.

6. As the fouling of the water still continued, the Military Engineer was
directed to issue notices to the effect that, at no distant date, the drawing of water
by the inhabitants of the town would be interdicted.

7. This order having come to the notice of the Resident of Mysore certain
telegraphic communications passed with the military authorities, which resulted
in further action regarding the above prohibition being stayed.

8. In the Proceedings of the Resident, No. 1671-72—122-791, dated 6th
November 1883, the matter is fully considered, and it is observed that, though
the military authorities might object to an arrangement whereby a larger portion of
the water could be devoted to the civil inhabitants, they, in the Resident's opinion,
could not legally prohibit persons even from bathing or washing in the tank.

9. At the same time the Resident considered that, as the tank is included in one of the districts, the Municipal Commissioners could prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water, and he sanctioned the employment of a small extra force of police to carry out this measure.

10. So far then the fouling of the water by the washing of animals and clothes and the bathing of the population is put a stop to, but there still remains the point at issue, *i.e.*, whether the military authorities have the power of preventing the pollution of water, it being the opinion of the Resident that, so far as any authority on the part of the military exists, the tank may be used by the civil population for the above purposes.

11. Government have carried out a very elaborate and expensive system of works wherewith to supply the garrison with water from the Ulsoor tank, and it is the only present source of supply, but the municipality (as will be seen from the correspondence) when appealed to do not take adequate measures for the prevention of the abuses complained of.

12. This, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, becomes a very serious matter. It in fact amounts to the opinion of the chief military authorities and their principal medical advisers being subordinated to that of the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore.

13. It is well known to the Commander-in-Chief, and has already been brought to the notice of Government, that there are other sources of impurity to the water of the Ulsoor tank, and that the medical authorities have traced the very serious outbreak of typhoid fever in the garrison last year to this cause.

14. The Commander-in-Chief therefore urges upon Government the importance of taking measures which will put a stop to this pollution of the water by the civil inhabitants.

15. Seeing that the municipality are scarcely prepared to accept the opinion of the General Officer and his chief medical advisers, it is in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief imperative that the control of the tank be placed in the hands of the military authorities, or else His Excellency would hope that such orders might be passed as would make it necessary for the municipality to take measures for preserving the cleanliness of the tank and of absolutely forbidding the practice of bathing and washing of animals, &c., by the civil population.

16. I have therefore the honor to submit the matter for consideration of Government and for submission to the Government of India.

From Lieutenant-General W. PAYN, C.B., Commanding Bangalore Division, to the Quarter Master General, Fort St. George; dated Bangalore, 11th February 1884, No. 60.

Referring to para. 9 of my letter, No. 448, dated the 1st December 1883, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and for such action as His Excellency may be pleased to take thereon, the subject to which passing allusion is made in the above.

2. The occasion which has given rise to the matter under reference is clearly put forward in my letter * to the British Resident in Mysore, copy of which together with Mr. Lyall's reply † thereto are enclosed.

* No. 395, of the 30th October 1883.

† „ 1673-7-92, of the 6th November 1883.

3. I purpose therefore not to recapitulate what is therein put forth beyond raising the question which forms the point at issue, *viz.*—

In whom is vested the control of the waters stored in the Ulsoor tank at Bangalore. Does such rest with the Municipal Commissioners or with the military authorities.

4. So far as records are available, there appears to be no distinct ruling, though the several documents forthcoming which bear on the question all imply more or less directly that, by prescriptive usage if not by prescriptive right, the waters collected in this tank are primarily for the use of the garrison, and thus by parity of reasoning are subject to military control.

5. The Resident in Mysore, in the absence of any direct ruling, is not only unable to accept the attitude assumed by the military authorities, but expresses a doubt as to whether they could of their own motion legally prevent persons from bathing or washing in the tank.

6. Government have at a very large outlay carried out a system of works connected with the water-supply of the British troops, the source from which the water is drawn being the Ulsoor tank directly and indirectly by percolation into the dhobies' wells from it. This is the only present source of supply.

7. It is now stated that this tank may be used by the civil population for bathing and washing purposes so far as any authority on the part of the military to prevent such malpractices exists.

8. It is asserted by the Resident that the Municipal Commissioners can, under their regulations, prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water; but this body of officials when appealed to decline to recognise this fact, and being of opinion that the bathing and washing brought to notice may pollute the waters, but in so infinitesimal a degree as to amount in fact to no pollution whatever, the opinion of the chief military authority, as advised by his principal medical officer in a matter intimately connected with the health of the troops under his command, becomes subordinated to that held by the members of the Municipal Commission, a highly unsatisfactory state of things.

9. The extra establishment which the Resident has kindly authorized temporarily will, it is hoped, stay the abuses complained of, but this does not affect the point at issue.

From Lieutenant-General W. PAYN, C.B., Commanding Bangalore Division, to the Resident in Mysore; dated Bangalore, 30th October 1883, No. 395.

Adverting to my deferred telegram to your address of the 28th instant, I have the honor to submit, in detail, the grounds upon which the military authorities at Bangalore have based their action with reference to the proposed means for prevention of pollution of the water in the Ulsoor tank by the civil population of the station.

2. It having been brought to my notice on the 6th of July last that at the sites on the brink of the tank frequented by the civil population for the purpose of drawing water, bathing and washing of clothes in the tank were openly carried on, the President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military station was addressed as to whether in his opinion responsibility did not rest with the Commissioners owing to their employing no means for prevention of these abuses.

3. The question appears to have been submitted to the Commissioners at a meeting of that body on the 31st July, an extract from their proceedings being forwarded for my information, their resolution with regard to the matter being that "the Board feels precluded from interfering in the conservancy of the Ulsoor tank, the same being vested in the Military Engineer."

4. In reply to this resolution it was pointed out to the President of the Commission on the 11th August that, as the Ulsoor tank was resorted to largely by the civil population for their water-supply, it was either a matter of convenience or necessity to their doing so, hence I was of opinion that the Commissioners should accord their aid in endeavouring to prevent the abuses brought to notice at the several sites indicated.

5. It was further pointed out that the only means by which the military authorities could deal with the question would be by preventing the civil inhabitants approaching the brink of the tank, which course, for obvious reasons, I was desirous should not be thrust upon me.

6. This communication was considered at a meeting of the Commissioners on the 25th August, when some discussion ensued with reference thereto, an opinion having been given that, as the Ulsoor tank did not belong to the Commissioners within the meaning of the Municipal Act, they could take no measures towards prevention of its waters being polluted under section 165 of the Municipal Regulations of 1883.

The matter being pressed, however, it was eventually conceded that, as it was a convenience to the civil population drawing water from the tank, the Commissioners should accord the assistance sought; but as this could only be done through the police, and as the Superintendent of Police stated that the force at his disposal was quite inadequate to meet this extra call, it was determined that the Resident should be addressed to sanction an increase to the police of the civil and military station for the purpose.

7. The fouling of the tank waters by the means already mentioned, as well as by the washing of animals therein, continuing, and the Municipal Commissioners being unable to grapple with these abuses, the Military Engineer in his capacity as "Conservator of the waters" was directed to institute such measures as he considered best to prevent the pollution of the water in the manner indicated.

8. The only means by which the desired end could be arrived at are those proposed, viz., the prevention of the civil inhabitants approaching the brink of the tank.

Notice boards were accordingly erected at the several sites frequented intimating that at no distant period the drawing of water would be there interdicted.

These notices have been exhibited for upwards of a month.

9. The President of the Municipal Commission on questioning the authority of such notices being erected was informed that they were placed by the Executive Engineer in his capacity as conservator of the Ulsoor tank waters. Subsequently to which the President and Executive Engineer met, and means were pointed out by the latter officer to the former, viz., the running of iron pipes from the bed of the tank through the bank at its south-western corner and affixing taps thereto, by which a plentiful supply of water could be ensured to the civil population without the drawbacks of the present system, which necessitated the proposed action by the military.

10. I have thus far endeavoured to show that the reason for the proposed action taken in the matter under consideration is to prevent the fouling of the tank waters by washing clothes, bathing, and other similar abuses in the tank itself, and not at this present time to bar the use of the water to the inhabitants.

11. I will now place before you the grounds upon which I consider the military have authority for such action—

(a) In a minute by the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras embodied in Order of Government, No. 3955, of the 15th November 1866, bearing on the water-supply of Bangalore occurs the following passage:—

“Two tanks, as I am informed, are appropriated to the use of the cantonment of Bangalore by prescriptive usage if not by positive grant or right, the Sumpengy tank and the Ulsoor tank. The former is not made use of. The latter contains the whole supply available for the military establishments of this Government in the town and on the race course.”

(b) Major-General (then Major) Sankey, R.E., in a memorandum on the water-supply of Bangalore, dated 9th September 1868, writes as follows:—

“Para. 8. It may be as well here to note that apparently from prescriptive usage the waters of the Ulsoor and Sumpengy tanks have all along been considered as exclusively appropriated for the use of the garrison * * * .”

(c) With reference to a proposal made by Dr. Nicholson to allow the municipality of Bangalore to participate in the advantages of the water-supply as laid on to barracks by pipes on payment of a certain cess, the Government of Madras in their order, No. 558, dated 1st March 1872, resolved that “As it is still a matter of uncertainty whether the water of the Ulsoor tank and dhobies’ wells will suffice to meet the requirements of the troops throughout the year, the Government are not at present prepared to entertain the proposal to allow the municipality to participate in the supply from those sources.”

(d) Dr. Orr, the then President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission, in his letter, No. 1044, dated the 15th July 1873, addressed to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, wrote “with reference to the last point adverted to by you, I have to observe that, as the Madras military authorities assert an exclusive right to the water of the Ulsoor tank, and as its water is used scarcely by any of the inhabitants of the cantonment for drinking purposes, it appears to me that any measures having in view the conservancy of the tank * * * .”

(e) Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in a letter, dated 14th August 1879, to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, wrote as follows:—

“Para. 6. I am to point out that although the water stored in the tank has been set apart for the use of the troops * * * .”

(f) Lastly, the conservancy of the water of the tank by the Military Engineer is confirmed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in his letter to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 1561-5117, dated the 24th December 1880.

12. From the foregoing extracts I am of opinion that the waters collected in the Ulsoor tank are primarily intended for the sole use of the troops at Bangalore, and that the control over these waters is, by prescriptive usage, vested in the military.

13. The water in the Ulsoor tank is the one source of supply for the British troops in Bangalore.

The reports on its analysis made at intervals during the past year have been bad.

The large number of deaths from typhoid fever within the past ten months amongst the British soldiery have been largely attributed by the medical authorities to the bad state of the water.

The unrestrained manner in which pollution of the water in the tank itself is being carried on from day to day having been brought to my notice, it became my duty to adopt measures to prevent such.

Not desiring to interfere with the consumption of the water by the civil inhabitants, no present fear of scarcity existing, I sought the aid of the Municipal Commissioners, who failing to intervene with preventive measures within reasonable time, I had no option left but to act as having that entire control over the water itself which prescriptive usage has accorded.

14. As stated in my telegram, in deference to your wishes, further immediate action has been stayed; but as the point at issue is one of considerable moment, I shall feel obliged by your giving it that early consideration it merits.

From Major H. WYLIE, c.s.r., Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Officer Commanding Bangalore Division; dated Hunsur, 6th November 1883, No. 1673—7-92.

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 395, dated 30th October 1883, explaining the reasons which led the military authorities in Bangalore to give notice that from a certain date the civil inhabitants would be prevented from drawing water from the Ulsoor tank, and I am to convey to you the Officiating Resident's thanks for your deferring action in the matter in consideration of his telegram of the 27th ultimo.

2. I am to forward herewith, for your information, copy of the Resident's proceedings No. 122-791—1671-72 of this date on the subject, and to request the favor of your considering whether the necessities of the case will not be met if the Municipal Commissioners take action in the manner advised by Mr. Lyall therein. I am to add that if exclusive right to, and entire control over, the water in the Ulsoor tank is claimed on behalf of the Government of Madras in the Military Department, the Resident begs to suggest that the arrangements he has advised may be accepted for the time without prejudice to such claims, and that the claims be referred to Government in the Military Department.

Proceedings of the Resident in Mysore.

Read—

Letter No. 1545, dated 3rd October 1883, from the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military station of Bangalore, submitting copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Board in which among other things the question of preventing the pollution of the water of the Ulsoor tank by the civil population was discussed.

Letter No. 1656, dated 30th October 1883, from the President, enclosing extract of the Board's proceedings, dated 27th October, and correspondence about the conservancy of the Ulsoor tank.

Letter No. 395, dated 30th October 1883, from the Officer Commanding Bangalore Division on the same subject.

No. 122-791—1671-72,

Order.—It appears to the Officiating Resident that the extracts of the correspondence and orders quoted in para. 11 of the letter from the General Commanding the Division only prove these two facts, viz., that by old arrangements made between the civil and military authorities—

- (1) the water of the Ulsoor tank has been primarily assigned for the supply of the troops;
- (2) the conservancy or cleaning and repairing of the tank has been assigned to the care of the military authorities.

2. The first fact would, Mr. Lyall considers, entitle the military authorities to object to any new arrangement being made, whereby a larger part of the water of the tank than heretofore would be devoted to the use of the civil inhabitants, but it does not, in his opinion, in any way empower the military authorities to prevent those of the civil inhabitants who have hitherto exercised the privilege of drawing water from the tank from continuing to do so. The tank was not first constructed by Government, nor has it apparently been subsequently acquired or taken up by Government for the sole use of the troops.

The second fact is apparently a mere administrative arrangement and does not confer upon the military authorities, as far as the Resident knows, any legal powers of interference with the use of the tank by the civil inhabitants. Mr. Lyall is not aware that the military authorities could, of their own motion, legally prevent or prohibit persons even from bathing

or washing in the tank. The tank is, however, included in one of the divisions of the station, and the Municipal Commissioners can clearly under their regulations prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water. The fact that the conservancy of the tank has, by administrative arrangement, been entrusted to the military authorities does not, of course, deprive the Municipal Commissioners of power to act in the matter. In consideration of the strong opinion held by the military authorities as to the danger to health to be apprehended from bathing and washing clothes in the tank, the Resident thinks the Municipal men or water carts should be prevented from going so far and for so long a time into the water as is necessary for drawing water in the usual way. The fouling of the water which can be attributed to such going in must be infinitesimal, and it is known, as pointed out by Major Maltby, that from the character of the catchment area there are other causes of fouling the water which are really serious and which cannot probably be altogether removed, though by very careful and expensive arrangements they may possibly be much diminished. If the military authorities wish to prevent the civil inhabitants from going into the tank simply to draw water or from mere rinsing out of their water jars, the Officiating Resident thinks they must first provide sets of pipes, taps or reservoirs in convenient localities.

3. As regards the prevention of washing and bathing in the tank, Mr. Lyall considers, for the reason given above, that it is for the municipality to issue orders. If the District Magistrate and the Municipal Commissioners will take care to make the orders thoroughly known and to convince the people concerned that infringement of them will be actively prosecuted, and if the places where water may be drawn are well defined, it is considered that a small number of police or peons will eventually suffice, but at first eight or ten men may, as Mr. Hewetson thinks, be necessary.

4. As to the question whether police men or peons should be employed for the work, Mr. Lyall considers that the Municipal Commissioners are right in thinking that the police will do better. And as the work is mainly undertaken at the request of the military authorities and in the interests of the troops, Mr. Lyall thinks it would not be fair to charge the municipality with the cost. The Municipal Board concur with the District Superintendent of Police in thinking that the present police force cannot undertake this additional work. Mr. Hewetson lately asked for an increase to the police force merely for current work, and though the Resident did not see his way to support the application, he concurs in thinking that if the extra work of guarding the Ulsoor tank is imposed on the police, some additional establishment is necessary. Mr. Lyall is prepared to support an application for additional constables for this extra work, and as immediate action is demanded by the military authorities in the matter, he is pleased to authorize the District Superintendent of Police to entertain not more than ten men temporarily for the purpose in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India. Mr. Hewetson is requested to report early the steps he takes in the matter.

HUNTER,
6th November 1883.

(Signed) H. WYLIE,
Asst. to the Resident.

No. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department;
dated 5th May 1884, No. 2099.

No. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department;
dated 3rd June 1884, No. 349-S.C.

No. To the Resident in Mysore, dated 23rd June 1884, No. 2978.

No. From Major H. WYLIE, c.s.i., Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to
Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to
Government, Military Department; dated Bangalore, 30th June 1884,
No. 756-388.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2978, dated the 23rd instant, and in reply to state that Mr. Lyall understands from the words used

in para. 2 and at the end of para. 3 of your letter that the Government of Madras in the Military Department claim the Ulsoor tank as Government property and assert an exclusive right to the water. When the local military authorities last year advanced the same claim, the municipality, on behalf of the community of the civil and military station, disputed it and asserted that the tank is a public tank, that is, a tank in which the public have (subject to any restraints which may be imposed by law for sanitary reasons) certain rights of use and enjoyment, including the right to take water in a customary way. The Board alleged that the tank was originally constructed, along with the adjacent temple of Ulsoor, as a pious work for the public good some 350 years ago. This account appears to coincide with that given in Rice's Mysore Gazetteer, and is probably true. The Resident is aware that passages can be quoted from old correspondence which show that the British civil and military authorities of the Bangalore cantonment many years ago arranged amongst themselves that the Ulsoor tank should be considered as reserved for the use of the troops, but he does not know that the authorities had power to make an arrangement of the kind binding upon the public, or that the civil community were ever in practice prevented from taking water.

2. For these reasons, in his proceedings of the 6th November last which are referred to in your letter, the Resident treated the tank as a public tank within the meaning of section 163 of the Municipal Regulations of 1883 for the civil and military station, and as a property vested in the Municipal Commissioners by those regulations.

By section 165, the Commissioners can withhold permission to bathe or wash in public tanks, and persons so acting without their permission can be fined on prosecution before a Magistrate. The Commissioners can also direct persons to be prosecuted for such offences at the public expense, that is, at the cost of the municipal funds. It was for these reasons that Mr. Lyall observed in the proceedings referred to that it was advisable that the Municipal Commissioners should take action to prevent bathing and washing, and that he did not know of any law under which the military authorities could act independently of the municipality.

3. The Resident is now asked to express an "opinion as to the measures necessary to secure to the local military authorities the sole and absolute control of the whole of the Ulsoor tank waters." By this, as I have already said, Mr. Lyall understands to be meant measures necessary to convert the tank into a reservoir for the use of the troops, to be held as the exclusive property of the Government of Madras in the Military Department. If he is right in considering the tank to be a public tank, he knows of no measure by which this end could be obtained, except perhaps by action under the Land Acquisition Act, and Mr. Lyall doubts whether he should feel justified in making the requisite declaration under section 6 of that Act for the purpose.

4. In regard to the objection to the present system of dual responsibility, I am to submit that there is no necessary connection between the duty of repairing and cleaning out the tank, which has hitherto been exercised by the Military Engineers under the orders of the local military authorities, and the business of determining how far the public shall be restrained in the use and enjoyment of the tank and of prosecuting persons who transgress such restrictions. At present this latter business is given by the law to the Municipal Board. There are representatives of the military authorities on the Board, and in so far as it is a representative body, the Board seems better qualified to determine such questions than the local military authorities alone would be; the Resident also can be referred to, and the Board have hitherto shown themselves ready to accept all reasonable suggestions made by that officer. The question of the degree of responsibility in regard to the tank which should devolve upon the Military Engineers and upon the Municipal Committee is not a new one; it was, he believes, last discussed in Secretary to Madras Government, Public Works Department letter, No. 4366, dated 22nd October 1879, and in Mysore Chief Commissioner's reply, No. 1561-5117, dated 24th December 1879, and the present system was then said to be of old standing.

5. I am also to submit, in connection with this subject, that the taking over by the military authorities of the entire control of the tank and its connected channels and aqueducts would not tend to ensure the desired object, viz., the prevention of the fouling of the water. For the real serious danger to the purity of the water lies in the fact that great part of the catchment basin of the tank is occupied by the town known as the Suddar Bazaar and its suburbs. The Municipal Board, with the District Magistrate as its President, and with the Superintendent of Police as an *ex officio* member, is in a much better position to look after the conservancy of the catchment area of the tank than the military authorities could be. As a matter of fact, the municipality spends much money on establishments engaged on the difficult task of attempting to keep this part of the catchment area of the tank clean. This is done not merely to the extent required for the mere sanitation of this part of the station, but to a much higher degree in order to prevent the fouling of the water of the tank. Under the difficult circumstances it will probably never be done perfectly, but it is believed that it is now far better done than formerly. Private cesspools, formerly to be found at the back of every house, have been filled up; public latrines and rubbish receptacles have been built; a large establishment is maintained for collecting and carting away filth and rubbish from private and public latrines, rubbish receptacles and other places; and all persons found fouling channels which lead to the tank or committing nuisances in other places are prosecuted.

6. With reference to para. 15 of the Quarter Master General's letter, No. 3081 dated 22nd April 1884, to your address, I am to submit that the municipality have taken active measures for preserving the cleanliness of the tank and preventing washing and bathing in it, and the Resident understands that the complaint is that they did not do so quickly enough. If the military authorities will point out any defects in the present arrangements which are practically capable of removal at a reasonable cost, the Municipal Commissioners will, Mr. Lyall is sure, be ready to move in the matter.

7. The Government of India have only sanctioned temporarily the ten additional policemen whom the Resident entertained for the purpose of a special watch and ward against washing and bathing in the tank. When the temporary sanction expires, the ordinary civil and military station police will have to take over the duty, but they will not be able to post for this duty a number of men sufficient to efficiently guard the whole tank. If therefore the military authorities can take over this work of guarding the banks of the tank and of prosecuting before the Magistrates persons who bathe or wash in it, it will be a relief to the police, and the prevention will be probably more complete.

No. 3186.

Referred for the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
3rd July 1884.

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

To the Quarter Master General.

No. . From Brigadier-General R. C. STEWART, Quarter Master General,
to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to
Government, Military Department; dated Ootacamund, 20th August 1884,
No. 759-C.

In returning letter, No. 756-388, dated 30th June 1884, from the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore to your address, received with your reference order, No. 3186, dated 3rd July 1884, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to request

you to express to the Resident in Mysore His Excellency's thanks for having so fully considered the subject of this office letter, No. 3081, dated 22nd April 1884, relative to the control of the waters of the Ulsoor tank and the measures necessary to prevent its pollution.

2. The Commander-in-Chief freely acquiesces with the Resident in his opinion that the Ulsoor tank, which was originally constructed as a charitable work and doubtless intended to benefit the community at large, cannot be appropriated by the military authorities to the entire exclusion of the civil population.

3. It appears to the Commander-in-Chief, however, that, as this tank is the only source from which water is supplied to the European troops, it is incumbent on the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore to make adequate arrangements to prevent the pollution of the tank by prohibiting the practice of washing and bathing in its waters, and, if this can be done satisfactorily, it will, His Excellency feels sure, greatly tend to diminish the present impurity which is so well known and has so frequently been brought to His Excellency's notice.

4. With reference to the latter portion of Mr. Lyall's letter, I am desired to say that, in Sir Frederick Roberts' opinion, the responsibility of preserving the cleanliness of the tank might, with advantage, be left to the Municipal Commissioners, who, it is to be hoped, will co-operate with the military authorities and be prepared to give due consideration to the opinions of the General Officer and his chief medical advisers in their endeavor to promote the sanitation of the cantonment. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief thinks the military authorities should keep a careful watch at all times, and bring all cases of infringement of the orders regarding bathing and washing in the tank to the notice of the municipality.

ORDER THEREON, September 1884, No.

No.

The thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government will be conveyed to the Resident in Mysore for his letter above recorded.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council accepts the opinions of the Resident, who will now be requested to take steps to ensure proper and adequate arrangements being made by the Bangalore Municipality for the prevention of all avoidable pollution of the water of the Ulsoor tank.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders with reference to the last clause of para. 4 of the Quarter Master General's letter, No. 759-C., dated 20th August 1884.

No. . To the Resident in Mysore; dated September 1884, No.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Quarter Master General.

" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Adjutant-General, for information.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

P. W. D.

Govt. of (1884) Madras.

MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated September,

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5⁶ September 1884, No. 4325.

SEPTEMBER.

Nos. — .

Cantonments—Water-supply.

Ulsoor Tank.—Orders passed on correspondence relating to the control of the water stored in the — at Bangalore and the measures necessary to prevent its pollution.

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

5⁶ September 1884, No. 4325

Cantonments—Water-supply.

Read the following papers:—

No. From Brigadier-General R. C. STEWART, Quarter Master General, to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Ootacamund, 22nd April 1884, No. 3081.

I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the consideration of Government and for such action as may appear necessary, the correspondence as per margin having reference to the control of the water of the Ulsoor tank at Bangalore, which the Government are aware is the sole source from which the troops forming the garrison of Bangalore are supplied.

2. The question raised in this correspondence is—

In whom is vested the control of the water stored in the Ulsoor tank? Does such rest with the Municipal Commissioners or with the military authorities?

3. The question appears to have first arisen through a desire on the part of the military authorities to put a stop to the washing of animals and clothes and to the practice of bathing in the tank which was freely indulged in by the civil population.

4. The General Officer appears to have referred the matter to the municipality, who declined to interfere in the conservancy of the tank, the same being vested in the Military Engineer.

5. After some further correspondence it was determined to refer the matter to the Resident, in view of the police force of Bangalore being strengthened to prevent the pollution of the water by the civil population.

6. As the fouling of the water still continued, the Military Engineer was directed to issue notices to the effect that, at no distant date, the drawing of water by the inhabitants of the town would be interdicted.

7. This order having come to the notice of the Resident of Mysore, certain telegraphic communications passed with the military authorities, which resulted in further action regarding the above prohibition being stayed.

8. In the Proceedings of the Resident, No. 1671-72—122-791, dated 6th November 1883, the matter is fully considered, and it is observed that, though the military authorities might object to an arrangement whereby a larger portion of the water could be devoted to the civil inhabitants, they, in the Resident's opinion, could not legally prohibit persons even from bathing or washing in the tank.

9. At the same time the Resident considered that, as the tank is included in one of the districts, the Municipal Commissioners could prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water, and he sanctioned the employment of a small extra force of police to carry out this measure.

10. So far then the fouling of the water by the washing of animals and clothes and the bathing of the population is put a stop to, but there still remains the point at issue, *i.e.*, whether the military authorities have the power of preventing the pollution of water, it being the opinion of the Resident that, so far as any authority on the part of the military exists, the tank may be used by the civil population for the above purposes.

11. Government have carried out a very elaborate and expensive system of works wherewith to supply the garrison with water from the Ulsoor tank, and it is the only present source of supply, but the municipality (as will be seen from the correspondence) when appealed to do not take adequate measures for the prevention of the abuses complained of.

12. This, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, becomes a very serious matter. It in fact amounts to the opinion of the chief military authorities and their principal medical advisers being subordinated to that of the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore.

13. It is well known to the Commander-in-Chief, and has already been brought to the notice of Government, that there are other sources of impurity to the water of the Ulsoor tank, and that the medical authorities have traced the very serious outbreak of typhoid fever in the garrison last year to this cause.

14. The Commander-in-Chief therefore urges upon Government the importance of taking measures which will put a stop to this pollution of the water by the civil inhabitants.

15. Seeing that the municipality are scarcely prepared to accept the opinion of the General Officer and his chief medical advisers, it is in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief imperative that the control of the tank be placed in the hands of the military authorities, or else His Excellency would hope that such orders might be passed as would make it necessary for the municipality to take measures for preserving the cleanliness of the tank and of absolutely forbidding the practice of bathing and washing of animals, &c., by the civil population.

16. I have therefore the honor to submit the matter for consideration of Government and for submission to the Government of India.

From Lieutenant-General W. PAYN, C.B., Commanding Bangalore Division, to the Quarter Master General, Fort St. George; dated Bangalore, 11th February 1884, No. 60.

Referring to para. 9 of my letter, No. 448, dated the 1st December 1883, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and for such action as His Excellency may be pleased to take thereon, the subject to which passing allusion is made in the above.

2. The occasion which has given rise to the matter under reference is clearly put forward in my letter * to the British Resident in Mysore, copy of which together with Mr. Lyall's reply † thereto are enclosed.

* No. 395, of the 30th October 1883.
† „ 1673-7-92, of the 6th November 1883.

3. I purpose therefore not to recapitulate what is therein put forth beyond raising the question which forms the point at issue, *viz.*—

In whom is vested the control of the waters stored in the Ulsoor tank at Bangalore. Does such rest with the Municipal Commissioners or with the military authorities.

4. So far as records are available, there appears to be no distinct ruling, though the several documents forthcoming which bear on the question all imply more or less directly that, by prescriptive usage if not by prescriptive right, the waters collected in this tank are primarily for the use of the garrison, and thus by parity of reasoning are subject to military control.

5. The Resident in Mysore, in the absence of any direct ruling, is not only unable to accept the attitude assumed by the military authorities, but expresses a doubt as to whether they could of their own motion legally prevent persons from bathing or washing in the tank.

6. Government have at a very large outlay carried out a system of works connected with the water-supply of the British troops, the source from which the water is drawn being the Ulsoor tank directly and indirectly by percolation into the dhobies' wells from it. This is the only present source of supply.

7. It is now stated that this tank may be used by the civil population for bathing and washing purposes so far as any authority on the part of the military to prevent such mal-practices exists.

8. It is asserted by the Resident that the Municipal Commissioners can, under their regulations, prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water; but this body of officials when appealed to decline to recognise this fact, and being of opinion that the bathing and washing brought to notice may pollute the waters, but in so infinitesimal a degree as to amount in fact to no pollution whatever, the opinion of the chief military authority, as advised by his principal medical officer in a matter intimately connected with the health of the troops under his command, becomes subordinated to that held by the members of the Municipal Commission, a highly unsatisfactory state of things.

9. The extra establishment which the Resident has kindly authorized temporarily will, it is hoped, stay the abuses complained of, but this does not affect the point at issue.

From Lieutenant-General W. PAYN, C.B., Commanding Bangalore Division, to the Resident in Mysore; dated Bangalore, 30th October 1883, No. 395.

Adverting to my deferred telegram to your address of the 28th instant, I have the honor to submit, in detail, the grounds upon which the military authorities at Bangalore have based their action with reference to the proposed means for prevention of pollution of the water in the Ulsoor tank by the civil population of the station.

2. It having been brought to my notice on the 6th of July last that at the sites on the brink of the tank frequented by the civil population for the purpose of drawing water, bathing and washing of clothes in the tank were openly carried on, the President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military station was addressed as to whether in his opinion responsibility did not rest with the Commissioners owing to their employing no means for prevention of these abuses.

3. The question appears to have been submitted to the Commissioners at a meeting of that body on the 31st July, an extract from their proceedings being forwarded for my information, their resolution with regard to the matter being that "the Board feels precluded from interfering in the conservancy of the Ulsoor tank, the same being vested in the Military Engineer."

4. In reply to this resolution it was pointed out to the President of the Commission on the 11th August that, as the Ulsoor tank was resorted to largely by the civil population for their water-supply, it was either a matter of convenience or necessity to their doing so, hence I was of opinion that the Commissioners should accord their aid in endeavouring to prevent the abuses brought to notice at the several sites indicated.

5. It was further pointed out that the only means by which the military authorities could deal with the question would be by preventing the civil inhabitants approaching the brink of the tank, which course, for obvious reasons, I was desirous should not be thrust upon me.

6. This communication was considered at a meeting of the Commissioners on the 25th August, when some discussion ensued with reference thereto, an opinion having been given that, as the Ulsoor tank did not belong to the Commissioners within the meaning of the Municipal Act, they could take no measures towards prevention of its waters being polluted under section 165 of the Municipal Regulations of 1883.

The matter being pressed, however, it was eventually conceded that, as it was a convenience to the civil population drawing water from the tank, the Commissioners should accord the assistance sought; but as this could only be done through the police, and as the Superintendent of Police stated that the force at his disposal was quite inadequate to meet this extra call, it was determined that the Resident should be addressed to sanction an increase to the police of the civil and military station for the purpose.

7. The fouling of the tank waters by the means already mentioned, as well as by the washing of animals therein, continuing, and the Municipal Commissioners being unable to grapple with these abuses, the Military Engineer in his capacity as "Conservator of the waters" was directed to institute such measures as he considered best to prevent the pollution of the water in the manner indicated.

8. The only means by which the desired end could be arrived at are those proposed, viz., the prevention of the civil inhabitants approaching the brink of the tank.

Notice boards were accordingly erected at the several sites frequented intimating that at no distant period the drawing of water would be there interdicted.

These notices have been exhibited for upwards of a month.

9. The President of the Municipal Commission on questioning the authority of such notices being erected was informed that they were placed by the Executive Engineer in his capacity as conservator of the Ulsoor tank waters. Subsequently to which the President and Executive Engineer met, and means were pointed out by the latter officer to the former, viz., the running of iron pipes from the bed of the tank through the bank at its south-western corner and affixing taps thereto, by which a plentiful supply of water could be ensured to the civil population without the drawbacks of the present system, which necessitated the proposed action by the military.

10. I have thus far endeavoured to show that the reason for the proposed action taken in the matter under consideration is to prevent the fouling of the tank waters by washing clothes, bathing, and other similar abuses in the tank itself, and not at this present time to bar the use of the water to the inhabitants.

11. I will now place before you the grounds upon which I consider the military have authority for such action—

(a) In a minute by the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras embodied in Order of Government, No. 3955, of the 15th November 1866, bearing on the water-supply of Bangalore occurs the following passage:—

“Two tanks, as I am informed, are appropriated to the use of the cantonment of Bangalore by prescriptive usage if not by positive grant or right, the Sumpengy tank and the Ulsoor tank. The former is not made use of. The latter contains the whole supply available for the military establishments of this Government in the town and on the race course.”

(b) Major-General (then Major) Sankey, R.E., in a memorandum on the water-supply of Bangalore, dated 9th September 1868, writes as follows:—

“Para. 8. It may be as well here to note that apparently from prescriptive usage the waters of the Ulsoor and Sumpengy tanks have all along been considered as exclusively appropriated for the use of the garrison * * * .”

(c) With reference to a proposal made by Dr. Nicholson to allow the municipality of Bangalore to participate in the advantages of the water-supply as laid on to barracks by pipes on payment of a certain cess, the Government of Madras in their order, No. 558, dated 1st March 1872, resolved that “As it is still a matter of uncertainty whether the water of the Ulsoor tank and dhobies’ wells will suffice to meet the requirements of the troops throughout the year, the Government are not at present prepared to entertain the proposal to allow the municipality to participate in the supply from those sources.”

(d) Dr. Orr, the then President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission, in his letter, No. 1044, dated the 15th July 1873, addressed to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, wrote “with reference to the last point adverted to by you, I have to observe that, as the Madras military authorities assert an exclusive right to the water of the Ulsoor tank, and as its water is used scarcely by any of the inhabitants of the cantonment for drinking purposes, it appears to me that any measures having in view the conservancy of the tank * * * .”

(e) Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in a letter, dated 14th August 1879, to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, wrote as follows:—

“Para. 6. I am to point out that although the water stored in the tank has been set apart for the use of the troops * * * .”

(f) Lastly, the conservancy of the water of the tank by the Military Engineer is confirmed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in his letter to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 1561-5117, dated the 24th December 1880.

12. From the foregoing extracts I am of opinion that the waters collected in the Ulsoor tank are primarily intended for the sole use of the troops at Bangalore, and that the control over these waters is, by prescriptive usage, vested in the military.

13. The water in the Ulsoor tank is the one source of supply for the British troops in Bangalore.

The reports on its analysis made at intervals during the past year have been bad.

The large number of deaths from typhoid fever within the past ten months amongst the British soldiery have been largely attributed by the medical authorities to the bad state of the water.

The unrestrained manner in which pollution of the water in the tank itself is being carried on from day to day having been brought to my notice, it became my duty to adopt measures to prevent such.

Not desiring to interfere with the consumption of the water by the civil inhabitants, no present fear of scarcity existing, I sought the aid of the Municipal Commissioners, who failing to intervene with preventive measures within reasonable time, I had no option left but to act as having that entire control over the water itself which prescriptive usage has accorded.

14. As stated in my telegram, in deference to your wishes, further immediate action has been stayed; but as the point at issue is one of considerable moment, I shall feel obliged by your giving it that early consideration it merits.

From Major H. WYLIE, c.s.i., Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Officer Commanding Bangalore Division; dated Hunsur, 6th November 1883, No. 1673—7-92.

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 395, dated 30th October 1883, explaining the reasons which led the military authorities in Bangalore to give notice that from a certain date the civil inhabitants would be prevented from drawing water from the Ulsoor tank, and I am to convey to you the Officiating Resident's thanks for your deferring action in the matter in consideration of his telegram of the 27th ultimo.

2. I am to forward herewith, for your information, copy of the Resident's proceedings No. 122-791—1671-72 of this date on the subject, and to request the favor of your considering whether the necessities of the case will not be met if the Municipal Commissioners take action in the manner advised by Mr. Lyall therein. I am to add that if exclusive right to, and entire control over, the water in the Ulsoor tank is claimed on behalf of the Government of Madras in the Military Department, the Resident begs to suggest that the arrangements he has advised may be accepted for the time without prejudice to such claims, and that the claims be referred to Government in the Military Department.

Proceedings of the Resident in Mysore.

Read—

Letter No. 1545, dated 3rd October 1883, from the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military station of Bangalore, submitting copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Board in which among other things the question of preventing the pollution of the water of the Ulsoor tank by the civil population was discussed.

Letter No. 1656, dated 30th October 1883, from the President, enclosing extract of the Board's proceedings, dated 27th October, and correspondence about the conservancy of the Ulsoor tank.

Letter No. 395, dated 30th October 1883, from the Officer Commanding Bangalore Division on the same subject.

No. 122-791—1671-72,

Order.—It appears to the Officiating Resident that the extracts of the correspondence and orders quoted in para. 11 of the letter from the General Commanding the Division only prove these two facts, viz., that by old arrangements made between the civil and military authorities—

- (1) the water of the Ulsoor tank has been primarily assigned for the supply of the troops;
- (2) the conservancy or cleaning and repairing of the tank has been assigned to the care of the military authorities.

2. The first fact would, Mr. Lyall considers, entitle the military authorities to object to any new arrangement being made, whereby a larger part of the water of the tank than heretofore would be devoted to the use of the civil inhabitants, but it does not, in his opinion, in any way empower the military authorities to prevent those of the civil inhabitants who have hitherto exercised the privilege of drawing water from the tank from continuing to do so. The tank was not first constructed by Government, nor has it apparently been subsequently acquired or taken up by Government for the sole use of the troops.

The second fact is apparently a mere administrative arrangement and does not confer upon the military authorities, as far as the Resident knows, any legal powers of interference with the use of the tank by the civil inhabitants. Mr. Lyall is not aware that the military authorities could, of their own motion, legally prevent or prohibit persons even from bathing

or washing in the tank. The tank is, however, included in one of the divisions of the station, and the Municipal Commissioners can clearly under their regulations prohibit such bathing and washing as they consider calculated to foul the water. The fact that the conservancy of the tank has, by administrative arrangement, been entrusted to the military authorities does not, of course, deprive the Municipal Commissioners of power to act in the matter. In consideration of the strong opinion held by the military authorities as to the danger to health to be apprehended from bathing and washing clothes in the tank, the Resident thinks the Municipal Commissioners should take immediate action to stop those practices, but he does not think that men or water carts should be prevented from going so far and for so long a time into the water as is necessary for drawing water in the usual way. The fouling of the water which can be attributed to such going in must be infinitesimal, and it is known, as pointed out by Major Maltby, that from the character of the catchment area there are other causes of fouling the water which are really serious and which cannot probably be altogether removed, though by very careful and expensive arrangements they may possibly be much diminished. If the military authorities wish to prevent the civil inhabitants from going into the tank simply to draw water or from mere rinsing out of their water jars, the Officiating Resident thinks they must first provide sets of pipes, taps or reservoirs in convenient localities.

3. As regards the prevention of washing and bathing in the tank, Mr. Lyall considers, for the reason given above, that it is for the municipality to issue orders. If the District Magistrate and the Municipal Commissioners will take care to make the orders thoroughly known and to convince the people concerned that infringement of them will be actively prosecuted, and if the places where water may be drawn are well defined, it is considered that a small number of police or peons will eventually suffice, but at first eight or ten men may, as Mr. Hewetson thinks, be necessary.

4. As to the question whether police men or peons should be employed for the work, Mr. Lyall considers that the Municipal Commissioners are right in thinking that the police will do better. And as the work is mainly undertaken at the request of the military authorities and in the interests of the troops, Mr. Lyall thinks it would not be fair to charge the municipality with the cost. The Municipal Board concur with the District Superintendent of Police in thinking that the present police force cannot undertake this additional work. Mr. Hewetson lately asked for an increase to the police force merely for current work, and though the Resident did not see his way to support the application, he concurs in thinking that if the extra work of guarding the Ulsoor tank is imposed on the police, some additional establishment is necessary. Mr. Lyall is prepared to support an application for additional constables for this extra work, and as immediate action is demanded by the military authorities in the matter, he is pleased to authorize the District Superintendent of Police to entertain not more than ten men temporarily for the purpose in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India. Mr. Hewetson is requested to report early the steps he takes in the matter.

HUNSUR,
6th November 1883.

(Signed) H. WYLIE,
Asst. to the Resident.

No. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department;
dated 5th May 1884, No. 2099.

No. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department;
dated 3rd June 1884, No. 349-S.C.

No. To the Resident in Mysore, dated 23rd June 1884, No. 2978.

No. From Major H. WYLIE, C.S.I., Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to
Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to
Government, Military Department; dated Bangalore, 30th June 1884,
No. 756-388.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2978, dated the 23rd instant, and in reply to state that Mr. Lyall understands from the words used

in para. 2 and at the end of para. 3 of your letter that the Government of Madras in the Military Department claim the Ulsoor tank as Government property and assert an exclusive right to the water. When the local military authorities last year advanced the same claim, the municipality, on behalf of the community of the civil and military station, disputed it and asserted that the tank is a public tank, that is, a tank in which the public have (subject to any restraints which may be imposed by law for sanitary reasons) certain rights of use and enjoyment, including the right to take water in a customary way. The Board alleged that the tank was originally constructed, along with the adjacent temple of Ulsoor, as a pious work for the public good some 350 years ago. This account appears to coincide with that given in Rice's Mysore Gazetteer, and is probably true. The Resident is aware that passages can be quoted from old correspondence which show that the British civil and military authorities of the Bangalore cantonment many years ago arranged amongst themselves that the Ulsoor tank should be considered as reserved for the use of the troops, but he does not know that the authorities had power to make an arrangement of the kind binding upon the public, or that the civil community were ever in practice prevented from taking water.

2. For these reasons, in his proceedings of the 6th November last which are referred to in your letter, the Resident treated the tank as a public tank within the meaning of section 163 of the Municipal Regulations of 1883 for the civil and military station, and as a property vested in the Municipal Commissioners by those regulations.

By section 165, the Commissioners can withhold permission to bathe or wash in public tanks, and persons so acting without their permission can be fined on prosecution before a Magistrate. The Commissioners can also direct persons to be prosecuted for such offences at the public expense, that is, at the cost of the municipal funds. It was for these reasons that Mr. Lyall observed in the proceedings referred to that it was advisable that the Municipal Commissioners should take action to prevent bathing and washing, and that he did not know of any law under which the military authorities could act independently of the municipality.

3. The Resident is now asked to express an "opinion as to the measures necessary to secure to the local military authorities the sole and absolute control of the whole of the Ulsoor tank waters." By this, as I have already said, Mr. Lyall understands to be meant measures necessary to convert the tank into a reservoir for the use of the troops, to be held as the exclusive property of the Government of Madras in the Military Department. If he is right in considering the tank to be a public tank, he knows of no measure by which this end could be obtained, except perhaps by action under the Land Acquisition Act, and Mr. Lyall doubts whether he should feel justified in making the requisite declaration under section 6 of that Act for the purpose.

4. In regard to the objection to the present system of dual responsibility, I am to submit that there is no necessary connection between the duty of repairing and cleaning out the tank, which has hitherto been exercised by the Military Engineers under the orders of the local military authorities, and the business of determining how far the public shall be restrained in the use and enjoyment of the tank and of prosecuting persons who transgress such restrictions. At present this latter business is given by the law to the Municipal Board. There are representatives of the military authorities on the Board, and in so far as it is a representative body, the Board seems better qualified to determine such questions than the local military authorities alone would be; the Resident also can be referred to, and the Board have hitherto shown themselves ready to accept all reasonable suggestions made by that officer. The question of the degree of responsibility in regard to the tank which should devolve upon the Military Engineers and upon the Municipal Committee is not a new one; it was, he believes, last discussed in Secretary to Madras Government, Public Works Department letter, No. 4366, dated 22nd October 1879, and in Mysore Chief Commissioner's reply, No. 1561-5117, dated 24th December 1879, and the present system was then said to be of old standing.

5. I am also to submit, in connection with this subject, that the taking over by the military authorities of the entire control of the tank and its connected channels and aqueducts would not tend to ensure the desired object, viz., the prevention of the fouling of the water. For the real serious danger to the purity of the water lies in the fact that great part of the catchment basin of the tank is occupied by the town known as the Suddar Bazaar and its suburbs. The Municipal Board, with the District Magistrate as its President, and with the Superintendent of Police as an *ex officio* member, is in a much better position to look after the conservancy of the catchment area of the tank than the military authorities could be. As a matter of fact, the municipality spends much money on establishments engaged on the difficult task of attempting to keep this part of the catchment area of the tank clean. This is done not merely to the extent required for the mere sanitation of this part of the station, but to a much higher degree in order to prevent the fouling of the water of the tank. Under the difficult circumstances it will probably never be done perfectly, but it is believed that it is now far better done than formerly. Private cesspools, formerly to be found at the back of every house, have been filled up; public latrines and rubbish receptacles have been built; a large establishment is maintained for collecting and carting away filth and rubbish from private and public latrines, rubbish receptacles and other places; and all persons found fouling channels which lead to the tank or committing nuisances in other places are prosecuted.

6. With reference to para. 15 of the Quarter Master General's letter, No. 3081 dated 22nd April 1884, to your address, I am to submit that the municipality have taken active measures for preserving the cleanliness of the tank and preventing washing and bathing in it, and the Resident understands that the complaint is that they did not do so quickly enough. If the military authorities will point out any defects in the present arrangements which are practically capable of removal at a reasonable cost, the Municipal Commissioners will, Mr. Lyall is sure, be ready to move in the matter.

7. The Government of India have only sanctioned temporarily the ten additional policemen whom the Resident entertained for the purpose of a special watch and ward against washing and bathing in the tank. When the temporary sanction expires, the ordinary civil and military station police will have to take over the duty, but they will not be able to post for this duty a number of men sufficient to efficiently guard the whole tank. If therefore the military authorities can take over this work of guarding the banks of the tank and of prosecuting before the Magistrates persons who bathe or wash in it, it will be a relief to the police, and the prevention will be probably more complete.

No. 3186.

Referred for the remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
3rd July 1884.

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

To the Quarter Master General.

No. From Brigadier-General R. C. STEWART, Quarter Master General,
to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Officiating Secretary to
Government, Military Department; dated Ootacamund, 20th August 1884,
No. 759-C.

In returning letter, No. 756-388, dated 30th June 1884, from the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore to your address, received with your reference order, No. 3186, dated 3rd July 1884, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to request

you to express to the Resident in Mysore His Excellency's thanks for having so fully considered the subject of this office letter, No. 3081, dated 22nd April 1884, relative to the control of the waters of the Ulsoor tank and the measures necessary to prevent its pollution.

2. The Commander-in-Chief freely acquiesces with the Resident in his opinion that the Ulsoor tank, which was originally constructed as a charitable work and doubtless intended to benefit the community at large, cannot be appropriated by the military authorities to the entire exclusion of the civil population.

3. It appears to the Commander-in-Chief, however, that, as this tank is the only source from which water is supplied to the European troops, it is incumbent on the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore to make adequate arrangements to prevent the pollution of the tank by prohibiting the practice of washing and bathing in its waters, and, if this can be done satisfactorily, it will, His Excellency feels sure, greatly tend to diminish the present impurity which is so well known and has so frequently been brought to His Excellency's notice.

4. With reference to the latter portion of Mr. Lyall's letter, I am desired to say that, in Sir Frederick Roberts' opinion, the responsibility of preserving the cleanliness of the tank might, with advantage, be left to the Municipal Commissioners, who, it is to be hoped, will co-operate with the military authorities and be prepared to give due consideration to the opinions of the General Officer and his chief medical advisers in their endeavor to promote the sanitation of the cantonment. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief thinks the military authorities should keep a careful watch at all times, and bring all cases of infringement of the orders regarding bathing and washing in the tank to the notice of the municipality.

ORDER THEREON, September 1884, No.

No. The thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government will be conveyed to the Resident in Mysore for his letter above recorded.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council accepts the opinions of the Resident, who will now be requested to take steps to ensure proper and adequate arrangements being made by the Bangalore Municipality for the prevention of all avoidable pollution of the water of the Ulsoor tank.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders with reference to the last clause of para. 4 of the Quarter Master General's letter, No. 759-C., dated 20th August 1884.

No. To the Resident in Mysore; dated September 1884, No.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Adjutant-General, for information.

Exd. E. C. Shanker.