took, at first, to be the head and neck of a pelican, but found upon examination to be those of a serpent,—a curious fact.

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84. Next arrived the representatives of the Basel German Mission, who gave an interesting account of their mercantile and other labours, but did not make any request to the Government, except, by implication, one for full liberty, which of course they have always had and will have.

85. The Syrian Christians likewise had no special request to make, but only came to offer their friendly congratulations. Not so the body known as the Kerala Sabha (Malabar Association), which asked for many things, first, a Malayali Member in the Legislative Council; secondly, a Malayali Judge in the High Court; thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut; fourthly, more money for female education; fifthly, the extension of the railway to Calicut and Cannanore. The first two of these requests were no doubt creditable to local patriotism. It is right that the love of the parish should come first in all countries; but nothing of the kind could be thought of. Malabar has had, and will have, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court intimately acquainted with its special customs,—men of the stamp of Sir William Robinson or Mr. Holloway; but the highest officials of the Government, executive or judicial, cannot be selected on geographical grounds.

86. The proposed establishment of a first-grade college at Calicut having, as I have already said, been considered quite unnecessary, I pass on to the next request, that more money should be appropriated for female education. This was a suggestion of a far more reasonable kind, and with it we have been able to comply to a considerable extent. At the time the address was delivered about Rs. 1,114 were spent in a year at Calicut on female education, while Rs. 2,700 from Provincial and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,840 from Endowment Funds have been allotted for this purpose in the official year 1883-84.

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88. Next they complained of the unequal incidence of the Local Fund cess and asked for the restoration to the Local Funds of the contribution which the district used to receive from Provincial Funds, but they did *not* state that these grants were simply a rate-in-aid levied on the whole of the Madras Presidency for some time, to supply advantages to Malabar, which each of the other districts supplied to itself.

89. It was in 1877 that a state of things, whose continuance would have been most unfair to the rest of our districts, was amended, and I had to tell the deputation that so far from their land being peculiarly highly taxed, they enjoyed in that respect very great advantages. There would appear to be a tradition in Malabar that assessments are high. This is founded on the fact that they *were* once high, but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legislative Department, 2nd October 1877, No. 77, page 7) been undisturbed whilst prices have advanced enormously. The Government assessment now bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value of land than in other parts of the country.

90. Local patriotism is apt to forget such things, and it is right for persons, in authority, while granting, so far as they can, all legitimate requests, to refuse, point blank, requests which are clearly illegitimate.

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92. When at Calicut, I received and returned the visit of the Zamorin,—one of the not very numerous personages in India whose annals connect far back with the great stream of history. It is curious in a country whose traditions go so far into the past, that there should be so few families to which, even if we forget the practice of adoption, so contrary to all our European ideas of what family continuity means, there is attached anything like the interest of which thousands of houses in the West can boast.

93. From Calicut I went by water to Areacode up the Beypore river and then drove through a lovely country to Nilambúr, where I carefully examined our magnificent teak plantations. It was pleasant to see, while "professional philanthropists" were shrieking about the increasing poverty of India, a noble property maturing in this out-of-the-way corner of the land—one likely ere long to be of enormous value. I saw trees, a hundred feet high, which were seedlings in 1844.

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97. Thence I passed to inspect the Walliar jungle and returned to Madras after an absence of sixteen days.

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There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the results of all the experiments that have been made with reference to the prickly-pear as a forester, but Mr. Wooldridge, a very intelligent forest officer, has reported excellent results from South Arcot, where he has used the Cactus as a protector of seedlings for a long time.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could once for all turn this most unpleasant American invader into a useful servant.

Second Tour of Inspection.

I again left Madras on the evening of the 3rd of March 1882, and ran through to Coimbatore.

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102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address, "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

me better than any silk I saw, and I would reiterate some observations which I made in replying, viz.:

"All through Europe the taste for Indian Art,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan on the shore of the Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones; in the second place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a pestilence; and in the third place, they must adopt the European practice of small profits and quick returns. If they attempt to stick to the old Indian principle of few transactions and large profits, they may as well go out of business at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and fine textures.' Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, co-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a visit to the pretty little temple of Perur, a few miles off. Here I received an address in which my attention was, for the first time, called to the difficulties of pagoda management. I have since received a great many representations on this subject, about which the most various opinions prevail, and it will be enough for the present to say that the whole question which presents difficulties of every sort is now in the hands of a Committee over which my honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

112. The address then passed to the misunderstanding that was said to exist between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of Coimbatore; and I was asked to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Government, passed in 1874, with respect to one sect playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the religious edifices of the other.

113. That order was afterwards declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*, so that, without the intervention of Government, the wish of the memorialists, that matters should go on as they used to do before it issued, was fulfilled.

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that certain pieces of land should be restored to the temple. This matter has been carefully inquired into, and the petitioners have thus far wholly failed to prove any claim whatever to the area (between 60 and 70 acres) for which they asked.

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I examined several of the so-called Pandava pits with their curious interments, and had, for the first time, brought home to me how little we know, as yet, about the distant past of South India.

116. From Coimbatore I went up the ghaut to Ootacamund, where the special officer, who had been appointed to look after the sanitation, was able to report to me that the friction which had existed between himself and the municipality, and which had given us some trouble, had come to an end.

117. On this occasion, too, I made my first visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he made to me the suggestion about the Committee on the Forest Bill, which afterwards produced such good results. I was much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Park, and the Government has steadily supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. Since the date of which I am speaking, the roads, the fencing, the arbours have all been improved, most of the trees and shrubs have been labelled, and the ground has been extended by throwing into it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lower end.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon Salem, where I received a long address.

119. The first request of the people was to have the right of choosing the Vice-President of the Municipality.

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs as follows:—

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors shall appoint their Chairman by

election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on was the Imperial License Tax, which is a matter belonging to the Government of India, and the arguments for and against which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the contribution made by the municipality to the police force. The wish of the people with regard to that has, as I have mentioned above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was that Sanscrit should be taught in the college. It turned out on inquiry that the number of boys who wished to study Sanscrit was altogether trifling, and that those who wished to do so belonged merely to a single caste.

The Director of Public Instruction went as far as he properly could in compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, when he informed them that he was prepared to allow a Pundit to teach in the college if a class or classes could be formed to be remunerated solely by fees paid by the parents of the pupils to him through the head master of the college.

123. The address then passed on to speak of the industrial development of the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to see Government doing so much for the general education of the people, to see our university giving us more and more graduates and undergraduates year by year. But the State has, as yet, done comparatively little or nothing towards the development of the Indian Arts, whether polite or industrial. Confining ourselves to the last, it is time, we venture to submit, that the Government opens Industrial schools in large towns. We believe it is not asking too much if we request the Government to establish in Salem a school or two for teaching one or more branches of industry."

124. These were very sensible observations, and the Government if it has not been able to grant the precise request made, has been doing a great deal and hopes to do a great deal more in the direction indicated.

125. Amongst other things we have, since March 1882, put the School of Arts at Madras under new management, and are placing it on an improved footing with the object of teaching the natives of India rather to imitate or, better still, to emulate the best works of their own countrymen, than to seek for models in Europe.

126. This Government has lent all the assistance in its power to the schemes of the Art Committee, which sat in Calcutta last December. It has promised to aid to the uttermost the endeavours which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now making as head of the Royal Commission to stimulate the arts and industries of India by means of an exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and it has laid before the Secretary of State certain proposals, which were warmly supported by the Government of India, have just been sanctioned, and will ere long be carried into effect. A Committee, under the very able guidance of Colonel Hawkes, is now engaged in taking measures to retain for the use of the Presidency some permanent record of the collection of Indian art in the Calcutta Exhibition and of the best specimens of the art-ware of Burmah and South India.

127. We have told the Director of Public Instruction to examine the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction published this year in London, and to inform Government in how far the recommendations made by the gentlemen who conducted that elaborate inquiry can be applied to this country.

With reference, however, to technical instruction, it must be carefully kept in mind in India and everywhere else that the soil out of which good technical instruction must grow is good primary and secondary education, primary and secondary education disembarrassed as much as possible of every study which cannot effectively "restate the reasons of its existence."

128. The deputation then complained of the competition of jail manufactures with local industry.

Great changes in this direction have been, as is well known, made all throughout India within the last two years, jail manufactures which compete directly or indirectly with local manufactures having been to a great extent abandoned.

Lastly, the petitioners protested againt Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, to which I replied:

"So far as I am aware, that idea has never passed in the mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improvement of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite another way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presidency want the very best intelligence, experience, and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them from whatever quarter these good things can be obtained."

129. While at Salem I had much conversation with the then Collector, about the bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. He thought at that time that it was diminishing, but as we all know a recrudescence of it some months later led to very deplorable results. So true is it that in India our steps ever lie—

———per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

130. Mr. Stokes directed my attention to various matters of importance. I find the following noted in my second Tour Minute:—

(i) The question whether it might not be expedient to give greater power to district officers, in dealing with subordinates of whose efficiency or character they have a thoroughly bad opinion, but against whom they are unable to prove distinct and specific charges.

In the current year Collectors have received greater powers, being now invested with authority to order transfers of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving loss of salary (but not degradation of rank) and suspensions not exceeding six months, subject to appeal in every case.

(ii) The importance of giving every assistance to minor irrigation works.

A greater amount of assistance, as I have already said, has been given, and without the imposition of the special cess to which the Collector thought the people would be ready to submit.

(iii) The inconvenience caused by so much Local Fund money being locked up while the famine demands against the funds remained unsettled.

This matter has received attention in all districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 outstanding when the Collector spoke, only Rs. 50,000 now remain, while provision is made for the adjustment of this amount in the estimates of the current year.

(iv) The urgent need of pushing on as quickly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry (office) at Dharmapuri.

This building was duly completed, and has been in use since the end of last year.

131. I observed in the same Minute:

"The cholera which was lately so bad at Salem has now ceased; but, considering that the population still uses the terribly-polluted river for many purposes, although excellent wells have been sunk, it is hardly possible that this large place should long continue exempt from some epidemic or other."

132. I also called attention to this important matter in a speech.

133. In 1883, the cholera returned to Salem and committed great ravages. I am afraid it will continue to do so until the water-supply is amended. I was glad accordingly to observe that in the municipal budget for 1884-85 it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20,000 in the open market for the construction of a sewer to intercept the drainage of the town flowing into the river, and that detailed plans and estimates are promised.

134. It was in the neighbourhood of Salem that I was first led to reflect on the great importance of avenues in this "land of the sun" and in no part of the Presidency have I seen finer ones than those which that district owes I believe to a Mr. Orr. His delightfully simple methods are no longer suited to our manners and customs, but none the less should every Madras Collector try to leave a memorial of himself in the trees along the roads of his district. This is just one of the small things which does a great deal more for human happiness than many pretentious and magnificent schemes.

135. On the morning of the 16th March I returned to Madras.

Third Tour of Inspection.

136. My next journey began at Ootacamund and was to have taken me first to the Palanis, but a telegram, from the Viceroy, warning me that we might have to send troops to Egypt, made it necessary for me to remain nearer railway and telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited the anicut which governs the Kalingaroyen channel, and the town of Bhávani, where I heard some complaint of the transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but I am afraid there cannot be the slightest doubt that that place is far more convenient, to the majority of persons interested, than its rival.

138. From Erode we proceeded to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little complained to me of the difficulty of obtaining fibres.

139. We have given in the last couple of years much attention to that subject, and some of the results may be mentioned.

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himself has been regularly supplied with all papers on the subject, a lease of land near the Bhávani has been granted for experiments, and it is believed that that lease will enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up *Sanseviera zeylanica* to good profit. Funds have been provided to meet the cost of fibre experiments on behalf of Government in various places, and steps are being taken to ascertain the commercial value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub which occurs very abundantly in many of our districts.

141. From Karúr I passed to Trichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival, I inspected the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable condition. It has now been properly railed in, while the event which has given it a melancholy celebrity has been commemorated by an inscription.

142. On the 5th I went to the anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the large plantations near the landing place just below the weir of the Cauvery.

143. That done, there followed a number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catholic, and Hindu. In the evening the people presented to me an address. First, they spoke to me about the minor irrigation works. On that subject I need say no more. Secondly, they addressed me about the Vengur channel project, which, proposed some years ago by certain proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, that the Vengur channel could not be made, and the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed for it, are being now given back to the subscribers with the accumulated interest. The good results which were expected to accrue to the neighbouring lands from the Vengur project will, it is now believed, accrue, in more abundant measure, from the improvement of the Wyacondan channel.

145. The next topic was the Imperial License Tax of which I have already spoken, and the next the pagoda endowment question. In replying to what the deputation said on the latter subject, I made a remark, which I think requires to be kept before the mind of those who are interested in them, viz.:

"Then you speak of your devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment in saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faith?"

146. Lastly, they asked that Government should not disconnect itself from the higher education. I need not say that Government is not going to disconnect with [illegible] from the higher education.

Gr[illegible] On the following day I addressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native out India then under orders for Egypt. Their Colonel called my attention to the indirectly with the men were being put for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is now being provided, and will, it is believed, be completed on or before the 1st October next, at a cost of something like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindigul, where the inhabitants addressed me upon only one subject, but that a very important one to them,—their water-supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last I learned from its active and able Collector that trial wells had been dug whence water has been pumped, and that he had every hope that the water would turn out good. It was to be sent down to Madras for chemical examination. The particular scheme which the people suggested to me in 1882 would have severely taxed their resources, even if it had been possible, which is doubtful. The present one would appear to be much more hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity of calling attention to the lecture which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a subject than which there is absolutely none more important in Southern India.

152. If only the people would conform in their practice to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are to be found in their sacred books, half the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vanish away.

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard an equally good account of them as I passed, the other day. He is spreading good medicines and some elementary ideas of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's cigar factory, with which I was much pleased. Governments cannot interfere in such matters, but, in my private capacity, I have done all I could to make his very good wares known at home.

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place brought me some of his work to see. It seemed to me that something might be saved, and the policy of the Government of India furthered, if this manufacture could be encouraged. The locks were accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant results, as were those of another Madura locksmith. Orders have issued for a further trial of locks made in factories in the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjore, where I received a very cordial welcome, but where the people made no special requests. While there, however, I heard incidentally a bad account of the date and mahogany trees, about which the present Chief Secretary had, when Collector of the district, taken much trouble. I had this looked into, for the * introduction of valuable plants into a country like this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very highest importance, and severe notice should be taken of any wilful carelessness in allowing experiments once well begun to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and dates grown in the Tanjore District have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund.

157. The conditions under which the mahogany grows in its native country are very different from any which prevail at least in the eastern parts of this presidency, but there must be climates in Madras where the date palm, so nearly allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *Phœnix farinifera*, &c., ought to flourish. Our French friends do not mean to be caught napping in such matters. I have already been addressed officially about our mahogany experiments, with a view to the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wall of the little Fort Church menaced the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and noted that, although it was not one of his most successful efforts, it should not be allowed to go to ruin. The repairs were completed in August 1883.

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* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary:—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grains of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty or thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brought into existence more human beings by this supply of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egypt to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after all that is now spoken of in our ridiculous Persian missions has fallen into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th July the people met me with an address.

160. The first request made was that the temple in the fort should be handed back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the admiration expressed for the temple was natural and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong."

161. The second was a similar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. I have not, as you know, seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but, as to that, I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

162. I may say that, after making the speech just quoted, I examined the mosque and saw no occasion to modify the views I had expressed. Probably neither request would have been made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhammadan school may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters."

163. The third request was for an improved water-supply, which the people wished to obtain by means of pipes from a certain large tank in the neighbourhood. This project was examined, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the tank, as a source of supply, on account of the surface drainage which it receives. The sinking of large wells at a suitable distance is now contemplated, and sketches and estimates are being prepared for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a report with reference to cholera, dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon says that the Municipality has recently done much to improve the sanitation of the town.

164. The fourth request was for improved railway communication, and especially for a branch railway passing through the town and leading to Pólúr and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received much consideration from Government, since the date of which I am writing. For the moment it will be enough to say that the survey of the line from Vellore railway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and Arni, together with the extension south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway has been completed, and its early construction is under consideration.

165. The fifth request related to a small matter which belonged to the Collector Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in better hands.

166. My answer to the sixth I have mentioned above. The seventh was that the town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

There is no intention of abolishing Vellore as a military station, and a regiment was sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

167. A journey of 22 miles over superb roads—roads are the glory of North Arcot, as avenues are that of Salem,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received an address.

168. The first request was for railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore southward having been, as I have mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation to take up ere long the survey of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town should be connected with Vellore by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should find a way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with reference to local self-government.

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the details therewith connected are being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the maladministration of temple funds. I have already explained what has been done with reference to that subject.

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Court should be located at Chittoor.

This has been done with the result, by the way, that the Palmanér people think that they have now just the same grievance which the Chittoor people had two years ago, but of these geographical controversies a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned is, under existing conditions of time and space, impossible.

173. The sixth request was for certain alterations in the arrangements of the Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after full consideration by the proper authorities; as regards the other, the wishes of the people have been recently met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered possible.

174. While at Chittoor I received and returned the visits of the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-needed sanitary improvements which he was introducing, and to which I shall refer again when I come to review my seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this neighbourhood I opened a bridge over the Payani, inspected the jail where there had been a good deal of illness which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and discussed with the Collector the state of the ruins of the Fort which Clive has made historical and in which destruction should not be allowed to go further. I also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then transferred myself to Bellary, where I received an address from the Municipal Commissioners.

177. Their first request was that they should obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Imperial Government, but has formed the subject of much correspondence between it and this Government. It having finally resolved that municipal taxation is not to be levied on Government buildings in cantonments, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioners to re-introduce the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the exemption of military officers, has been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded to express their thanks to the Government of India and to this Government for the steps taken in view to the introduction of an enlarged measure of self-government.

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for many reasons, and, amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient government for the country at all. Take this district and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, these two districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, recently been separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have, in each of the two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it, at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree, but, if it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the money; but the first is possible, and, if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say good speed to local self-government."

179. The second request related to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore tank.

The investigation of these projects has not yet been taken up, but under date of 28th August, this year, the Public Works Department reports that a special officer has now been made available and will soon proceed to examine them.

180. The third request was for the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by jury has now been introduced.

181. Speaking on another subject, I said and am glad here to repeat:

"The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen, who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the extension of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific, and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products that India must mainly look for prosperity."

182. Then came an address on the subject of cotton, in which the memorialists asked me to give my attention to "the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in connection therewith." My honorable colleagues and I did so and came to the conclusion that any further legislation on the subject would not be advisable.

183. I may remark, in passing, that (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the buyer, who should remember the maxim *caveat emptor;* (2) a legitimate trade in mixed cotton exists in this presidency; (3) a bad habit of giving advances to men of straw ties the hands of the buyer, frequently obliges him to take adulterated cotton, and should be abandoned; (4) the cost of Inspectors would naturally form a burden on the trade; (5) fraudulent adulteration is already punishable under the Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited the ruins of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished Bellary-Hubli line, the authorities of which were extremely courteous and helpful.

185. At the Railway Station of Hospet I received a very well written address, the most important part of which was the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—

"These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and meritorious as that of founding new ones."

186. The strong interest which the people here took in their historical neighbourhood pleased me much, and in replying I said:

"Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the Archæologist is time. There are countries in which, before he can begin his campaign against time, he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear about anything that seems to interfere, even for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the Archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here."

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as follows:—

"No time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the associations, which made the sweeping away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily. It may, however, be impossible to save it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a little care now, will stand for long years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and generally agree with his conclusions; but I would confine our action for the present to keeping things absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later stage of our proceedings."

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami temple above alluded to has been entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavement have been repaired, the ruinous ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large stones weighing from three to six tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone car repaired, besides a variety of other works set forth in Mr. Black's report received by us on the 8th August.

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had encamped with a view to visit Vijianagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the purpose of seeing the very valuable forest (with regard to which I had much conversation with Mr. Brandis) and of exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling us to deal with this forest has now been concluded, the survey has been completed, and an important piece of forest is very carefully looked after, to the great advantage alike of the small native state concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned to Bellary, where Colonel Clarke, who was in command of the artillery, told me that his horses were cruelly in want of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now in course of erection.

192. In my tour minute occurs the following paragraph, describing the impression I received of military matters at Bellary:—

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into all branches of the service by General Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was quite impossible, even for a Civilian, not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite unusually interested in their work. The troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning of the 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the Field Battery—all, to my non-professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up the Fort with General Prendergast, and am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of money required to make it efficient as a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled times, should be spent forthwith. General Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the extremely important circulars lately issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If all officers in high command throughout the territories garrisoned by the Madras Army do the same, these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advantage."

193. As regards the alterations required to make the Fort efficient as a place of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has since been made for the purpose.

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me various representations about the churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have been carefully considered. We did not see our way to substitute for the two existing ones a single church, but the necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were completed in May 1883, and the Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received, late at night, an address from the native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and maintenance of the ruins of Vijianagar. I have already stated what has been done in relation to that.

198. Their second request was for irrigation works. The same remark applies to this.

199. Their third request was for the construction of a line to connect the southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore State Railway. A survey of an

extension to Hindupur of the line, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to Guntakal, is now in progress.

200. The last request was that some measures should be adopted for raising the status, emoluments, and prospects of the petitioners. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Uncovenanted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector were sanctioned in the early half of 1883, and have been carried into effect from 1st July in that year.

Very considerable changes with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk Establishments, and to our subordinate officials generally, involving a very large increase of expenditure from Provincial Funds, have been accepted by this Government and will immediately be submitted to the Government of India.

201. From Bellary I ran along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro, and admired the really noble fortress. Thence a journey of thirty-four miles, across what ought at this season to be a plain covered with young crops, but which was a wilderness of black dust, red dust and sand swept by an unintermitting hurricane, took me to Anantapur, where the great tank was as dry as the Sahara.

202. Here I received an address from the inhabitants, who, first of all called my attention to the want of accommodation for the people of the town, and asked for the allotment of new sites for buildings. Shortly after this we received and sanctioned the necessary plans, and all the preliminaries required for the extension of the town have now, we are informed, been duly carried into effect.

203. I also noted in my third tour minute that accommodation for our officials was sadly wanted at Anantapur, and that we ought to do what we could, in reason, to diminish the existing inconvenience.

All the buildings that were most wanted in July 1882 are now in progress.

204. The second request was for the introduction of artesian wells. To that I replied:

"I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know, before expressing any opinion on this subject, what the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."

205. Subsequent inquiries made have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, established the fact that the district is quite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.

206. The third request was for a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur, and Bangalore.

The object of the memorialists will be met as well as the conformation of the country and other circumstances will permit by the line now under survey from Guntakal to Anantapur and Hindupur.

207. In replying to the Anantapur address, I said:

"I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it is really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government of this presidency comes to an end, without a serious attempt being made to answer the question whether it is impossible to revive, in these regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know, that, in doing so, I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes, of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems."

Ere long we shall, I hope, have the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the investigation of a variety of questions connected with this science where the admirable labours of the geological survey had, in the nature of things, to leave them, but I should have thought that with regard to diamonds there was already enough information to induce more searching for them than I hear of.

208. At one time our rules were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable to the miner. Perhaps it is not as widely known, as it should be, how much we have relaxed them in the last two years.

209. We have lately asked the Colonial Office for any papers they may be able to supply us with reference to the diamond industry.

210. The fourth request was that a Middle School should be started. A Middle School has been started.

211. The fifth request was that Government should not, in the present state of the country, leave the higher education entirely to native and missionary agencies. Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 miles carried me to Tadpatri. On the way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank which covers some eight square miles, but was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukotta Hills, which were covered with a fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These Hills, as I observed in my third Tour Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enable us to turn into a valuable property. They have since been surveyed. The woodland is found to contain about five square miles, and the accounts, with regard to it, continue favorable.

213. I heard something of dacoity (brigandage) in this neighbourhood, and communicated with the Inspector-General of Police with the result that all seems now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri address referred to the paucity of irrigation works in that district. I have already mentioned what has been done with regard to this throughout the presidency.

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked me to give the conservation of forests the attention which it deserved. This has been done. Thirdly, they asked for a reduction of the railway tariff with a view to improving the cotton trade.

This is a matter in which there are many interests to be consulted, and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who reconsidered this question, at the suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, reports that the charge for loose cotton consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in August 1882 from 26 to 18 pies per ton per mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two temples—the Vishnavite and the Sivite—of very considerable architectural merit. The latter, which is the best of the two, is in considerable danger from the floods of the Pennér, for it stands on the banks of that typical Madras river, which is for months a waste of sand and then for hours a raging torrent sweeping all the works of man before it. From information obtained on the spot, I am led to believe that there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers, if they will only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cuddapah, where I received a long address.

218. The first request was that we might view with favor a scheme for improving the water-supply of the town. I went to see the springs alluded to, and made the following remarks in my third Tour Minute:—

"Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptionally dry season—for Cuddapah, like Anantapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadly from want of rain—they were very full and strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient supply for the town. Between them and it there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo and turmeric, two of the great staples of Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question whether any, and if so what, compensation would be due to some of the cultivators will have to be considered when the proposals of the Municipality with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, the Booga springs scheme and another have been investigated, with the result that the latter has, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, been abandoned, while further experiments are to be made to gauge the Booga water-supply, for the conduct of which the President of the Municipality has advertised for the services of an Engineer, the Public Works Department being unable to spare the services of one of their officers. To meet the cost of these experiments Government have sanctioned the levy of tolls at full rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the privilege of electing representatives to the Municipal Board. This request has been granted some time ago.

221. The fourth request was that certain irrigation works should be considered and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is now being investigated; the other, known as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, had been investigated and found by the

Engineers to be impracticable before I was addressed on the subject, the great depth at which rock is reached, at the spot where the dam was to be constructed, being found to prohibit the construction of a reservoir. As the locality seems at first sight an extremely suitable one, it is not surprising that the people should have been loth to part with the hope that the reservoir they wished for could be made.

223. Then the memorialists asked for a permanent settlement. As is well known, the present views of the supreme authorities, although highly favorable to letting the people "sit easy," as we say in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of assessments are quite adverse to what is properly called a *permanent* settlement.

224. This request, however, was based upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners thought that before the recent settlement dry lands had not been assessed above one rupee an acre, but this was not so. The old rates, far from not going above one rupee, sometimes went as high as nearly eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say one halfpenny. Now they vary only from five rupees to four annas, or say sixpence, four annas being the lowest assessment now anywhere permitted in the districts under the new settlement, on the ground that land which cannot bear an assessment of sixpence an acre is not really arable land.

225. Further they stated that formerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner had in any way improved the land, and they implied that a tax was now charged on the ryots' improvements. That however is not the case; no change of this sort has been made, and it would be most impolitic to make it.

226. The deputation then went on to complain that hundreds of acres of land were lying waste, and asked that we should devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature has grown up about the abandonment of lands in the Cuddapah district, it having been imagined that the high rates imposed by the revised settlement might have caused this.

228. It has turned out, however, that the cause of the abandonment of a quantity of land over 80,000 acres in the district, which was cultivated or nominally cultivated, was, first, the famine and, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity of land was assessed at only an anna an acre. Such a low assessment allowed the ryot to hold a great deal of land of which he made no use, and this land, when he has to pay for it sixpence an acre, instead of three halfpence or in some cases only one halfpenny an acre, he has abandoned, with the result of concentrating his attention upon land that will really grow human food.

229. The Muhammadan inhabitants also presented to me a very intelligent address, in which they made the agreeable announcement that they had no grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to Conjeeveram, where I also received an address.

231. There was no request made to me in it, but I was told that the Commissioners were about to submit a certain scheme to Government with reference to improving their water-supply. This was not done because, as I understand, they found it would be too costly, but they have submitted a proposal of a far less costly kind, which has been sanctioned.

Fourth Tour of Inspection.

232. On the morning of August 28th I again left our summer capital for the plains.

233. It had been raining for several months, and the tanks were most satisfactorily full. At Coimbatore and at Shoranore I was mainly occupied with obtaining information with regard to the recent outbreak of cholera in the jail at the former place, which has happily not recurred, but the causes of which have never been fully explained; the state of things at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries about Malabar Land Tenures, the results of which had just been put into shape.

234. From the southern end of the bridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road lies through the territories of the Rajah of Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more beautiful piece of non-mountainous scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influence of the recent heavy rains, was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet of green, the wild flowers of exceptional beauty and interest, the population singularly well grown and stalwart.

236. At Trichore I had time to see the principal buildings, and at night the large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so unlike anything which one sees on the Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful system of lagunes which we know as the backwaters, I found myself in the early morning of the 30th at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightful morning it was, worthy of Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the rain descended with persistent fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me and was followed half an hour later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They were immediately succeeded by a deputation from the white Jews, and that again by a deputation from the black Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Synagogues. I returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a durbar was held, and thence went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—according, I believe, to the usual custom on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and other authorities, while, at that of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr. Logan has carefully translated.

239. There seems no doubt that it is not as old as it is sometimes called, but it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in the Monastery of the Trinitá at La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw in Europe.

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a dinner at the Residency, at which, being still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya Rajah, who proposed the health of the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing that of the Rajah.

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I crossed the lagune very early to British Cochin. The Municipal Commissioners received me at the landing place and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request except that the Madras Government would bestow its attention on the subjects of special interest to them, which might from time to time be submitted for its consideration, a request with reference to which it was easy to promise compliance and to keep the promise when made. They have, for example, recently asked us to allow them to purchase twenty-five additional iron tanks from municipal funds for the purpose of storing water, and this request was granted. They also took the opportunity of explaining very clearly some of the improvements which they had made and some of the difficulties which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamber of Commerce, who asked first for a railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I said at the time:

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I need say nothing. You are aware of the position of the question and of the line which has been taken by the Madras Government. By that line, subject to the decisions of the higher authorities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am delighted to find that you have a hope of being able to lay before us a scheme for a harbour, which will cost far less than the one which was last under consideration, for I confess that my heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculation about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure that the professional advisers of the Government and the Government itself will listen with great attention to any propositions submitted to them which have the support of this Chamber; but I need not remind you that questions of this kind have to be finally decided not hard by in Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course, matters appertaining to the Supreme Government. Much correspondence took place with respect to the first, and this Government advised the construction of the railway on a joint guarantee for a term of fifteen years by the British Government and by the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the liabilities of each being regulated by the extent to which it was interested in the construction of the line.

246. The Government of India did not see its way to accept the proposals made, and the matter is still in abeyance.

247. Great attention has been given to the question of a harbour at Cochin, but up to this time it has not been made clear to me that a really good harbour could be made there, even if the Government of India had the purse of Fortunatus.

248. A harbour, different from that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of when I was at Cochin, but plans and estimates for it have not been yet placed before us.

249. Then I was taken to see the old church, where much was wanted. We have since given a grant for the repair of this curious structure and the assistance of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I returned to the Residency, where, in the course of the morning, I received a visit from the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the Carmelite Mission in South-Western India.

251. Later came a large number of Syrian Christians of many shades of opinion, who presented a short, but very noticeable, address, in which, amongst other things, they said that my visit was "the occasion which for the first time, after ages of separation, witnessed the spectacle of all the different sects of their community, following divergent articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences and joined together to do honor to their common friend."

252. In the early afternoon I received a deputation of rate-payers from British Cochin, who presented a prodigiously long, but not very numerously signed, address. They first complained of the mismanagement of their municipal affairs. To that part of the address I replied as follows:—

"I have listened with much interest to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely-watched servitude which is mocked with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to burn the candle at both ends. A lady in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for burning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself unable to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weather which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police. But the latter would require very large funds, but where are they to come from? To do all you wish would require a wealthy community, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put money where you can easily provide for itself.

"As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined in a friendly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion."

253. Since this address was presented very large changes have been introduced, as is known, in the position of Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see how far, when the new system is fairly under way, the people of Cochin will support the policy heretofore pursued by their Municipality, or that which found favor with the representatives of the local opposition who addressed me. Already last year we introduced the elective system, but so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-government, which was earnestly pressed on me, create, when it was once given, that for want of candidates we were obliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitioners against their Municipality, the condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I observe from the latest Municipal report, attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no satisfaction to the petitioners, and which they said served the purpose of a Nekropolis for dogs, has, it appears, been abandoned after much local discussion.

256. To the water-supply, which was another grievance, I have already alluded.

257. Another grievance was about a certain jetty. This was inquired into and the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken, but the Government entirely agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were acting fully within their rights. As their President put it, they said to persons who wanted to land goods: "There is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to you, pay us so much; if you don't care to pay, then land goods through the mud as you used to do. We are not preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complained about certain of their medical arrangements. Some of these were purely municipal matters, and I have reason to believe that the Municipality look very well after them. Others related to the Government, and appear to amount to a request that it should retain the services of medical men for the purpose of attending the inhabitants at large without fee or reward, a proposition which was, of course, wholly inadmissible.

259. Turning now to matters which belong more directly to the Government, I was told by the petitioners that the Police force assigned to Cochin was inadequate. The strength of the Police, however, would appear to be unusually large in proportion to the population. The peculiar circumstances of Cochin to which the petitioners alluded are already carefully recognised in the distribution of the Police Force. In the large towns of Malabar which are surrounded on all sides by British territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the proportion of police to population is far smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port conservancy, with regard to which the Marine authorities were consulted, but did not see their way to support the petition.

261. The last complaint was with reference to the encroachments of the sea, which was said to be carrying off valuable cocoanut trees and other property. This grievance was of the same character as that of the persons who build houses under Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine Department visited the spot, after six months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of sand between the coast boundary pillar and the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain where they never ought to have been placed, viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the injury never really reached the normal line. Although the injury and loss were so recent, the lesson is of so little use that new trees are here and there being planted, and new huts are preparing now. In the complaint referred to, the inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really fishermen, to whom the close proximity of the sea is a great object, and whose experience and tradition should be sufficient warning to them."

262. Later in the day I visited another Synagogue of the black Jews at Ernacolum, where most of those who had formed the deputation met me, which they were unable to do at their principal Synagogue, having grounded, as they returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the lagune—a common incident, it would appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian church, whence I drove to the large school which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Director of Public Instruction, has created almost out of nothing, for he began with thirty boys in a shed. I gathered from him that his pupils took on the whole more kindly to mathematics than to any other study. The younger boys were learning to write or engrave upon the palm-leaf—a strange sight to an English eye. Since the date of my visit we have acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making him a Fellow of the Madras University.

264. I started after nightfall—the lagune being everywhere beautifully illuminated till we passed out of Cochin waters—and arrived on the morning of the 1st September at Karmady. The route lay now through channels narrow as rivers, now narrower still—little more than canals, and again expanding into chains of

wide but perfectly placid lakes. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick groves of the cocoanut palm, under which there was a dense vegetation, in which the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivaria ilicifolia*, was the most conspicuous feature. All along the course by day and by night the people thronged every coign of vantage and received the party with every demonstration of friendliness usual in these climes—some of them, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to those who are not sound sleepers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-eight miles between Cochin and Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the small patch of British territory known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' designs are carried into effect, the very large and important harbour of Quilon, the site of which was shown and carefully explained to me by Mr. Hannyngton and others.

266. Complaints were here made to me about the smuggling which is said to be carried on alike from this place and from British Cochin.

This matter was looked into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector having been appointed for the express purpose of preventing such malpractices.

Negotiations, which are far advanced, will probably put an end once for all to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was received by the Resident formally announcing the death of His Highness the Mootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning prince, which I had heard of yesterday unofficially, and which of course required my plans to be modified in many particulars.

268. In the course of the day I received various visitors including Colonel Boone and other officers of the 6th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those we had traversed, partly through long canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs, amongst which the *Cerbera odollam* and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras gardens were, with the ubiquitous *Pandanus odoratissimus* and various ferns, so abundant as to overpower less vigorous plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo, one of the most desolate little nooks, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in Asia. The priest of that place handed me an address setting forth various local inconveniences to which I called the attention of the Resident. The Warkully tunnels are really very noble works, and the fact of their having been excavated by a Native Government should stimulate us to do whatever of the kind remains undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, under the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum should be, as far as possible, divested of any public character; that my wife and I should visit the Maharaja, his wife, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private friends, but that there should be no return visits, as they were unable, during the first stage of the mourning, to leave the Palace.

271. I saw, however, in a quiet way, a great variety of persons, amongst others the Dewan, who talked to me about an exchange of territory connected with the great Irrigation Project known as the Periyar, from which it is hoped that great advantages will accrue to the Madura District.

272. The husbands of the Senior and the Second Ranees, being, according to the customs of Travancore, outside the circle affected by the mourning, both visited me; on the other hand, neither the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could do so. I offered to visit the Eliya Rajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being even more bound by the trammels of custom than the reigning Prince, as being deputed to be chief mourner, was unable to receive me.

273. Amongst other institutions which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's College, over which I went with Dr. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at whose request I addressed a few words to the senior students. The same compliment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at the same time extended to Dr. Ross, who is believed to have done excellent work for the Travancore State.

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Syrian Church, which is at open war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the eastward, passing, at first, through an open and undulating country, but entering, ere long, the great forests which stretch along the banks of the stream that finds its way to the sea near Quilon and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be impossible to speak too strongly of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance of the vegetation. Unluckily, however, the weather, both during our journey and after we had reached Courtallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several days with Mr. Hannyngton at the Residency, but the charge of the party was taken by Mr. Pennington. I replied to the addresses delivered respectively at the temples of Courtallum and at Tenkási, the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Courtallum inhabitants made to me was that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was not to take the northern route, they might have a tramway connecting the chief towns on the Tinnevelly side of the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decided how the much-talked-of railway into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be said on both sides, and we, having obtained full information for their benefit, have now placed the whole question before those who are chiefly interested—the Travancore authorities.

279. The next representation was about the minor irrigation works. With regard to that subject, I have already said enough, as I have also with regard to the third representation, which had reference to the pagoda funds.

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a hope that the Educational Commission would not improve elementary education at a too great sacrifice of the higher education. As to this, I did my best to re-assure them.

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots referred to the minor irrigation works; the second involved a complaint about the levy of the village service cess.

I need not return to the former subject. As to the other, the remarks of the ryots were founded on a misconception. In former days they paid for the services of the village servants by fees of various kinds, some legal, some illegal. These fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the cess complained of is now levied.

282. The third complaint was about forest conservancy and ran as follows:—

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may be made in the Bill about to be passed for securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileges consistent with the universal good it aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not drift in the direction of depressing the condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their independence."

I need hardly say that the greatest possible care is taken by the Conservators of Forests to work the new Act, which had just passed at the time I received this address, so as not in any way to interfere with any privileges which do not hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to those of the moment.

The more intelligent of the peasantry are, it is believed, rapidly getting to understand the broad outlines of our forest policy. I had occasion lately to send a complimentary message to a Village Munsif in the Anantapur District, who had been giving his people extremely wise advice on this subject.

283. The fourth request related to the *kistbandi*, that is to say, to the instalments of the Government demand for land revenue.

This is a question which is never ending, still beginning.

The people of different districts hold the most diverse views about it. For example, while the people of Tenkási want the number of their instalments increased from five to seven, the people of Nellore are extremely anxious to have theirs reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is now once more examining the subject

with a view to adjust the Government demand to the circumstances of particular places as nearly as it can, but it is perfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements can be wholly satisfactory. The circumstances of different districts and parts of districts are too varied to admit of absolute adaptation to individual requirements. Infinite care is, however, taken to meet local wants as far as possible.

284. Next, the petitioners asked for the extension of local self-government. Local self-government has been extended.

285. Lastly, they complained of the union of revenue and magisterial functions.

286. That is a question not for us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves itself, like many other Indian questions, into one of finance. There can be no doubt, as I told the petitioners in reply, that it would be more in accordance with the most scientific principles of legislation to have revenue and magisterial functions separated, and the stream of tendency flows in that direction.

287. I heard dismal accounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultivation in the part of Travancore which I was crossing, but in British Territory things were better. I visited one estate in the hills above the Courtallum waterfalls, where they had had the sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval forests, which repaid this generosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

288. At Courtallum we left rain and also coolness behind us, and the low water-parting, which separates the lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which depend upon the main stream of the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as possible. Here and there Mr. Pennington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis, as it seems to me most judiciously, proposes to reserve. At present they grow nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I suppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit of defending more valuable seedlings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

289. Immediately on my arrival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an address to which I replied.

290. The inhabitants of Tinnevelly observed:

"We have, we are thankful to say, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Government in the matter of local wants, as they have been well attended to by the various officials who have served amongst us, and will, we have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion offers, as our present Collector has been long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare himself in the cause of the public.

"We look forward with much eagerness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to Trivandrum from this town. The land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable, and the two provinces are, for various reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we trust that the resources of the country will further be developed by this improvement in internal communication."

With regard to the latter, I may say that, however the railway runs into Travancore, whether by the northern or the southern route, it will be certain to benefit it and Tinnevelly.

291. In replying to their address I made some observations which I am not sorry to repeat, viz.:

"It only remains to thank you for all the good wishes which you have expressed with regard to my administration. I trust that to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted only by sudden changes and startling efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, those who are brought into immediate contact with it are not able to say, amongst other things, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders; that those of our departments which were not in a satisfactory condition —such as the Forest Department—had been put on better footing; that the best men throughout our various services had, very early in the day, come to know that their work was watched with sympathetic interest at headquarters; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by seeing all the most influential positions bestowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.

"These are not very sensational ambitions, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt, read, even when recorded by the ablest pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of lead, a phrase which was, by the by, originally used about the philosopher who wrote the life of the Statesman with whose spirit a wise ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire to be filled—the life of Turgot.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness of nations. I do not think one could anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with the events which occurred during the terrible period which preceded its passing under British rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to describe the unbroken progress and prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because those eighty years have been years of profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly had never from the beginning of time known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutive months, perhaps not even eighty consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders" referred to the expected visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and its financial consequences, which, at the time I spoke, were only a hope, but before the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received the principal people—European and Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the afternoon was chiefly given to the schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at four of these, but at none of them were any definite requests made, except that no disfavor should be shown to Native Christians, a request which I need not say I was able to meet with the assurance that they should have the most perfect equality of treatment.

294. Here also I received a long address on behalf of the cotton interest. This was officially considered, and the petitioners were informed that, for reasons substantially the same as those mentioned above in the review of my third tour, we were not prepared to legislate in the direction they desired.

Early on the morning of the 15th I drove out with Colonel Hasted, who had met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the Srívaikuntham Anicut which I saw and in the neighbourhood of which I had carefully explained to me the various questions connected therewith. I remarked at the time, "a proposal will presently be made for constructing a bridge upon the piers long since built with that view, which ran out from the side of the anicut looking down stream, and there can be no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently been transmitted by the Local Fund Board, but has been referred back to them with reference to certain constructive details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visited the great Shiva Temple and, after examining that really noble structure, received an address from an association representing, as I gathered, the party opposed to the Municipality as at present constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for sanctioning the introduction of the elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipality.

298. Next came a request about the position of dancing girls, which had reference to the general legislation of India, not that of Madras.

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub-Judge's Court should not be removed to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of difference of opinion about this subject, and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on the 15th September. It was ultimately decided that the Court should not be removed.

300. The third subject was the establishment of temple committees. This is part of the pagoda question already alluded to.

301. The last request was with reference to a dispute about a road, which belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-government.

302. The whole of the country immediately around Tinnevelly and Palamcottah was at this period of the year one vast sea of rice just ready for the harvest, but the line, which took me towards Madura, leads through a region which is in September a desert, relieved only by the long blue line of the ghauts. At Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the Zamorin, whom we lately made a Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a rising cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joined by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Madura.

303. At the Madura station the Municipal Commissioners met me with an address, in which they first thanked me for the extension of local self-government and then asked for its further encouragement.

304. There is, I apprehend, no town in the Presidency where, during the last two years, the efforts of the people towards managing their own local affairs have met with more encouragement from the representative of the Government on the spot.

305. I should also remark that the Madura Municipality, which is fortunate in the activity and ability alike of its President and Vice-President, has been doing much to improve the water-supply and general condition of the town. It has accordingly been very agreeable to the Government to be able to assist it by a considerable grant from Provincial Funds towards the building of the Vaigai bridge.

306. On the 18th there was a reception of the European residents and the chief of the Native community in the great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonials of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactorily; the large room which is now used as a court will require various alterations before it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty being—the very common one—its bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the parts of the building which it is proposed to use as minor courts and public offices will subserve these respective purposes sufficiently well although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an address from the general community.

307. The first request of the Madura inhabitants was that I would support the Periyar project. With that request I have most fully complied.

308. The second referred to the minor irrigation works. Of that I have said enough.

309. The third was with reference to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban, and they asked that more reliable statistics should be taken before Government decided on starting it. It goes without saying that the request of the people will be complied with.

310. The next request was with reference to the cost of litigation, to which I replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that is matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we all know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a considerable revenue has to be raised from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least bad taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject when I was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to admit that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to be less inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

311. The last request referred to a proposal which was then being discussed, about separating Dindigul from Madura. Up to this time, however, the change, which we then thought of, has not been made, so that the request of the people has thus far been complied with. Personally I still think that, if Madura could be divided on the same principles as Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it would be an advantage to the population, but this local question is inextricably connected with various large imperial questions which can only be settled by the Viceroy and Secretary of State. Official strength in Madura is not perhaps at present as well distributed as it might be, and advantage will be taken of the changes in *personnel* which will be caused by impending retirements on proportionate pensions, to see if some change for the better cannot be made.

312. In the evening of the 18th, the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on this occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corridors of the Pagoda, on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of the taste and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well known—quite the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression, which many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by the progress of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes of the population, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or repair. I observed a master workman carving stone with very considerable skill, whose wages were little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eight annas.

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode and returned on the 20th September to Ootacamund.*

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute shall be published early in November.]

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

OOTACAMUND,

August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

In the month of October last, I completed, by a visit to South Canara, my general survey of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency, and, as some nine months have now passed, it may be time to review that survey, with the object of seeing what desirable changes have been made in consequence of it, what remain to be made, and, above all, how far it has been possible to meet the requests of the people preferred to the head of the Government in person.

2. The machine of administration, in all civilised countries, is now so complicated that it is necessary for those who preside over it perpetually to revise and re-revise, if important things are not to be allowed to slip out of sight. The impossibility of doing this amidst the conditions under which a statesman's life is now passed in Western Europe is a grave misfortune. In a country governed as this is and must long continue to be, it is highly desirable that the European rulers of every degree should come as much as possible into contact with the ruled.

Thanks to the improvement of communications, the absence of famine and other causes, it has been my good fortune to see more of the Presidency than any of my predecessors have done in an equally short time.

In nearly a hundred addresses, which have been collected into a volume, I have secured a perfect photograph of what the most articulate portion of the people were asking from the chiefs of the administration in 1882 and 1883.

In my replies, while recognizing the good sense of a very large proportion of the requests made, I took the greatest possible care not to commit my colleagues or myself to almost anything, and I am particularly glad to be able to show by this paper, to the persons who came to see me, with what scrupulous care every one of their wishes has been examined, and how very largely performance has surpassed promise.

3. When I left England in the autumn of 1881 the subject connected with Madras, which was most talked of at home, was the gold industry of the Wynaad. A few days before I started, a deputation interested in the Nílgiri Railway came to visit me, and questions of considerable moment, with reference to the sanitation of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had been many weeks in this country.

4. I determined accordingly that my first tour of inspection should be directed towards the West, and on the 4th January 1882 I left Madras.

5. Travelling through the night, I reached Pothanur on the morning of the 5th. There I was met by, amongst others, Mr. Stuart, the Collector of Coimbatore, whose valuable services we are now so soon to lose. He was, at that time, very much occupied with the wants of his district in the matter of wood, and sketched to me a project which had commended itself to his mind for afforestation on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hope*, but it has since become a *reality*, and the position of Coimbatore, so far as the woodland and its connected benefits are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writing under date of the 5th August 1884, reports to me that very good progress has been made in the constitution of its reserved forests, in demarcation, in survey, and in fire protection. Attention has been given to the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, though the Collector's final recommendations have not yet been received, and the forest revenue of the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stopped at Burliar and examined the Government Garden there.

9. I was glad to observe that the Mang
it continues so to do. Since that period
Burliar, although, in spite of the kind help
grow at Guindy. It would be highly d
so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson will, if a

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, in Janua
thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has altered th
pursued, it is now succeeding much better.
ever be a forest, but only a garden, pro
work for the good of humanity will be
some very bad forms of dysentery is mad
tion amongst us. Its success would be
because, I was at the India Office when th
India, and I took a great interest in them.

11. The Liberian coffee was fruiting
of much practical importance in this Presi

12. The planters find the pericarp too
Those kinds of coffee which have only
price, and the Liberian yields a crop only
vantages are thought, I am informed, to
leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on to Oot
sioners presented an address in which
not far distant when Ootacamund would
Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to trea
as a jest, at the expense "of the exaggera

15. For myself, I think that in the
the dual arrangement of a summer and wi
it were only possible, an ambulant Gove
the most desirable for India as a whole,
kind of Government is no longer possible,
and is quite incompatible, if it were on
our centralised, scientific system of admi
rules, precedents, and reports which re
officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his right
as the capital of the huge province which
indeed, no one ever did so. The *congerie*
sea-port town, the Mount Road shops,
numerous small parks or "compounds"
square miles, form what is now called the
the Fort which formed the centre of t
Company upon the Coromandel Coast.
capital, and can, indeed, never do so, alt
ments to which I alluded in my speech
gradually become more important than
sentimental, and other good reasons, it
Madras; and I trust that no Governme
from many points of view, Ootacamund

gosteen was prospering, and I learn that
, too, *Amherstia nobilis* has flowered at
of Dr. King of Calcutta, it has failed to
esirable to naturalise in the Presidency
ny one can, succeed in doing this.

ry 1882, to pronounce a failure; but,
ne method of treatment that was being
He does not believe that with us it will
duct; nevertheless, a very considerable
accomplished, if this powerful remedy in
e common and cheap, by garden-cultiva-
particularly agreeable to me personally,
e first attempts were made to bring it to

freely; but I am told that it is not found
dency.

hard to enable them to pulp it readily.
one seed in the berry command a higher
once in fourteen months. These disad-
outweigh its comparative immunity from

acamund, where the Municipal Commis-
pressed a hope that the day was
they expre
be made the perm
seat of the Madras

t this as a serious claim, but spoke of it
ted pretensions of others."

existing circumstances of this Presidency
nter capital is far the best. No doubt, if
rnment, a camp Government, would be
and for every province in it; but that
It belongs to the days of personal rule,
ly from considerations of expense, with
nistration with its infinite array of minute
quire a gigantic apparatus of offices and

mind, would ever have selected Madras
is known as the Madras Presidency, and,
s of very poor villages *plus* the moderate
the Government establishments, and the
which, scattered thinly over twenty-seven
City of Madras, have been grouped around
ne very small and humble affairs of the
The place has never grown to be a real
hough, if the harbour and other improve-
of June 30th are carried into effect, it will
it is now.* Still I think for historical,
would be the greatest mistake to leave
nt will ever dream of doing so, although,
presents advantages which it cannot offer.

* The following is the passage to which I refer:—

"These being the circumstances with which we have got
the completion of its system of drainage and water-supply
semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the civilized
secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Canal pushed
permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singareni coal
excellent Municipal constitution which it has got, and whic
and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its harbour com
become a link in the communication between England, Bor
to deal, what should Madras wish for? It should wish first for
—that is, it should wish to take itself out of the list of the
cities—the cities which, like London, have a low death-rate:
on as fast as the means at the disposal of its Government will
brought to its gates; fourthly, it should wish to see the
Mr. Arundel has done so much to perfect, worked ever better
pleted and made thoroughly efficient—so efficient that it may
nbay, and the further East."

17. The object of a wise administra
municipal jealousies which are complicate
individuals, who derive pecuniary advanta
the State amongst them.

Madras at least has nothing to gain by i
the apple either to herself or to her rival, an
have of late been insisting on a judgment of

18. Some of the other requests of the
more serious kind. They observed that th
claim Imperial help, and they asked for as
and water-supply.

19. At that time this Government also
ask for *Imperial* help. Imperial help was, in
Napier, and we recalled that fact to the Go
bu
of
Letter No. 287-W., dated 1st February 1882.
in the interval, and we found, not unnatura
wanted out of *Provincial* funds.

20. I trust we have not been niggardly
date of which I am writing, we have, *inter a*
draining the bazaar some Rs. 94,000, bough
Rs. 10,000, the highly insanitary "Lines" ne
ABC ground, and improved off the face of c
same kind.

21. Speaking in round numbers, since th
me, Provincial has spent on the sanitation of
through the Public Works Department, and
Municipal Commissioners.

22. The lake is much less defiled than
cepting sewer has been carried down below th
all that could be desired; but what a pity that
from pollution the lake of Kodaikánal, did no
arrangements made with respect to what is
important *sanitarium* in Southern India.

23. As soon as the drainage works, now
turn to the water-supply and give some help
its improvement, just as we have done to th
important questions connected with it have
officers.

24. I found Government House advanci
finished, and several portions of the building we

25. I was glad to be able to record that
before I had anything to do with it, for, of the
unfit, there are few for which I feel myself mor
questions as to the policy of building, the p
of building to be erected had happily been
numerous problems which remained were all
gradually worked out in the course of years with
of the proper departments of the Supreme Gove

26. I gave some attention, on this visit, to
to the Cinchona Plantations. Both of these hav
under the management of a man of great scienti
Botany at Oxford.

27. The laying out of the gardens is being
and shrubs are being properly labelled, while
taking place in the management of the Cincho
the valley which separates the slopes of Snowdo

tion should be to soothe those little
ll so readily with the self-interest of
e from the presence of the heads of

nsisting that the Government shall give
d it is a section of her inhabitants who
Paris.

Ootacamund municipality were of a far
e sanitation of the place might fairly
sistance alike for sanitation, drainage,

considered that they had a right to
deed, promised in the days of Lord
overnment of India in the year 1882,
t much time had passed, the policy
the Viceroy in Council had changed
lly, that we had to give the assistance

in giving that assistance. Since the
ia, paid out of Provincial revenue for
t and got rid of, at the expense of
ar the small public park known as the
eation various other nuisances of the

e Municipal Commissioners addressed
Ootacamund not less than Rs. 97,000
ot less than Rs. 27,000 through the

it used to be, and, when the inter-
e Willow Bund to the outfall, will be
the same foresight, which has saved
ot preside a generation ago over the
obviously destined to be the most

in progress, are finished, we must
to the Ootacamund municipality for
at of Madras. Already, the most
been carefully investigated by our

ng to completion. The shell was
re habitable, at least in fine weather.
the constructive period had passed
many things for which I feel myself
e unfit than being an architect. All
urchase of property, and the kind
settled by my predecessors. The
in the nature of corollaries to be
time, patience, and the concurrence
rrment.

the Government Gardens as well as
e, within the last two years, come
fic eminence,—the late Professor of

very much improved, all the trees
great and important changes are
na Plantations, more especially in
n from those of Dodabetta.

to Naduvatam to join Dr. Bidie, who was
here, with reference to the assertions of
er, who had frightened us, not a little, by
was not *Succirubra* at all, but the far less
I had occasion to write in my first Tour
id at rest by the highest scientific authority,

the Ouchterlony Valley, where the coffee,
prematurely into flower and was in great

ere made to me about the importance of
s of Cinchona, and at a later period I was

we descended to Nadgani, where we became
nd ourselves in the midst of the gold region.
ress from the Nílgiri Planting and Mining
n first to the administration of the Nílgiris.
as been greatly strengthened. It used to
w weeks after the period of which I am
mmission came into force. The district is
diction of the Judge of Coimbatore, so that
Commissioner, has far more time to give to
tant remains as he was. The Joint Magis-
eputy Tahsildars of Coonoor and Gúdalúr
now an Assistant Collector, a Sub-Judge,
eputy Tahsildar at Ootacamund, while the
nsiderably increased: all this at an expense

ial Assistant for that important branch of
ts, which should, by rights, have been put
s ago. When he has done his work, the
e Nílgiri district will be taken up. Twenty
ynaad have been already inquired into and
pointed, each one being a case in which the
eclared to be escheated in consequence of
e first days of this century.
after the receipt of the necessary orders

28. From Ootacamund I went on
engaged in examining our estates t
Mr. Cross, the South American travell
declaring that our supposed *Succirubra*
valuable *Micrantha*. On this question
Minute, but it has now happily been la
and I need not repeat what I there said

29. From Naduvatam I descended
stimulated by heavy rains, had burst
beauty.

30. Here some representations w
getting seeds of the *Ledgeriana* specie
happily able to do so.

31. From the Ouchterlony Valley
the guests of Mr. O'Donoghue, and fou

32. At Devála I received an ad
Association. They called my attenti
Since t at date, the administration h
cost Rs. 5,540 a-month, but a very
speaking, the Act abolishing the old C
now within the civil and criminal juri
the Collector, who has superseded the
administrative work. The Head Ass
trate has been abolished. Both the
have had their pay increased; there
a Treasury Deputy Collector, and a
subordinate establishments have been
of some Rs. 1,390 a-month.

33. We have also created a Spe
business known as the Wynaad esch
out of hand more than two generati
settlement of the Wynaad portion of
five cases in three districts of South V
separately reported on by the officer a
Government asserts rights over land
the rebellion of the Pychee Rajah in

Further proceedings will be tak
from the Secretary of State.

34. The deputation next observe

"It is unfortunately our experience of
cles and unreasonable delay in the disposal
have, in some instances, left the country aft
on which to commence planting operations."

35. The Government, knowing
took immediate steps to improve th
that, on sending to Mr. Burrows, th
middle of August, the following quest

"How many land and mining applica
in the district since the beginning of Ja
disposed of?"

"Applications under Gold Mining
Applications under Waste Land
Europeans and East Indians
Natives .. .. ..
Applications under Gold Mining
Applications under Waste Land
Advertised for sale ..
Awaiting reports from subordi

36. The deputation then passed
operations which had been some tim
pushed on as fast as possible.

ny years that planters meet with invincible obsta-
their applications for land, and intending investors
vaiting for years, despairing of ever obtaining land

at these complaints were not unfounded,
tate of affairs which has so much changed
very active Collector of the district, in the
I received the following reply:—

s from planters and others have been disposed of
ry 1882, and how many are still waiting to be

s *disposed of* since January 1882 .. 119

—

.. .. 96 } 207
.. .. 111 }

s *awaiting disposal* .. .. .. None.

—

.. .. 5 } 7"
.. .. 2 }

he Revenue Settlement, and urged that the
efore commenced on the Nílgiris should be

37. I find that, since the 1st January 1882, a few days before the address was presented, no less than 295,000 acres have been completely settled with the result which was contemplated by the framers of the address, that the revenue has been largely increased, while thousands of land-holders have been furnished with puttahs (leases) showing exactly the position, area, and assessment of the lands held by them. A complete revision of the village establishments of the district has also been carried into effect, and the Village Cess Act has been introduced for the purpose of providing the salaries of the village officers. The gentlemen who came to see me feared that years would elapse before the settlement of the district was completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris are concerned, be completed or all but completed before the document I am now drawing up is in the hands of the public.

38. The memorialists next asked that a European Head Constable should be located at Devála. This request has not been complied with *in terms;* but the police force of the Wynaad has been strengthened by the entertainment of two Head Constables and seven Constables in addition to the previously existing force.

39. Then they turned to the subject of roads, asked me to notice the fact that I was travelling in the driest season of the year, and assured me that their communications, during the monsoon, were disastrously bad. Since that period the Government have largely assisted the Local Fund Board to improve the whole of the through line from Mettupálaiyam to Gúdalúr, have taken over those parts of it which pass through the municipalities of Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have now determined to do the same by the whole of the road in question. So much for one end of the line of communication so vitally important to South Wynaad. Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a man, fit for the purpose, was available, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a view to its improvement, the line from Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him have been already received. I hear from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are far advanced, but their total amount is undoubtedly startling, and though improvement will be pushed on, as funds become available, till eventually we may hope to see the great through line across the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to the Western Coast in really good order, this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of the line from Vayitri to Calicut) must, in justice to other portions of the country, be carried into effect gradually. With regard to the middle portion of the road, the President of the Local Fund Board, writing under date the 23rd August 1884, reports that the road from Gúdalúr to Devála is in good order, and the road on from Devála to Mango Tree Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good order, adding various details as to what has been done since I passed over it in January 1882.

40. Then my attention was called to the gold mining leases. These we have made much more liberal. The limit of each grant was confined to 30 acres. We have now extended it to 150, we have abolished the requirement that five coolies should be entertained per acre, we have allowed the lessee to sublet or assign his lease without the previous sanction of Government, and we have permitted an applicant to obtain more than one mining lease.

41. The gentlemen who came to see me then passed to the subject of railways. I do not think they will complain that this Government has not, since that date, done all that in it lay to help them to a railway up the Nílgiris. Supported by us as by the Government of India, the proposals of its promoters were accepted by the Secretary of State, but the speculation not finding favor with capitalists at home, they again applied to us for other terms, whereupon they were once more supported first by this Government, secondly by that of India. The final decision must depend upon the views entertained at the India Office. As to the railway from Mysore towards the West Coast, that project has been thrown back by the reverses of the gold industry; but for that, we are certainly not responsible.

42. Then they asked that the telegraph should be extended to Vayitri. It has been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitri to Calicut.

43. They next proceeded to state their general views about the Government Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to add to what I said on the spot, viz.:

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my first emotion when I saw those magnificent forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of Naduvatam was an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government should
but I nevertheless think, as you do, that the
made it acquire will make it desire to dispo
can well be raised are as to the time when, an
time will arrive when Government can do no m
industry in India than can be done by privat
itself of the property is of course the one w
questions will some day have to be decided
controversies are still going on about Cinch
think that it would be advantageous to the
Government in too great a hurry; but when
reckon upon my good wishes, for I belong t
once was, which desires to limit rather than to
for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer.*'"

44. Since these words were spoken
have taken up, in good earnest, the
Cinchona cultivation which only Gov
day can solve. Mr. Lawson's botanic
supplemented by that of a chemical
Leyden under the auspices of Dr. de
chemistry of Cinchona; and it is to be
necessary to be known for the produ
Cinchona alkaloids will be ascertained
desires to engage in Cinchona planting

45. The last topic on which my
respect to labor. That is a very thorn
satisfy both the employers and the
that the views of the planters, of the
been ascertained for the purpose of
India.

46. Much misconception would se
existing state of the law, and it has
change is really wanted in the *substan*

47. It was also suggested that an
all contractors, cooly maistries, and
considers this to be a matter on whi
very exceptional circumstances.

48. The next address which I rec
for the establishment of a police stat
with this wish, but we have been able
force of Devála and of Nadghani, as I

49. They further asked for the
enforcement of those sections of the
prevention of nuisances, for improved

50. The supply of the last of th
Fund Board. As to the others, we w
but may be able ere long to effect t
We have enforced those provisions of
the prevention of nuisances, and I h
about roads.

51. Next came an address from
Mining Association," which was deli
my attention to the Mysore-Malabar
which I have already alluded, the twe
of a European ward to the hospital, a

52. The first of these is not within
Fund Board. As to the second, Col
Special Honorary Magistrate with spe

53. To the same place came the
that the District Munsif's Court sho

have created and should possess so fine an estate;
time must come when the same wise policy which
ssess itself of that estate. The only questions that
d the way in which, this ought to be done. The
nore to promote the establishment of the Cinchona
e persons, and the way in which it should dispossess
hich will be most profitable for the public. These
by some Secretary of State for India. So many
ona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to
industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of
I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may
o that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it
increase the functions of Government, which takes

the Home Government and that of Madras
solution of those problems with regard to
ernments assisted by the best science of the
al and horticultural knowledge will soon be
xpert, who has been studying recently at
Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the
hoped that in the next few years all that is
ction to the best advantage in India of the
and placed at the disposal of every one who

visitors touched was their difficulties with
y subject on which it is almost impossible to
mployed. The present state of the case is
High Court, and of the district officers have
peing communicated to the Government of

em to prevail amongst employers as to the
not yet been made clear to me that any
e of the existing enactments.

Act should be passed for the registration of
mechanics, but the Government of India
sch legislation is not advisable, unless under

ived was at Pandalur, where the people asked
on. We were not able to comply in terms
to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police
have already remarked.

appointment of a Village Magistrate, the
Police Act which relate to sanitation and the
roads and a home for poor travellers.

ese wants is clearly a matter for the Local
ere not able to appoint a Village Magistrate,
he same object in a somewhat different way.
the Police Act which relate to sanitation and
ave already explained what we have done

the members of "The Wynaad Planting and
vered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called
Railway and to the various other subjects to
new points being, I think, (1) the addition
d (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.
the province of Government but of the Local
onel Henderson was soon afterwards made a
cial powers.

epresentatives of North Wynaad, who wished
ld not sit permanently at Vayitri but should

itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from Vayitri Court should go to Tellicherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given below, we could not comply with. It was one of those complaints of which I have received many since, and to which one can only reply, as I did in July at Palmanér, that we have to make the best arrangement we can for all the parties concerned, although, if money were unlimited, we should like to bring justice home to every man's door. As long as time and space continue, geographical inconveniences will continue too.

55. The memorialists then asked that the telegraph should be extended from Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been done; and they further asked that in improving the communications of the Wynaad either by railway or tramway, the wants of the northern district should be considered. That legitimate request will not be forgotten, and I may, before I leave the country, be able to visit North Wynaad, as they naturally wished me to do.

56. The District Munsif grievance of North Wynaad was further urged in a prodigiously long address from Native communities in that part of the country in which Vayitri was described as "by all means a condemnable place;" and it was truly observed that "a man with whatever powers of locomotion could by no means be comparable to a bird with two wings."

57. The arguments, however, put forward did not alter the conclusion come to, to give the Vayitri arrangement a further trial, as apparently the best.

58. I have recently called for fresh reports from the local authorities, and find that Vayitri is still considered to be, on the whole, the most convenient place. Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton takes that view, and the High Court takes that view. The weight of argument seems also to be on the side of the weight of authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more convenient for half the Native population, for the coffee interest in general, and for the great bulk of the Europeans.

59. I saw five different gold mines,—those of the Indian Gold Mine Company at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála, those of the South-East Wynaad Company, those of the South Indian Gold Mine Company and the Ripon Company,—the last just out of the Wynaad and in Malabar.

60. Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th January, I said:

"That there is gold in the Wynaad I can now testify from ocular inspection. That gold is present in paying quantities in many localities, I am willing to believe. That much skill and not a few high qualities are enlisted in the development of your mines, I am fully convinced. That you have an excellent set of miners, I hear on all sides. But you have suffered, and will still suffer from the operation of that class of persons who infest the great centres of commerce in the West, and who are to the armies of industry and enterprise as those camp followers, who used to follow other armies, and gain for the legitimate combatant a bad name by robbing the dead and killing the wounded. That we may hear in the future as little of such persons as possible in connection with your industry, is the best wish I can contribute to the prosperity of this beautiful and most interesting district."

I further said in my first Tour Minute:

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappointments, and good Indian investments will suffer because many people have lost money by bad ones. Some concerns will, I should hope, weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends to some share-holders, and add something to the wealth of this part of India."

61. I was delighted with that portion of the Wynaad across which my route lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at Penorah would strike the traveller as a beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad we can hardly cure. During the hot weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, continue to be, very feverish; nor can we repair the mischief that has been done to it by the golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. The time will, I daresay, come when, metallurgic science having progressed, it will be really possible to work to some profit many of the mines, which are now being abandoned in despair; but meantime there seems nothing which the Government can do but to encourage in every way a return to the slower but, in the end, perhaps more profitable ways of agricultural industry. It is much to be regretted that a heavy fall in the market price of Coffee and of Cinchona should have synchronised with the other troubles of the Wynaad.

63. I do not think it can be justly asserted that we have been remiss in giving such help as a Government can give. We have exempted from assessment, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted with such special products as Cinchona and Coffee, whether held under private proprietors or under Government on puttah (lease), provided they are brought into cultivation during that period. This concession extends both to Malabar and the Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad. Cinchona is, it is believed, the product from which the planters in both these districts hope for most aid in their present depressed state. I am sure there is a great deal still to be done in the direction of introducing new products.

Speaking at Devála, I said:

"I trust that in a few years that trophy in the centre of the room where the various pursuits of the district are so prettily represented may require to be enlarged, for I cannot help thinking that a country so peculiar as this, where the bracken of our northern woods clothes the slopes which lead down to streams whose borders are lined with tree ferns, has still many secrets for the patient and ingenious cultivator."

64. The fact is that the man of science will in all probability perform within the next century far greater services to humanity than he has even already done in mingling the vegetation of distant countries.

Mr. Clements Markham, to whom South India owes her Cinchona, is still far from an old man, and there are hundreds of other such gifts yet to be given to the Madras Presidency.

Kew is constantly sending us parcels of seeds, any one of which might turn out to be of the greatest service.

65. Care must be used, as in everything else, in the introduction of new products.

Even in the parts of the Wynaad which I saw, one of the *Lantanas* has become a terrible enemy, and in the northern part of the country it is said to be the undisputed master of wide regions. Known in our English conservatories as a tender exotic, in Northern Africa as a useful garden shrub, it is here a terrible tyrant to man, in strict alliance with the wild boar and the panther; while from the fact of its fruit being greedily devoured by birds, it is constantly extending its sway.

66. Turning to an allied subject, supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and be able to tell us as much about the coffee-leaf disease as is already known about the relations between the Barberry and the Smut in wheat—what an important event it would be for the Presidency!

67. From Vayitri, I descended the Támrachéri Ghaut. The view of the wavy plain of Malabar from the top of it in the early morning made one think oneself, for a moment, in Arctic regions, so completely did the mist which filled the hollows mimic fiords covered with ice. Any thoughts of the Arctic regions soon, however, passed away, as we hurried down the mountain side, which looked, for all the world, as the slopes of the Alps over the plains of Lombardy might look, if the contents of the tropical house at Kew were multiplied a millionfold, spilt over them and then left for twenty years to interlace.

68. From the foot of the ghaut I drove on to Calicut through a charming country, by a road which had not been well engineered.

This is the road which, as already stated, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine.

69. Everywhere I was received as the representative of the Executive should wish to be, and made acquaintance, for the first time, with the remarkable aptitude of the population of Malabar for utilising the plantain, the cocoa palm, and other plants for decorative purposes.

70. At Calicut, I received three addresses. The first of these was from the Merchants and Agents. These gentlemen began by directing my attention to the importance of completing the railway from Beypore to Calicut. Writing in the second week in August with reference to this, I said: "To that subject we have given, since the date of which I am speaking, great attention, and the present position of affairs is, that the Madras Railway has surveyed the extension; the whole subject has been laid before the Member of the Government of India who

is in charge of the Railways by the Members of the Madras Government and their officials at* Guindy, with the result that the Government of India has undertaken to recommend the line to the Secretary of State;" but on the morning of the 15th August our anxieties were set at rest by my receiving a telegram from the Secretary of State to say that the extension of the line by the Madras Railway Company had received his sanction.

* In November 1883.

71. My visitors then turned to the extension of railway communication across North Malabar and the Wynaad to the Mysore frontier. To that subject I have alluded already. It belongs not to the Provincial but to the Supreme Government, and must be dependent on its views.

72. They also stated that the amount of port dues collected at Calicut greatly exceeded the amount spent upon the Port. On this point the Master Attendant was immediately consulted. It turned out that the memorialists were in error, and that the charges had exceeded the receipts.

73. With regard to the complaint that the system of canals in the Malabar district was far from satisfactory, some recent communications between the Public Works Department and the spokesman of the deputation which came to see me leads me to suppose that the extension of the railway to Calicut will effect what the memorialists most wanted in a somewhat different way, but the good ordering of the backwater communication all along the West Coast is, I fully admit, a matter of importance, and Colonel Ross Thompson, who is expected out in October, is to be directed to examine the whole line of waterway alike in Malabar and South Canara.

74. My visitors further desired the establishment of an experimental garden. We have not as yet seen our way to do that, but Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Calicut, is experimenting both with the Hevea and the Castilloa as well as with the Ipecacuanha in close co-operation with the officers of Government.

75. Dr. Trimen, the distinguished head of the great gardens at Perideniya in Ceylon, who visited the Nílgiri Cinchona plantations in company with Mr. Lawson and Dr. Bidie in the summer of 1883, has been assisting us by sending both Hevea and Castilloa plants.

76. With regard to the Rhea and other fibres to which the deputation also alluded, I have reason to hope that private enterprise has stepped in to develop these most important products. Rhea fibre worked up into a substance of great beauty was shown me by Mr. Pinching some months ago.

77. The deputation further asked for the establishment of a first-grade college teaching up to the B.A. standard. This request has been considered, but it is not thought that there is any present occasion for an institution of the kind. It would, indeed, in my opinion, do more harm than good.

78. The memorialists spoke also of the trade of the port and the state of the pier. To that subject I gave great attention, as it had been previously arranged in Council I should do, examining the pier on the 18th with Colonel Sankey, the Master Attendant, Mr. McWatters, and others including the principal merchants who used it. Several courses were suggested and carefully reviewed. The upshot of many discussions has been that the pier has now been handed over to the merchants of the port on a 99-year lease.

79. Then came to me a large deputation of Jenmis who were followed by the representatives of the other side of the Malabar land question, the Kanamkars.

80. Since the date of which I am writing we have received Mr. Logan's elaborate report; that report has been considered by a Commission, and the views of that Commission are now about to be submitted to the very highest authorities on the questions which are raised by the rival claims of these people whom I do not attempt to describe by any English term; so conflicting are the opinions of the persons, who have most right to speak, as to their exact position in relation to each other.

81. After seeing them I was visited by a deputation of Syrian Christians headed by their Bishop, who bore in his hand a crozier, surmounted by what, I

took, at first, to be the head and neck of a pelican, but found upon examination to be those of a serpent,—a curious fact.

82. My visitors belonged to a section of the Syrian Christians, which is in communion neither with Rome nor with the Patriarch of Babylon. They presented me with an address accompanied by an historical sketch. When they were gone, there came a representative of the section which holds with the Patriarch of Babylon, but has of late years, if I comprehend their position, followed that dignitary into a quarrel with the Holy See. He came to lay before me a grievance, the redress of which was competent to the Collector, whose good offices he was accordingly promised.

83. At Calicut, the Municipal Commissioners also came to see me. They asked, however, for nothing except to be relieved from paying the contribution towards the police force. That request has been granted, so that the funds which used to be diverted to that purpose are now set free, exactly as the Commissioners desired, for the promotion of sanitation and education.

84. Next arrived the representatives of the Basel German Mission, who gave an interesting account of their mercantile and other labours, but did not make any request to the Government, except, by implication, one for full liberty, which of course they have always had and will have.

85. The Syrian Christians likewise had no special request to make, but only came to offer their friendly congratulations. Not so the body known as the Kerala Sabha (Malabar Association), which asked for many things, first, a Malayali Member in the Legislative Council; secondly, a Malayali Judge in the High Court; thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut; fourthly, more money for female education; fifthly, the extension of the railway to Calicut and Cannanore. The first two of these requests were no doubt creditable to local patriotism. It is right that the love of the parish should come first in all countries; but nothing of the kind could be thought of. Malabar has had, and will have, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court intimately acquainted with its special customs,—men of the stamp of Sir William Robinson or Mr. Holloway; but the highest officials of the Government, executive or judicial, cannot be selected on geographical grounds.

86. The proposed establishment of a first-grade college at Calicut having, as I have already said, been considered quite unnecessary, I pass on to the next request, that more money should be appropriated for female education. This was a suggestion of a far more reasonable kind, and with it we have been able to comply to a considerable extent. At the time the address was delivered about Rs. 1,114 were spent in a year at Calicut on female education, while Rs. 2,700 from Provincial and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,840 from Endowment Funds have been allotted for this purpose in the official year 1883-84.

87. Then the petitioners asked that the railway should be extended to Calicut and Cannanore. Its extension to Calicut has, as I have elsewhere mentioned, been now sanctioned, but a great many more important lines will have to be made before an extension to Cannanore could be approved, unless indeed it were made by local effort.

88. Next they complained of the unequal incidence of the Local Fund cess and asked for the restoration to the Local Funds of the contribution which the district used to receive from Provincial Funds, but they did *not* state that these grants were simply a rate-in-aid levied on the whole of the Madras Presidency for some time, to supply advantages to Malabar, which each of the other districts supplied to itself.

89. It was in 1877 that a state of things, whose continuance would have been most unfair to the rest of our districts, was amended, and I had to tell the deputation that so far from their land being peculiarly highly taxed, they enjoyed in that respect very great advantages. There would appear to be a tradition in Malabar that assessments are high. This is founded on the fact that they *were* once high, but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legislative Department, 2nd October 1877, No. 77, page 7) been undisturbed whilst prices have advanced enormously. The Government assessment now bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value of land than in other parts of the country.

90. Local patriotism is apt to forget such things, and it is right for persons, in authority, while granting, so far as they can, all legitimate requests, to refuse, point blank, requests which are clearly illegitimate.

91. Next they asked for one or two things, the granting or withholding of which did not lie within the province of this Government, but the only important prayer,—reduction in the price of salt,—was, as it happened, almost immediately granted,—thanks to the wise financial policy of the Viceroy and Sir Evelyn Baring,—a policy which successful, it is believed, everywhere, has been in this Presidency *brilliantly* successful.

92. When at Calicut, I received and returned the visit of the Zamorin,—one of the not very numerous personages in India whose annals connect far back with the great stream of history. It is curious in a country whose traditions go so far into the past, that there should be so few families to which, even if we forget the practice of adoption, so contrary to all our European ideas of what family continuity means, there is attached anything like the interest of which thousands of houses in the West can boast.

93. From Calicut I went by water to Areacode up the Beypore river and then drove through a lovely country to Nilambúr, where I carefully examined our magnificent teak plantations. It was pleasant to see, while "professional philanthropists" were shrieking about the increasing poverty of India, a noble property maturing in this out-of-the-way corner of the land—one likely ere long to be of enormous value. I saw trees, a hundred feet high, which were seedlings in 1844.

94. At the same place I found the *Ceara* rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*) doing well. It is evidently going to be a success in many parts of this Presidency. In the last couple of years it has, for example, made great progress near Kullar. The far more valuable *Panama* rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) was also doing well, not so the Pará rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*).

95. At Beypore, I went with Colonel Shaw-Stewart and Mr. Saunders to inspect a spot where a rather serious erosion threatened the railway property.

96. This was at that time, and has been since, a matter of some anxiety and no small expense to us; but the extension of the Madras line to Calicut will altogether alter the state of affairs, and lead to the abandonment of the threatened terminus.

97. Thence I passed to inspect the Walliar jungle and returned to Madras after an absence of sixteen days.

98. At Erode, Mr. Nicholson spoke to me on two important subjects, the use of the bark of the Babool (*Acacia Arabica*) for tanning, and the value of the common prickly-pear (*Opuntia Dillenii*) as a protector for young trees. With reference to the first of these, we have obtained, since that date, a very interesting memorandum from Mr. Gamble, and the Director of Agriculture has been ordered to collect information regarding the prospects of a trade in Babool bark and pods in Europe.

There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the results of all the experiments that have been made with reference to the prickly-pear as a forester, but Mr. Wooldridge, a very intelligent forest officer, has reported excellent results from South Arcot, where he has used the Cactus as a protector of seedlings for a long time.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could once for all turn this most unpleasant American invader into a useful servant.

Second Tour of Inspection.

I again left Madras on the evening of the 3rd of March 1882, and ran through to Coimbatore.

99. The next day I received an address from the inhabitants of that place.

100. Their first request was that a supply of water from the Vellingiri Hills should be turned into the Noyel River.

101. This project has not yet been fully inquired into by the Public Works Department, nor could it have been without passing by more urgent matters.

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

me better than any silk I saw, and I would reiterate some observations which I made in replying, viz.:

"All through Europe the taste for Indian Art,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan on the shore of the Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones; in the second place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a pestilence; and in the third place, they must adopt the European practice of small profits and quick returns. If they attempt to stick to the old Indian principle of few transactions and large profits, they may as well go out of business at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and fine textures.' Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, co-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a visit to the pretty little temple of Perur, a few miles off. Here I received an address in which my attention was, for the first time, called to the difficulties of pagoda management. I have since received a great many representations on this subject, about which the most various opinions prevail, and it will be enough for the present to say that the whole question which presents difficulties of every sort is now in the hands of a Committee over which my honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

112. The address then passed to the misunderstanding that was said to exist between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of Coimbatore; and I was asked to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Government, passed in 1874, with respect to one sect playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the religious edifices of the other.

113. That order was afterwards declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*, so that, without the intervention of Government, the wish of the memorialists, that matters should go on as they used to do before it issued, was fulfilled.

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that certain pieces of land should be restored to the temple. This matter has been carefully inquired into, and the petitioners have thus far wholly failed to prove any claim whatever to the area (between 60 and 70 acres) for which they asked.

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I examined several of the so-called Pandava pits with their curious interments, and had, for the first time, brought home to me how little we know, as yet, about the distant past of South India.

116. From Coimbatore I went up the ghaut to Ootacamund, where the special officer, who had been appointed to look after the sanitation, was able to report to me that the friction which had existed between himself and the municipality, and which had given us some trouble, had come to an end.

117. On this occasion, too, I made my first visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he made to me the suggestion about the Committee on the Forest Bill, which afterwards produced such good results. I was much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Park, and the Government has steadily supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. Since the date of which I am speaking, the roads, the fencing, the arbours have all been improved, most of the trees and shrubs have been labelled, and the ground has been extended by throwing into it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lower end.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon Salem, where I received a long address.

119. The first request of the people was to have the right of choosing the Vice-President of the Municipality.

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs as follows:—

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors shall appoint their Chairman by

election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on was the Imperial License Tax, which is a matter belonging to the Government of India, and the arguments for and against which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the contribution made by the municipality to the police force. The wish of the people with regard to that has, as I have mentioned above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was that Sanscrit should be taught in the college. It turned out on inquiry that the number of boys who wished to study Sanscrit was altogether trifling, and that those who wished to do so belonged merely to a single caste.

The Director of Public Instruction went as far as he properly could in compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, when he informed them that he was prepared to allow a Pundit to teach in the college if a class or classes could be formed to be remunerated solely by fees paid by the parents of the pupils to him through the head master of the college.

123. The address then passed on to speak of the industrial development of the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to see Government doing so much for the general education of the people, to see our university giving us more and more graduates and under-graduates year by year. But the State has, as yet, done comparatively little or nothing towards the development of the Indian Arts, whether polite or industrial. Confining ourselves to the last, it is time, we venture to submit, that the Government opens Industrial schools in large towns. We believe it is not asking too much if we request the Government to establish in Salem a school or two for teaching one or more branches of industry."

124. These were very sensible observations, and the Government if it has not been able to grant the precise request made, has been doing a great deal and hopes to do a great deal more in the direction indicated.

125. Amongst other things we have, since March 1882, put the School of Arts at Madras under new management, and are placing it on an improved footing with the object of teaching the natives of India rather to imitate or, better still, to emulate the best works of their own countrymen, than to seek for models in Europe.

126. This Government has lent all the assistance in its power to the schemes of the Art Committee, which sat in Calcutta last December. It has promised to aid to the uttermost the endeavours which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now making as head of the Royal Commission to stimulate the arts and industries of India by means of an exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and it has laid before the Secretary of State certain proposals, which were warmly supported by the Government of India, have just been sanctioned, and will ere long be carried into effect. A Committee, under the very able guidance of Colonel Hawkes, is now engaged in taking measures to retain for the use of the Presidency some permanent record of the collection of Indian art in the Calcutta Exhibition and of the best specimens of the art-ware of Burmah and South India.

127. We have told the Director of Public Instruction to examine the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction published this year in London, and to inform Government in how far the recommendations made by the gentlemen who conducted that elaborate inquiry can be applied to this country.

With reference, however, to technical instruction, it must be carefully kept in mind in India and everywhere else that the soil out of which good technical instruction must grow is good primary and secondary education, primary and secondary education disembarrassed as much as possible of every study which cannot effectively "restate the reasons of its existence."

128. The deputation then complained of the competition of jail manufactures with local industry.

Great changes in this direction have been, as is well known, made all throughout India within the last two years, jail manufactures which compete directly or indirectly with local manufactures having been to a great extent abandoned.

Lastly, the petitioners protested againt Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, to which I replied:

"So far as I am aware, that idea has never passed in the mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improvement of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite another way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presidency want the very best intelligence, experience, and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them from whatever quarter these good things can be obtained."

129. While at Salem I had much conversation with the then Collector, about the bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. He thought at that time that it was diminishing, but as we all know a recrudescence of it some months later led to very deplorable results. So true is it that in India our steps ever lie—

———per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

130. Mr. Stokes directed my attention to various matters of importance. I find the following noted in my second Tour Minute:—

(i) The question whether it might not be expedient to give greater power to district officers, in dealing with subordinates of whose efficiency or character they have a thoroughly bad opinion, but against whom they are unable to prove distinct and specific charges.

In the current year Collectors have received greater powers, being now invested with authority to order transfers of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving loss of salary (but not degradation of rank) and suspensions not exceeding six months, subject to appeal in every case.

(ii) The importance of giving every assistance to minor irrigation works.

A greater amount of assistance, as I have already said, has been given, and without the imposition of the special cess to which the Collector thought the people would be ready to submit.

(iii) The inconvenience caused by so much Local Fund money being locked up while the famine demands against the funds remained unsettled.

This matter has received attention in all districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 outstanding when the Collector spoke, only Rs. 50,000 now remain, while provision is made for the adjustment of this amount in the estimates of the current year.

(iv) The urgent need of pushing on as quickly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry (office) at Dharmapuri.

This building was duly completed, and has been in use since the end of last year.

131. I observed in the same Minute:

"The cholera which was lately so bad at Salem has now ceased; but, considering that the population still uses the terribly-polluted river for many purposes, although excellent wells have been sunk, it is hardly possible that this large place should long continue exempt from some epidemic or other."

132. I also called attention to this important matter in a speech.

133. In 1883, the cholera returned to Salem and committed great ravages. I am afraid it will continue to do so until the water-supply is amended. I was glad accordingly to observe that in the municipal budget for 1884-85 it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20,000 in the open market for the construction of a sewer to intercept the drainage of the town flowing into the river, and that detailed plans and estimates are promised.

134. It was in the neighbourhood of Salem that I was first led to reflect on the great importance of avenues in this "land of the sun" and in no part of the Presidency have I seen finer ones than those which that district owes I believe to a Mr. Orr. His delightfully simple methods are no longer suited to our manners and customs, but none the less should every Madras Collector try to leave a memorial of himself in the trees along the roads of his district. This is just one of the small things which does a great deal more for human happiness than many pretentious and magnificent schemes.

135. On the morning of the 16th March I returned to Madras.

Third Tour of Inspection.

136. My next journey began at Ootacamund and was to have taken me first to the Palanis, but a telegram, from the Viceroy, warning me that we might have to send troops to Egypt, made it necessary for me to remain nearer railway and telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited the anicut which governs the Kalingaroyen channel, and the town of Bhávani, where I heard some complaint of the transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but I am afraid there cannot be the slightest doubt that that place is far more convenient, to the majority of persons interested, than its rival.

138. From Erode we proceeded to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little complained to me of the difficulty of obtaining fibres.

139. We have given in the last couple of years much attention to that subject, and some of the results may be mentioned.

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himself has been regularly supplied with all papers on the subject, a lease of land near the Bhávani has been granted for experiments, and it is believed that that lease will enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up *Sanseviera zeylanica* to good profit. Funds have been provided to meet the cost of fibre experiments on behalf of Government in various places, and steps are being taken to ascertain the commercial value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub which occurs very abundantly in many of our districts.

141. From Karúr I passed to Trichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival, I inspected the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable condition. It has now been properly railed in, while the event which has given it a melancholy celebrity has been commemorated by an inscription.

142. On the 5th I went to the anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the large plantations near the landing place just below the weir of the Cauvery.

143. That done, there followed a number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catholic, and Hindu. In the evening the people presented to me an address. First, they spoke to me about the minor irrigation works. On that subject I need say no more. Secondly, they addressed me about the Vengur channel project, which, proposed some years ago by certain proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, that the Vengur channel could not be made, and the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed for it, are being now given back to the subscribers with the accumulated interest. The good results which were expected to accrue to the neighbouring lands from the Vengur project will, it is now believed, accrue, in more abundant measure, from the improvement of the Wyacondan channel.

145. The next topic was the Imperial License Tax of which I have already spoken, and the next the pagoda endowment question. In replying to what the deputation said on the latter subject, I made a remark, which I think requires to be kept before the mind of those who are interested in them, viz.:

"Then you speak of your devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment in saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faith?"

146. Lastly, they asked that Government should not disconnect itself from the higher education. I need not say that Government is not going to disconnect itself from the higher education.

147. On the following day I addressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then under orders for Egypt. Their Colonel called my attention to the shifts to which the men were being put for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is now being provided, and will, it is believed, be completed on or before the 1st October next, at a cost of something like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindigul, where the inhabitants addressed me upon only one subject, but that a very important one to them,—their water-supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last I learned from its active and able Collector that trial wells had been dug whence water has been pumped, and that he had every hope that the water would turn out good. It was to be sent down to Madras for chemical examination. The particular scheme which the people suggested to me in 1882 would have severely taxed their resources, even if it had been possible, which is doubtful. The present one would appear to be much more hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity of calling attention to the lecture which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a subject than which there is absolutely none more important in Southern India.

152. If only the people would conform in their practice to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are to be found in their sacred books, half the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vanish away.

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard an equally good account of them as I passed, the other day. He is spreading good medicines and some elementary ideas of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's cigar factory, with which I was much pleased. Governments cannot interfere in such matters, but, in my private capacity, I have done all I could to make his very good wares known at home.

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place brought me some of his work to see. It seemed to me that something might be saved, and the policy of the Government of India furthered, if this manufacture could be encouraged. The locks were accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant results, as were those of another Madura locksmith. Orders have issued for a further trial of locks made in factories in the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjore, where I received a very cordial welcome, but where the people made no special requests. While there, however, I heard incidentally a bad account of the date and mahogany trees, about which the present Chief Secretary had, when Collector of the district, taken much trouble. I had this looked into, for the * introduction of valuable plants into a country like this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very highest importance, and severe notice should be taken of any wilful carelessness in allowing experiments once well begun to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and dates grown in the Tanjore District have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund.

157. The conditions under which the mahogany grows in its native country are very different from any which prevail at least in the eastern parts of this presidency, but there must be climates in Madras where the date palm, so nearly allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *Phœnix farinifera*, &c., ought to flourish. Our French friends do not mean to be caught napping in such matters. I have already been addressed officially about our mahogany experiments, with a view to the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wall of the little Fort Church menaced the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and noted that, although it was not one of his most successful efforts, it should not be allowed to go to ruin. The repairs were completed in August 1883.

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* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary:—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grains of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty or thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brought into existence more human beings by this supply of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egypt to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after all that is now spoken of in our ridiculous Persian missions has fallen into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th July the people met me with an address.

160. The first request made was that the temple in the fort should be handed back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the admiration expressed for the temple was natural and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong."

161. The second was a similar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. I have not, as you know, seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but, as to that, I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

162. I may say that, after making the speech just quoted, I examined the mosque and saw no occasion to modify the views I had expressed. Probably neither request would have been made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhammadan school may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters."

163. The third request was for an improved water-supply, which the people wished to obtain by means of pipes from a certain large tank in the neighbourhood. This project was examined, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the tank, as a source of supply, on account of the surface drainage which it receives. The sinking of large wells at a suitable distance is now contemplated, and sketches and estimates are being prepared for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a report with reference to cholera, dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon says that the Municipality has recently done much to improve the sanitation of the town.

164. The fourth request was for improved railway communication, and especially for a branch railway passing through the town and leading to Pólúr and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received much consideration from Government, since the date of which I am writing. For the moment it will be enough to say that the survey of the line from Vellore railway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and Arni, together with the extension south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway has been completed, and its early construction is under consideration.

165. The fifth request related to a small matter which belonged to the Collector Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in better hands.

166. My answer to the sixth I have mentioned above. The seventh was that the town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

There is no intention of abolishing Vellore as a military station, and a regiment was sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

167. A journey of 22 miles over superb roads—roads are the glory of North Arcot, as avenues are that of Salem,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received an address.

168. The first request was for railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore southward having been, as I have mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation to take up ere long the survey of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town should be connected with Vellore by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should find a way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with reference to local self-government.

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the details therewith connected are being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the maladministration of temple funds. I have already explained what has been done with reference to that subject.

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Court should be located at Chittoor.

This has been done with the result, by the way, that the Palmanér people think that they have now just the same grievance which the Chittoor people had two years ago, but of these geographical controversies a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned is, under existing conditions of time and space, impossible.

173. The sixth request was for certain alterations in the arrangements of the Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after full consideration by the proper authorities; as regards the other, the wishes of the people have been recently met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered possible.

174. While at Chittoor I received and returned the visits of the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-needed sanitary improvements which he was introducing, and to which I shall refer again when I come to review my seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this neighbourhood I opened a bridge over the Payani, inspected the jail where there had been a good deal of illness which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and discussed with the Collector the state of the ruins of the Fort which Clive has made historical and in which destruction should not be allowed to go further. I also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then transferred myself to Bellary, where I received an address from the Municipal Commissioners.

177. Their first request was that they should obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Imperial Government, but has formed the subject of much correspondence between it and this Government. It having finally resolved that municipal taxation is not to be levied on Government buildings in cantonments, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioners to re-introduce the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the exemption of military officers, has been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded to express their thanks to the Government of India and to this Government for the steps taken in view to the introduction of an enlarged measure of self-government.

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for many reasons, and, amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient government for the country at all. Take this district and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, these two districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, recently been separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have, in each of the two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it, at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree, but, if it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the money; but the first is possible, and, if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say good speed to local self-government."

179. The second request related to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore tank.

The investigation of these projects has not yet been taken up, but under date of 28th August, this year, the Public Works Department reports that a special officer has now been made available and will soon proceed to examine them.

180. The third request was for the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by jury has now been introduced.

181. Speaking on another subject, I said and am glad here to repeat:

"The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen, who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the extension of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific, and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products that India must mainly look for prosperity."

182. Then came an address on the subject of cotton, in which the memorialists asked me to give my attention to "the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in connection therewith." My honorable colleagues and I did so and came to the conclusion that any further legislation on the subject would not be advisable.

183. I may remark, in passing, that (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the buyer, who should remember the maxim *caveat emptor*; (2) a legitimate trade in mixed cotton exists in this presidency; (3) a bad habit of giving advances to men of straw ties the hands of the buyer, frequently obliges him to take adulterated cotton, and should be abandoned; (4) the cost of Inspectors would naturally form a burden on the trade; (5) fraudulent adulteration is already punishable under the Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited the ruins of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished Bellary-Hubli line, the authorities of which were extremely courteous and helpful.

185. At the Railway Station of Hospet I received a very well written address, the most important part of which was the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—

"These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and meritorious as that of founding new ones."

186. The strong interest which the people here took in their historical neighbourhood pleased me much, and in replying I said:

"Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the Archæologist is time. There are countries in which, before he can begin his campaign against time, he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear about anything that seems to interfere, even for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the Archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here."

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as follows:—

"No time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the associations, which made the sweeping away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily. It may, however, be impossible to save it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a little care now, will stand for long years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and generally agree with his conclusions; but I would confine our action for the present to keeping things absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later stage of our proceedings."

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami temple above alluded to has been entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavement have been repaired, the ruinous ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large stones weighing from three to six tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone car repaired, besides a variety of other works set forth in Mr. Black's report received by us on the 8th August.

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had encamped with a view to visit Vijianagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the purpose of seeing the very valuable forest (with regard to which I had much conversation with Mr. Brandis) and of exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling us to deal with this forest has now been concluded, the survey has been completed, and an important piece of forest is very carefully looked after, to the great advantage alike of the small native state concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned to Bellary, where Colonel Clarke, who was in command of the artillery, told me that his horses were cruelly in want of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now in course of erection.

192. In my tour minute occurs the following paragraph, describing the impression I received of military matters at Bellary:—

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into all branches of the service by General Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was quite impossible, even for a Civilian, not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite unusually interested in their work. The troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning of the 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the Field Battery—all, to my non-professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up the Fort with General Prendergast, and am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of money required to make it efficient as a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled times, should be spent forthwith. General Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the extremely important circulars lately issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If all officers in high command throughout the territories garrisoned by the Madras Army do the same, these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advantage."

193. As regards the alterations required to make the Fort efficient as a place of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has since been made for the purpose.

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me various representations about the churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have been carefully considered. We did not see our way to substitute for the two existing ones a single church, but the necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were completed in May 1883, and the Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received, late at night, an address from the native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and maintenance of the ruins of Vijianagar. I have already stated what has been done in relation to that.

198. Their second request was for irrigation works. The same remark applies to this.

199. Their third request was for the construction of a line to connect the southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore State Railway. A survey of an

extension to Hindupur of the line, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to Guntakal, is now in progress.

200. The last request was that some measures should be adopted for raising the status, emoluments, and prospects of the petitioners. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Uncovenanted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector were sanctioned in the early half of 1883, and have been carried into effect from 1st July in that year.

Very considerable changes with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk Establishments, and to our subordinate officials generally, involving a very large increase of expenditure from Provincial Funds, have been accepted by this Government and will immediately be submitted to the Government of India.

201. From Bellary I ran along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro, and admired the really noble fortress. Thence a journey of thirty-four miles, across what ought at this season to be a plain covered with young crops, but which was a wilderness of black dust, red dust and sand swept by an unintermitting hurricane, took me to Anantapur, where the great tank was as dry as the Sahara.

202. Here I received an address from the inhabitants, who, first of all called my attention to the want of accommodation for the people of the town, and asked for the allotment of new sites for buildings. Shortly after this we received and sanctioned the necessary plans, and all the preliminaries required for the extension of the town have now, we are informed, been duly carried into effect.

203. I also noted in my third tour minute that accommodation for our officials was sadly wanted at Anantapur, and that we ought to do what we could, in reason, to diminish the existing inconvenience.

All the buildings that were most wanted in July 1882 are now in progress.

204. The second request was for the introduction of artesian wells. To that I replied:

"I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know, before expressing any opinion on this subject, what the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."

205. Subsequent inquiries made have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, established the fact that the district is quite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.

206. The third request was for a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur, and Bangalore.

The object of the memorialists will be met as well as the conformation of the country and other circumstances will permit by the line now under survey from Guntakal to Anantapur and Hindupur.

207. In replying to the Anantapur address, I said:

"I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it is really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government of this presidency comes to an end, without a serious attempt being made to answer the question whether it is impossible to revive, in these regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know, that, in doing so, I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes, of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems."

Ere long we shall, I hope, have the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the investigation of a variety of questions connected with this science where the admirable labours of the geological survey had, in the nature of things, to leave them, but I should have thought that with regard to diamonds there was already enough information to induce more searching for them than I hear of.

208. At one time our rules were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable to the miner. Perhaps it is not as widely known, as it should be, how much we have relaxed them in the last two years.

209. We have lately asked the Colonial Office for any papers they may be able to supply us with reference to the diamond industry.

210. The fourth request was that a Middle School should be started. A Middle School has been started.

211. The fifth request was that Government should not, in the present state of the country, leave the higher education entirely to native and missionary agencies. Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 miles carried me to Tadpatri. On the way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank which covers some eight square miles, but was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukotta Hills, which were covered with a fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These Hills, as I observed in my third Tour Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enable us to turn into a valuable property. They have since been surveyed. The woodland is found to contain about five square miles, and the accounts, with regard to it, continue favorable.

213. I heard something of dacoity (brigandage) in this neighbourhood, and communicated with the Inspector-General of Police with the result that all seems now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri address referred to the paucity of irrigation works in that district. I have already mentioned what has been done with regard to this throughout the presidency.

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked me to give the conservation of forests the attention which it deserved. This has been done. Thirdly, they asked for a reduction of the railway tariff with a view to improving the cotton trade.

This is a matter in which there are many interests to be consulted, and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who reconsidered this question, at the suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, reports that the charge for loose cotton consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in August 1882 from 26 to 18 pies per ton per mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two temples—the Vishnavite and the Sivite—of very considerable architectural merit. The latter, which is the best of the two, is in considerable danger from the floods of the Pennér, for it stands on the banks of that typical Madras river, which is for months a waste of sand and then for hours a raging torrent sweeping all the works of man before it. From information obtained on the spot, I am led to believe that there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers, if they will only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cuddapah, where I received a long address.

218. The first request was that we might view with favor a scheme for improving the water-supply of the town. I went to see the springs alluded to, and made the following remarks in my third Tour Minute:—

"Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptionally dry season—for Cuddapah, like Anantapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadly from want of rain—they were very full and strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient supply for the town. Between them and it there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo and turmeric, two of the great staples of Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question whether any, and if so what, compensation would be due to some of the cultivators will have to be considered when the proposals of the Municipality with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, the Booga springs scheme and another have been investigated, with the result that the latter has, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, been abandoned, while further experiments are to be made to gauge the Booga water-supply, for the conduct of which the President of the Municipality has advertised for the services of an Engineer, the Public Works Department being unable to spare the services of one of their officers. To meet the cost of these experiments Government have sanctioned the levy of tolls at full rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the privilege of electing representatives to the Municipal Board. This request has been granted some time ago.

221. The fourth request was that certain irrigation works should be considered and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is now being investigated; the other, known as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, had been investigated and found by the

Engineers to be impracticable before I was addressed on the subject, the great depth at which rock is reached, at the spot where the dam was to be constructed, being found to prohibit the construction of a reservoir. As the locality seems at first sight an extremely suitable one, it is not surprising that the people should have been loth to part with the hope that the reservoir they wished for could be made.

223. Then the memorialists asked for a permanent settlement. As is well known, the present views of the supreme authorities, although highly favorable to letting the people "sit easy," as we say in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of assessments are quite adverse to what is properly called a *permanent* settlement.

224. This request, however, was based upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners thought that before the recent settlement dry lands had not been assessed above one rupee an acre, but this was not so. The old rates, far from not going above one rupee, sometimes went as high as nearly eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say one halfpenny. Now they vary only from five rupees to four annas, or say sixpence, four annas being the lowest assessment now anywhere permitted in the districts under the new settlement, on the ground that land which cannot bear an assessment of sixpence an acre is not really arable land.

225. Further they stated that formerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner had in any way improved the land, and they implied that a tax was now charged on the ryots' improvements. That however is not the case; no change of this sort has been made, and it would be most impolitic to make it.

226. The deputation then went on to complain that hundreds of acres of land were lying waste, and asked that we should devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature has grown up about the abandonment of lands in the Cuddapah district, it having been imagined that the high rates imposed by the revised settlement might have caused this.

228. It has turned out, however, that the cause of the abandonment of a quantity of land over 80,000 acres in the district, which was cultivated or nominally cultivated, was, first, the famine and, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity of land was assessed at only an anna an acre. Such a low assessment allowed the ryot to hold a great deal of land of which he made no use, and this land, when he has to pay for it sixpence an acre, instead of three halfpence or in some cases only one halfpenny an acre, he has abandoned, with the result of concentrating his attention upon land that will really grow human food.

229. The Muhammadan inhabitants also presented to me a very intelligent address, in which they made the agreeable announcement that they had no grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to Conjeeveram, where I also received an address.

231. There was no request made to me in it, but I was told that the Commissioners were about to submit a certain scheme to Government with reference to improving their water-supply. This was not done because, as I understand, they found it would be too costly, but they have submitted a proposal of a far less costly kind, which has been sanctioned.

Fourth Tour of Inspection.

232. On the morning of August 28th I again left our summer capital for the plains.

233. It had been raining for several months, and the tanks were most satisfactorily full. At Coimbatore and at Shoranore I was mainly occupied with obtaining information with regard to the recent outbreak of cholera in the jail at the former place, which has happily not recurred, but the causes of which have never been fully explained; the state of things at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries about Malabar Land Tenures, the results of which had just been put into shape.

234. From the southern end of the bridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road lies through the territories of the Rajah of Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more beautiful piece of non-mountainous scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influence of the recent heavy rains, was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet of green, the wild flowers of exceptional beauty and interest, the population singularly well grown and stalwart.

236. At Trichore I had time to see the principal buildings, and at night the large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so unlike anything which one sees on the Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful system of lagunes which we know as the backwaters, I found myself in the early morning of the 30th at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightful morning it was, worthy of Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the rain descended with persistent fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me and was followed half an hour later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They were immediately succeeded by a deputation from the white Jews, and that again by a deputation from the black Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Synagogues. I returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a durbar was held, and thence went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—according, I believe, to the usual custom on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and other authorities, while, at that of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr. Logan has carefully translated.

239. There seems no doubt that it is not as old as it is sometimes called, but it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in the Monastery of the Trinitá at La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw in Europe.

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a dinner at the Residency, at which, being still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya Rajah, who proposed the health of the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing that of the Rajah.

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I crossed the lagune very early to British Cochin. The Municipal Commissioners received me at the landing place and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request except that the Madras Government would bestow its attention on the subjects of special interest to them, which might from time to time be submitted for its consideration, a request with reference to which it was easy to promise compliance and to keep the promise when made. They have, for example, recently asked us to allow them to purchase twenty-five additional iron tanks from municipal funds for the purpose of storing water, and this request was granted. They also took the opportunity of explaining very clearly some of the improvements which they had made and some of the difficulties which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamber of Commerce, who asked first for a railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I said at the time:

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I need say nothing. You are aware of the position of the question and of the line which has been taken by the Madras Government. By that line, subject to the decisions of the higher authorities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am delighted to find that you have a hope of being able to lay before us a scheme for a harbour, which will cost far less than the one which was last under consideration, for I confess that my heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculation about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure that the professional advisers of the Government and the Government itself will listen with great attention to any propositions submitted to them which have the support of this Chamber; but I need not remind you that questions of this kind have to be finally decided not hard by in Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course, matters appertaining to the Supreme Government. Much correspondence took place with respect to the first, and this Government advised the construction of the railway on a joint guarantee for a term of fifteen years by the British Government and by the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the liabilities of each being regulated by the extent to which it was interested in the construction of the line.

246. The Government of India did not see its way to accept the proposals made, and the matter is still in abeyance.

247. Great attention has been given to the question of a harbour at Cochin, but up to this time it has not been made clear to me that a really good harbour could be made there, even if the Government of India had the purse of Fortunatus.

248. A harbour, different from that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of when I was at Cochin, but plans and estimates for it have not been yet placed before us.

249. Then I was taken to see the old church, where much was wanted. We have since given a grant for the repair of this curious structure and the assistance of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I returned to the Residency, where, in the course of the morning, I received a visit from the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the Carmelite Mission in South-Western India.

251. Later came a large number of Syrian Christians of many shades of opinion, who presented a short, but very noticeable, address, in which, amongst other things, they said that my visit was "the occasion which for the first time, after ages of separation, witnessed the spectacle of all the different sects of their community, following divergent articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences and joined together to do honor to their common friend."

252. In the early afternoon I received a deputation of rate-payers from British Cochin, who presented a prodigiously long, but not very numerously signed, address. They first complained of the mismanagement of their municipal affairs. To that part of the address I replied as follows:—

"I have listened with much interest to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation, while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely-watched servitude which is mocked with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to burn the candle at both ends. A lady in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for burning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself unable to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weather which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the Police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would require very large funds, but where are they to come from? You ask for local self-government, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put a very poor community in a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which a wealthy community can easily provide for itself.

"As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined in a friendly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion."

253. Since this address was presented very large changes have been introduced, as is well known, in the position of Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see how far, when the new system is fairly under way, the people of Cochin will support the policy heretofore pursued by their Municipality, or that which found favor with the representatives of the local opposition who addressed me. Already last year we introduced the elective system, but so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-government, which was earnestly pressed on me, create, when it was once given, that for want of candidates we were obliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitioners against their Municipality, the condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I observe from the latest Municipal report, attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no satisfaction to the petitioners, and which they said served the purpose of a Nekropolis for dogs, has, it appears, been abandoned after much local discussion.

256. To the water-supply, which was another grievance, I have already alluded.

257. Another grievance was about a certain jetty. This was inquired into and the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken, but the Government entirely agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were acting fully within their rights. As their President put it, they said to persons who wanted to land goods: "There is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to you, pay us so much; if you don't care to pay, then land goods through the mud as you used to do. We are not preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complained about certain of their medical arrangements. Some of these were purely municipal matters, and I have reason to believe that the Municipality look very well after them. Others related to the Government, and appear to amount to a request that it should retain the services of medical men for the purpose of attending the inhabitants at large without fee or reward, a proposition which was, of course, wholly inadmissible.

259. Turning now to matters which belong more directly to the Government, I was told by the petitioners that the Police force assigned to Cochin was inadequate. The strength of the Police, however, would appear to be unusually large in proportion to the population. The peculiar circumstances of Cochin to which the petitioners alluded are already carefully recognised in the distribution of the Police Force. In the large towns of Malabar which are surrounded on all sides by British territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the proportion of police to population is far smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port conservancy, with regard to which the Marine authorities were consulted, but did not see their way to support the petition.

261. The last complaint was with reference to the encroachments of the sea, which was said to be carrying off valuable cocoanut trees and other property. This grievance was of the same character as that of the persons who build houses under Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine Department visited the spot, after six months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of sand between the coast boundary pillar and the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain where they never ought to have been placed, viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the injury never really reached the normal line. Although the injury and loss were so recent, the lesson is of so little use that new trees are here and there being planted, and new huts are preparing now. In the complaint referred to, the inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really fishermen, to whom the close proximity of the sea is a great object, and whose experience and tradition should be sufficient warning to them."

262. Later in the day I visited another Synagogue of the black Jews at Ernacolum, where most of those who had formed the deputation met me, which they were unable to do at their principal Synagogue, having grounded, as they returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the lagune—a common incident, it would appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian church, whence I drove to the large school which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Director of Public Instruction, has created almost out of nothing, for he began with thirty boys in a shed. I gathered from him that his pupils took on the whole more kindly to mathematics than to any other study. The younger boys were learning to write or engrave upon the palm-leaf—a strange sight to an English eye. Since the date of my visit we have acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making him a Fellow of the Madras University.

264. I started after nightfall—the lagune being everywhere beautifully illuminated till we passed out of Cochin waters—and arrived on the morning of the 1st September at Karmady. The route lay now through channels narrow as rivers, now narrower still—little more than canals, and again expanding into chains of

wide but perfectly placid lakes. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick groves of the cocoanut palm, under which there was a dense vegetation, in which the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivaria ilicifolia*, was the most conspicuous feature. All along the course by day and by night the people thronged every coign of vantage and received the party with every demonstration of friendliness usual in these climes—some of them, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to those who are not sound sleepers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-eight miles between Cochin and Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the small patch of British territory known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' designs are carried into effect, the very large and important harbour of Quilon, the site of which was shown and carefully explained to me by Mr. Hannyngton and others.

266. Complaints were here made to me about the smuggling which is said to be carried on alike from this place and from British Cochin.

This matter was looked into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector having been appointed for the express purpose of preventing such malpractices.

Negotiations, which are far advanced, will probably put an end once for all to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was received by the Resident formally announcing the death of His Highness the Mootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning prince, which I had heard of yesterday unofficially, and which of course required my plans to be modified in many particulars.

268. In the course of the day I received various visitors including Colonel Boone and other officers of the 6th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those we had traversed, partly through long canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs, amongst which the *Cerbera odollam* and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras gardens were, with the ubiquitous *Pandanus odoratissimus* and various ferns, so abundant as to overpower less vigorous plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo, one of the most desolate little nooks, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in Asia. The priest of that place handed me an address, setting forth various local inconveniences to which I called the attention of the Resident. The Warkully tunnels are really very noble works, and the fact of their having been excavated by a Native Government should stimulate us to do whatever of the kind remains undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, under the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum should be, as far as possible, divested of any public character; that my wife and I should visit the Maharaja, his wife, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private friends, but that there should be no return visits, as they were unable, during the first stage of the mourning, to leave the Palace.

271. I saw, however, in a quiet way, a great variety of persons, amongst others the Dewan, who talked to me about an exchange of territory connected with the great Irrigation Project known as the Periyar, from which it is hoped that great advantages will accrue to the Madura District.

272. The husbands of the Senior and the Second Ranees, being, according to the customs of Travancore, outside the circle affected by the mourning, both visited me; on the other hand, neither the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could do so. I offered to visit the Eliya Rajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being even more bound by the trammels of custom than the reigning Prince, as being deputed to be chief mourner, was unable to receive me.

273. Amongst other institutions which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's College, over which I went with Dr. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at whose request I addressed a few words to the senior students. The same compliment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at the same time extended to Dr. Ross, who is believed to have done excellent work for the Travancore State.

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Syrian Church, which is at open war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the eastward, passing, at first, through an open and undulating country, but entering, ere long, the great forests which stretch along the banks of the stream that finds its way to the sea near Quilon and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be impossible to speak too strongly of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance of the vegetation. Unluckily, however, the weather, both during our journey and after we had reached Courtallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several days with Mr. Hannyngton at the Residency, but the charge of the party was taken by Mr. Pennington. I replied to the addresses delivered respectively at the temples of Courtallum and at Tenkási, the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Courtallum inhabitants made to me was that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was not to take the northern route, they might have a tramway connecting the chief towns on the Tinnevelly side of the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decided how the much-talked-of railway into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be said on both sides, and we, having obtained full information for their benefit, have now placed the whole question before those who are chiefly interested—the Travancore authorities.

279. The next representation was about the minor irrigation works. With regard to that subject, I have already said enough, as I have also with regard to the third representation, which had reference to the pagoda funds.

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a hope that the Educational Commission would not improve elementary education at a too great sacrifice of the higher education. As to this, I did my best to re-assure them.

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots referred to the minor irrigation works; the second involved a complaint about the levy of the village service cess.

I need not return to the former subject. As to the other, the remarks of the ryots were founded on a misconception. In former days they paid for the services of the village servants by fees of various kinds, some legal, some illegal. These fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the cess complained of is now levied.

282. The third complaint was about forest conservancy and ran as follows:—

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may be made in the Bill about to be passed for securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileges consistent with the universal good it aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not drift in the direction of depressing the condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their independence."

I need hardly say that the greatest possible care is taken by the Conservators of Forests to work the new Act, which had just passed at the time I received this address, so as not in any way to interfere with any privileges which do not hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to those of the moment.

The more intelligent of the peasantry are, it is believed, rapidly getting to understand the broad outlines of our forest policy. I had occasion lately to send a complimentary message to a Village Munsif in the Anantapur District, who had been giving his people extremely wise advice on this subject.

283. The fourth request related to the *kistbandi*, that is to say, to the instalments of the Government demand for land revenue.

This is a question which is never ending, still beginning.

The people of different districts hold the most diverse views about it. For example, while the people of Tenkási want the number of their instalments increased from five to seven, the people of Nellore are extremely anxious to have theirs reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is now once more examining the subject

with a view to adjust the Government demand to the circumstances of particular places as nearly as it can, but it is perfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements can be wholly satisfactory. The circumstances of different districts and parts of districts are too varied to admit of absolute adaptation to individual requirements. Infinite care is, however, taken to meet local wants as far as possible.

284. Next, the petitioners asked for the extension of local self-government. Local self-government has been extended.

285. Lastly, they complained of the union of revenue and magisterial functions.

286. That is a question not for us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves itself, like many other Indian questions, into one of finance. There can be no doubt, as I told the petitioners in reply, that it would be more in accordance with the most scientific principles of legislation to have revenue and magisterial functions separated, and the stream of tendency flows in that direction.

287. I heard dismal accounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultivation in the part of Travancore which I was crossing, but in British Territory things were better. I visited one estate in the hills above the Courtallum waterfalls, where they had had the sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval forests, which repaid this generosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

288. At Courtallum we left rain and also coolness behind us, and the low water-parting, which separates the lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which depend upon the main stream of the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as possible. Here and there Mr. Pennington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis, as it seems to me most judiciously, proposes to reserve. At present they grow nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I suppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit of defending more valuable seedlings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

289. Immediately on my arrival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an address to which I replied.

290. The inhabitants of Tinnevelly observed:

"We have, we are thankful to say, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Government in the matter of local wants, as they have been well attended to by the various officials who have served amongst us, and will, we have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion offers, as our present Collector has been long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare himself in the cause of the public.

"We look forward with much eagerness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to Trivandrum from this town. The land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable, and the two provinces are, for various reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we trust that the resources of the country will further be developed by this improvement in internal communication."

With regard to the latter, I may say that, however the railway runs into Travancore, whether by the northern or the southern route, it will be certain to benefit it and Tinnevelly.

291. In replying to their address I made some observations which I am not sorry to repeat, viz.:

"It only remains to thank you for all the good wishes which you have expressed with regard to my administration. I trust that to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted only by sudden changes and startling efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, those who are brought into immediate contact with it are not able to say, amongst other things, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders; that those of our departments which were not in a satisfactory condition —such as the Forest Department—had been put on better footing; that the best men throughout our various services had, very early in the day, come to know that their work was watched with sympathetic interest at headquarters; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by seeing all the most influential positions bestowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.

"These are not very sensational ambitions, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt, read, even when recorded by the ablest pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of lead, a phrase which was, by the by, originally used about the philosopher who wrote the life of the Statesman with whose spirit a wise ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire to be filled—the life of Turgot.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness of nations. I do not think one could anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with the events which occurred during the terrible period which preceded its passing under British rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to describe the unbroken progress and prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because those eighty years have been years of profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly had never from the beginning of time known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutive months, perhaps not even eighty consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders" referred to the expected visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and its financial consequences, which, at the time I spoke, were only a hope, but before the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received the principal people—European and Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the afternoon was chiefly given to the schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at four of these, but at none of them were any definite requests made, except that no disfavor should be shown to Native Christians, a request which I need not say I was able to meet with the assurance that they should have the most perfect equality of treatment.

294. Here also I received a long address on behalf of the cotton interest. This was officially considered, and the petitioners were informed that, for reasons substantially the same as those mentioned above in the review of my third tour, we were not prepared to legislate in the direction they desired.

Early on the morning of the 15th I drove out with Colonel Hasted, who had met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the Srívaikuntham Anicut which I saw and in the neighbourhood of which I had carefully explained to me the various questions connected therewith. I remarked at the time, "a proposal will presently be made for constructing a bridge upon the piers long since built with that view, which ran out from the side of the anicut looking down stream, and there can be no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently been transmitted by the Local Fund Board, but has been referred back to them with reference to certain constructive details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visited the great Shiva Temple and, after examining that really noble structure, received an address from an association representing, as I gathered, the party opposed to the Municipality as at present constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for sanctioning the introduction of the elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipality.

298. Next came a request about the position of dancing girls, which had reference to the general legislation of India, not that of Madras.

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub-Judge's Court should not be removed to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of difference of opinion about this subject, and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on the 15th September. It was ultimately decided that the Court should not be removed.

300. The third subject was the establishment of temple committees. This is part of the pagoda question already alluded to.

301. The last request was with reference to a dispute about a road, which belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-government.

302. The whole of the country immediately around Tinnevelly and Palamcottah was at this period of the year one vast sea of rice just ready for the harvest, but the line, which took me towards Madura, leads through a region which is in September a desert, relieved only by the long blue line of the ghauts. At Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the Zamorin, whom we lately made a Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a rising cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joined by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Madura.

303. At the Madura station the Municipal Commissioners met me with an address, in which they first thanked me for the extension of local self-government and then asked for its further encouragement.

304. There is, I apprehend, no town in the Presidency where, during the last two years, the efforts of the people towards managing their own local affairs have met with more encouragement from the representative of the Government on the spot.

305. I should also remark that the Madura Municipality, which is fortunate in the activity and ability alike of its President and Vice-President, has been doing much to improve the water-supply and general condition of the town. It has accordingly been very agreeable to the Government to be able to assist it by a considerable grant from Provincial Funds towards the building of the Vaigai bridge.

306. On the 18th there was a reception of the European residents and the chief of the Native community in the great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonials of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactorily; the large room which is now used as a court will require various alterations before it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty being—the very common one—its bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the parts of the building which it is proposed to use as minor courts and public offices will subserve these respective purposes sufficiently well although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an address from the general community.

307. The first request of the Madura inhabitants was that I would support the Periyar project. With that request I have most fully complied.

308. The second referred to the minor irrigation works. Of that I have said enough.

309. The third was with reference to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban, and they asked that more reliable statistics should be taken before Government decided on starting it. It goes without saying that the request of the people will be complied with.

310. The next request was with reference to the cost of litigation, to which I replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that is matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we all know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a considerable revenue has to be raised from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least bad taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject when I was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to admit that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to be less inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

311. The last request referred to a proposal which was then being discussed, about separating Dindigul from Madura. Up to this time, however, the change, which we then thought of, has not been made, so that the request of the people has thus far been complied with. Personally I still think that, if Madura could be divided on the same principles as Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it would be an advantage to the population, but this local question is inextricably connected with various large imperial questions which can only be settled by the Viceroy and Secretary of State. Official strength in Madura is not perhaps at present as well distributed as it might be, and advantage will be taken of the changes in *personnel* which will be caused by impending retirements on proportionate pensions, to see if some change for the better cannot be made.

312. In the evening of the 18th, the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on this occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corridors of the Pagoda, on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of the taste and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well known—quite the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression, which many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by the progress of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes of the population, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or repair. I observed a master workman carving stone with very considerable skill, whose wages were little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eight annas.

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode and returned on the 20th September to Ootacamund.*

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute shall be published early in November.]

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

OOTACAMUND,
August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

In the month of October last, I completed, by a visit to South Canara, my general survey of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency, and, as some nine months have now passed, it may be time to review that survey, with the object of seeing what desirable changes have been made in consequence of it, what remain to be made, and, above all, how far it has been possible to meet the requests of the people preferred to the head of the Government in person.

2. The machine of administration, in all civilised countries, is now so complicated that it is necessary for those who preside over it perpetually to revise and re-revise, if important things are not to be allowed to slip out of sight. The impossibility of doing this amidst the conditions under which a statesman's life is now passed in Western Europe is a grave misfortune. In a country governed as this is and must long continue to be, it is highly desirable that the European rulers of every degree should come as much as possible into contact with the ruled.

Thanks to the improvement of communications, the absence of famine and other causes, it has been my good fortune to see more of the Presidency than any of my predecessors have done in an equally short time.

In nearly a hundred addresses, which have been collected into a volume, I have secured a perfect photograph of what the most articulate portion of the people were asking from the chiefs of the administration in 1882 and 1883.

In my replies, while recognizing the good sense of a very large proportion of the requests made, I took the greatest possible care not to commit my colleagues or myself to almost anything, and I am particularly glad to be able to show by this paper, to the persons who came to see me, with what scrupulous care every one of their wishes has been examined, and how very largely performance has surpassed promise.

3. When I left England in the autumn of 1881 the subject connected with Madras, which was most talked of at home, was the gold industry of the Wynaad. A few days before I started, a deputation interested in the Nílgiri Railway came to visit me, and questions of considerable moment, with reference to the sanitation of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had been many weeks in this country.

4. I determined accordingly that my first tour of inspection should be directed towards the West, and on the 4th January 1882 I left Madras.

5. Travelling through the night, I reached Pothanur on the morning of the 5th. There I was met by, amongst others, Mr. Stuart, the Collector of Coimbatore, whose valuable services we are now so soon to lose. He was, at that time, very much occupied with the wants of his district in the matter of wood, and sketched to me a project which had commended itself to his mind for afforestation on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hope*, but it has since become a *reality*, and the position of Coimbatore, so far as the woodland and its connected benefits are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writing under date of the 5th August 1884, reports to me that very good progress has been made in the constitution of its reserved forests, in demarcation, in survey, and in fire protection. Attention has been given to the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, though the Collector's final recommendations have not yet been received, and the forest revenue of the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stopped at Burliar and examined the Government Garden there.

9. I was glad to observe that the Mangosteen was prospering, and I learn that it continues so to do. Since that period, too, *Amherstia nobilis* has flowered at Burliar, although, in spite of the kind help of Dr. King of Calcutta, it has failed to grow at Guindy. It would be highly desirable to naturalise in the Presidency so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson will, if any one can, succeed in doing this.

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, in January 1882, to pronounce a failure; but, thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has altered the method of treatment that was being pursued, it is now succeeding much better. He does not believe that with us it will ever be a forest, but only a garden, product; nevertheless, a very considerable work for the good of humanity will be accomplished, if this powerful remedy in some very bad forms of dysentery is made common and cheap, by garden-cultivation amongst us. Its success would be particularly agreeable to me personally, because, I was at the India Office when the first attempts were made to bring it to India, and I took a great interest in them.

11. The Liberian coffee was fruiting freely; but I am told that it is not found of much practical importance in this Presidency.

12. The planters find the pericarp too hard to enable them to pulp it readily. Those kinds of coffee which have only one seed in the berry command a higher price, and the Liberian yields a crop only once in fourteen months. These disadvantages are thought, I am informed, to outweigh its comparative immunity from leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on to Ootacamund, where the Municipal Commissioners presented an address in which they expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when Ootacamund would be made the permanent seat of the Madras Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to treat this as a serious claim, but spoke of it as a jest, at the expense "of the exaggerated pretensions of others."

15. For myself, I think that in the existing circumstances of this Presidency the dual arrangement of a summer and winter capital is far the best. No doubt, if it were only possible, an ambulant Government, a camp Government, would be the most desirable for India as a whole, and for every province in it; but that kind of Government is no longer possible. It belongs to the days of personal rule, and is quite incompatible, if it were only from considerations of expense, with our centralised, scientific system of administration with its infinite array of minute rules, precedents, and reports which require a gigantic apparatus of offices and officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his right mind, would ever have selected Madras as the capital of the huge province which is known as the Madras Presidency, and, indeed, no one ever did so. The *congeries* of very poor villages *plus* the moderate sea-port town, the Mount Road shops, the Government establishments, and the numerous small parks or "compounds" which, scattered thinly over twenty-seven square miles, form what is now called the City of Madras, have been grouped around the Fort which formed the centre of the very small and humble affairs of the Company upon the Coromandel Coast. The place has never grown to be a real capital, and can, indeed, never do so, although, if the harbour and other improvements to which I alluded in my speech of June 30th are carried into effect, it will gradually become more important than it is now.* Still I think for historical, sentimental, and other good reasons, it would be the greatest mistake to leave Madras; and I trust that no Government will ever dream of doing so, although, from many points of view, Ootacamund presents advantages which it cannot offer.

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*The following is the passage to which I refer:—

"These being the circumstances with which we have got to deal, what should Madras wish for? It should wish first for the completion of its system of drainage and water-supply—that is, it should wish to take itself out of the list of the semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the civilized cities—the cities which, like London, have a low death-rate; secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Canal pushed on as fast as the means at the disposal of its Government will permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singareni coal brought to its gates; fourthly, it should wish to see the excellent Municipal constitution which it has got, and which Mr. Arundel has done so much to perfect, worked ever better and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its harbour completed and made thoroughly efficient—so efficient that it may become a link in the communication between England, Bombay, and the further East."

17. The object of a wise administration should be to soothe those little municipal jealousies which are complicated so readily with the self-interest of individuals, who derive pecuniary advantage from the presence of the heads of the State amongst them.

Madras at least has nothing to gain by insisting that the Government shall give the apple either to herself or to her rival, and it is a section of her inhabitants who have of late been insisting on a judgment of Paris.

18. Some of the other requests of the Ootacamund municipality were of a far more serious kind. They observed that the sanitation of the place might fairly claim Imperial help, and they asked for assistance alike for sanitation, drainage, and water-supply.

19. At that time this Government also considered that they had a right to ask for *Imperial* help. Imperial help was, indeed, promised in the days of Lord Napier, and we recalled that fact to the Government of India in the year 1882, but much time had passed, the policy of the Viceroy in Council had changed in the interval, and we found, not unnaturally, that we had to give the assistance wanted out of *Provincial* funds.

Letter No. 287-W., dated 1st February 1882.

20. I trust we have not been niggardly in giving that assistance. Since the date of which I am writing, we have, *inter alia*, paid out of Provincial revenue for draining the bazaar some Rs. 94,000, bought and got rid of, at the expense of Rs. 10,000, the highly insanitary "Lines" near the small public park known as the ABC ground, and improved off the face of creation various other nuisances of the same kind.

21. Speaking in round numbers, since the Municipal Commissioners addressed me, Provincial has spent on the sanitation of Ootacamund not less than Rs. 97,000 through the Public Works Department, and not less than Rs. 27,000 through the Municipal Commissioners.

22. The lake is much less defiled than it used to be, and, when the intercepting sewer has been carried down below the Willow Bund to the outfall, will be all that could be desired; but what a pity that the same foresight, which has saved from pollution the lake of Kodaikánal, did not preside a generation ago over the arrangements made with respect to what is obviously destined to be the most important *sanitarium* in Southern India.

23. As soon as the drainage works, now in progress, are finished, we must turn to the water-supply and give some help to the Ootacamund municipality for its improvement, just as we have done to that of Madras. Already, the most important questions connected with it have been carefully investigated by our officers.

24. I found Government House advancing to completion. The shell was finished, and several portions of the building were habitable, at least in fine weather.

25. I was glad to be able to record that the constructive period had passed before I had anything to do with it, for, of the many things for which I feel myself unfit, there are few for which I feel myself more unfit than being an architect. All questions as to the policy of building, the purchase of property, and the kind of building to be erected had happily been settled by my predecessors. The numerous problems which remained were all in the nature of corollaries to be gradually worked out in the course of years with time, patience, and the concurrence of the proper departments of the Supreme Government.

26. I gave some attention, on this visit, to the Government Gardens as well as to the Cinchona Plantations. Both of these have, within the last two years, come under the management of a man of great scientific eminence,—the late Professor of Botany at Oxford.

27. The laying out of the gardens is being very much improved, all the trees and shrubs are being properly labelled, while great and important changes are taking place in the management of the Cinchona Plantations, more especially in the valley which separates the slopes of Snowdon from those of Dodabetta.

28. From Ootacamund I went on to Naduvatam to join Dr. Bidie, who was engaged in examining our estates there, with reference to the assertions of Mr. Cross, the South American traveller, who had frightened us, not a little, by declaring that our supposed *Succirubra* was not *Succirubra* at all, but the far less valuable *Micrantha*. On this question I had occasion to write in my first Tour Minute, but it has now happily been laid at rest by the highest scientific authority, and I need not repeat what I there said.

29. From Naduvatam I descended the Ouchterlony Valley, where the coffee, stimulated by heavy rains, had burst prematurely into flower and was in great beauty.

30. Here some representations were made to me about the importance of getting seeds of the *Ledgeriana* species of Cinchona, and at a later period I was happily able to do so.

31. From the Ouchterlony Valley we descended to Nadgani, where we became the guests of Mr. O'Donoghue, and found ourselves in the midst of the gold region.

32. At Devála I received an address from the Nílgiri Planting and Mining Association. They called my attention first to the administration of the Nílgiris. Since that date, the administration has been greatly strengthened. It used to cost Rs. 5,540 a-month, but a very few weeks after the period of which I am speaking, the Act abolishing the old Commission came into force. The district is now within the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Judge of Coimbatore, so that the Collector, who has superseded the Commissioner, has far more time to give to administrative work. The Head Assistant remains as he was. The Joint Magistrate has been abolished. Both the Deputy Tahsildars of Coonoor and Gúdalúr have had their pay increased; there is now an Assistant Collector, a Sub-Judge, a Treasury Deputy Collector, and a Deputy Tahsildar at Ootacamund, while the subordinate establishments have been considerably increased: all this at an expense of some Rs. 1,390 a-month.

33. We have also created a Special Assistant for that important branch of business known as the Wynaad escheats, which should, by rights, have been put out of hand more than two generations ago. When he has done his work, the settlement of the Wynaad portion of the Nílgiri district will be taken up. Twenty five cases in three districts of South Wynaad have been already inquired into and separately reported on by the officer appointed, each one being a case in which the Government asserts rights over land declared to be escheated in consequence of the rebellion of the Pychee Rajah in the first days of this century.

Further proceedings will be taken after the receipt of the necessary orders from the Secretary of State.

34. The deputation next observed:

"It is unfortunately our experience of many years that planters meet with invincible obstacles and unreasonable delay in the disposal of their applications for land, and intending investors have, in some instances, left the country after waiting for years, despairing of ever obtaining land on which to commence planting operations."

35. The Government, knowing that these complaints were not unfounded, took immediate steps to improve the state of affairs which has so much changed that, on sending to Mr. Burrows, the very active Collector of the district, in the middle of August, the following question, I received the following reply:—

"How many land and mining applications from planters and others have been disposed of in the district since the beginning of January 1882, and how many are still waiting to be disposed of?"

"Applications under Gold Mining Rules *disposed of* since January 1882 ..	119	
Applications under Waste Land Rules—		
Europeans and East Indians	96	207
Natives	111	
Applications under Gold Mining Rules *awaiting disposal*	None.	
Applications under Waste Land Rules—		
Advertised for sale	5	7"
Awaiting reports from subordinates	2	

36. The deputation then passed to the Revenue Settlement, and urged that the operations which had been some time before commenced on the Nílgiris should be pushed on as fast as possible.

37. I find that, since the 1st January 1882, a few days before the address was presented, no less than 295,000 acres have been completely settled with the result which was contemplated by the framers of the address, that the revenue has been largely increased, while thousands of land-holders have been furnished with puttahs (leases) showing exactly the position, area, and assessment of the lands held by them. A complete revision of the village establishments of the district has also been carried into effect, and the Village Cess Act has been introduced for the purpose of providing the salaries of the village officers. The gentlemen who came to see me feared that years would elapse before the settlement of the district was completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris are concerned, be completed or all but completed before the document I am now drawing up is in the hands of the public.

38. The memorialists next asked that a European Head Constable should be located at Devála. This request has not been complied with *in terms;* but the police force of the Wynaad has been strengthened by the entertainment of two Head Constables and seven Constables in addition to the previously existing force.

39. Then they turned to the subject of roads, asked me to notice the fact that I was travelling in the driest season of the year, and assured me that their communications, during the monsoon, were disastrously bad. Since that period the Government have largely assisted the Local Fund Board to improve the whole of the through line from Mettupálaiyam to Gúdalúr, have taken over those parts of it which pass through the municipalities of Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have now determined to do the same by the whole of the road in question. So much for one end of the line of communication so vitally important to South Wynaad. Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a man, fit for the purpose, was available, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a view to its improvement, the line from Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him have been already received. I hear from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are far advanced, but their total amount is undoubtedly startling, and though improvement will be pushed on, as funds become available, till eventually we may hope to see the great through line across the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to the Western Coast in really good order, this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of the line from Vayitri to Calicut) must, in justice to other portions of the country, be carried into effect gradually. With regard to the middle portion of the road, the President of the Local Fund Board, writing under date the 23rd August 1884, reports that the road from Gúdalúr to Devála is in good order, and the road on from Devála to Mango Tree Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good order, adding various details as to what has been done since I passed over it in January 1882.

40. Then my attention was called to the gold mining leases. These we have made much more liberal. The limit of each grant was confined to 30 acres. We have now extended it to 150, we have abolished the requirement that five coolies should be entertained per acre, we have allowed the lessee to sublet or assign his lease without the previous sanction of Government, and we have permitted an applicant to obtain more than one mining lease.

41. The gentlemen who came to see me then passed to the subject of railways. I do not think they will complain that this Government has not, since that date, done all that in it lay to help them to a railway up the Nílgiris. Supported by us as by the Government of India, the proposals of its promoters were accepted by the Secretary of State, but the speculation not finding favor with capitalists at home, they again applied to us for other terms, whereupon they were once more supported first by this Government, secondly by that of India. The final decision must depend upon the views entertained at the India Office. As to the railway from Mysore towards the West Coast, that project has been thrown back by the reverses of the gold industry; but for that, we are certainly not responsible.

42. Then they asked that the telegraph should be extended to Vayitri. It has been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitri to Calicut.

43. They next proceeded to state their general views about the Government Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to add to what I said on the spot, viz.:

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my first emotion when I saw those magnificent forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of Naduvatam was an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government should have created and should possess so fine an estate; but I nevertheless think, as you do, that the time must come when the same wise policy which made it acquire will make it desire to dispossess itself of that estate. The only questions that can well be raised are as to the time when, and the way in which, this ought to be done. The time will arrive when Government can do no more to promote the establishment of the Cinchona industry in India than can be done by private persons, and the way in which it should dispossess itself of the property is of course the one which will be most profitable for the public. These questions will some day have to be decided by some Secretary of State for India. So many controversies are still going on about Cinchona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to think that it would be advantageous to the industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of Government in too great a hurry; but when I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may reckon upon my good wishes, for I belong to that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it once was, which desires to limit rather than to increase the functions of Government, which takes for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer.*'"

44. Since these words were spoken the Home Government and that of Madras have taken up, in good earnest, the solution of those problems with regard to Cinchona cultivation which only Governments assisted by the best science of the day can solve. Mr. Lawson's botanical and horticultural knowledge will soon be supplemented by that of a chemical expert, who has been studying recently at Leyden under the auspices of Dr. de Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the chemistry of Cinchona; and it is to be hoped that in the next few years all that is necessary to be known for the production to the best advantage in India of the Cinchona alkaloids will be ascertained and placed at the disposal of every one who desires to engage in Cinchona planting.

45. The last topic on which my visitors touched was their difficulties with respect to labor. That is a very thorny subject on which it is almost impossible to satisfy both the employers and the employed. The present state of the case is that the views of the planters, of the High Court, and of the district officers have been ascertained for the purpose of being communicated to the Government of India.

46. Much misconception would seem to prevail amongst employers as to the existing state of the law, and it has not yet been made clear to me that any change is really wanted in the *substance* of the existing enactments.

47. It was also suggested that an Act should be passed for the registration of all contractors, cooly maistries, and mechanics, but the Government of India considers this to be a matter on which legislation is not advisable, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

48. The next address which I received was at Pandalur, where the people asked for the establishment of a police station. We were not able to comply in terms with this wish, but we have been able to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police force of Devála and of Nadghani, as I have already remarked.

49. They further asked for the appointment of a Village Magistrate, the enforcement of those sections of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, for improved roads and a home for poor travellers.

50. The supply of the last of these wants is clearly a matter for the Local Fund Board. As to the others, we were not able to appoint a Village Magistrate, but may be able ere long to effect the same object in a somewhat different way. We have enforced those provisions of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, and I have already explained what we have done about roads.

51. Next came an address from the members of "The Wynaad Planting and Mining Association," which was delivered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called my attention to the Mysore-Malabar Railway and to the various other subjects to which I have already alluded, the two new points being, I think, (1) the addition of a European ward to the hospital, and (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.

52. The first of these is not within the province of Government but of the Local Fund Board. As to the second, Colonel Henderson was soon afterwards made a Special Honorary Magistrate with special powers.

53. To the same place came the representatives of North Wynaad, who wished that the District Munsif's Court should not sit permanently at Vayitri but should

itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from Vayitri Court should go to Tellicherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given below, we could not comply with. It was one of those complaints of which I have received many since, and to which one can only reply, as I did in July at Palmanér, that we have to make the best arrangement we can for all the parties concerned, although, if money were unlimited, we should like to bring justice home to every man's door. As long as time and space continue, geographical inconveniences will continue too.

55. The memorialists then asked that the telegraph should be extended from Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been done; and they further asked that in improving the communications of the Wynaad either by railway or tramway, the wants of the northern district should be considered. That legitimate request will not be forgotten, and I may, before I leave the country, be able to visit North Wynaad, as they naturally wished me to do.

56. The District Munsif grievance of North Wynaad was further urged in a prodigiously long address from Native communities in that part of the country in which Vayitri was described as "by all means a condemnable place;" and it was truly observed that "a man with whatever powers of locomotion could by no means be comparable to a bird with two wings."

57. The arguments, however, put forward did not alter the conclusion come to, to give the Vayitri arrangement a further trial, as apparently the best.

58. I have recently called for fresh reports from the local authorities, and find that Vayitri is still considered to be, on the whole, the most convenient place. Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton takes that view, and the High Court takes that view. The weight of argument seems also to be on the side of the weight of authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more convenient for half the Native population, for the coffee interest in general, and for the great bulk of the Europeans.

59. I saw five different gold mines,—those of the Indian Gold Mine Company at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála, those of the South-East Wynaad Company, those of the South Indian Gold Mine Company and the Ripon Company,—the last just out of the Wynaad and in Malabar.

60. Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th January, I said:

"That there is gold in the Wynaad I can now testify from ocular inspection. That gold is present in paying quantities in many localities, I am willing to believe. That much skill and not a few high qualities are enlisted in the development of your mines, I am fully convinced. That you have an excellent set of miners, I hear on all sides. But you have suffered, and will still suffer from the operation of that class of persons who infest the great centres of commerce in the West, and who are to the armies of industry and enterprise as those camp followers, who used to follow other armies, and gain for the legitimate combatant a bad name by robbing the dead and killing the wounded. That we may hear in the future as little of such persons as possible in connection with your industry, is the best wish I can contribute to the prosperity of this beautiful and most interesting district."

I further said in my first Tour Minute:

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappointments, and good Indian investments will suffer because many people have lost money by bad ones. Some concerns will, I should hope, weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends to some share-holders, and add something to the wealth of this part of India."

61. I was delighted with that portion of the Wynaad across which my route lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at Penorah would strike the traveller as a beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad we can hardly cure. During the hot weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, continue to be, very feverish; nor can we repair the mischief that has been done to it by the golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. The time will, I daresay, come when, metallurgic science having progressed, it will be really possible to work to some profit many of the mines, which are now being abandoned in despair; but meantime there seems nothing which the Government can do but to encourage in every way a return to the slower but, in the end, perhaps more profitable ways of agricultural industry. It is much to be regretted that a heavy fall in the market price of Coffee and of Cinchona should have synchronised with the other troubles of the Wynaad.

63. I do not think it can be justly asserted that we have been remiss in giving such help as a Government can give. We have exempted from assessment, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted with such special products as Cinchona and Coffee, whether held under private proprietors or under Government on puttah (lease), provided they are brought into cultivation during that period. This concession extends both to Malabar and the Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad. Cinchona is, it is believed, the product from which the planters in both these districts hope for most aid in their present depressed state. I am sure there is a great deal still to be done in the direction of introducing new products.

Speaking at Devála, I said:

"I trust that in a few years that trophy in the centre of the room where the various pursuits of the district are so prettily represented may require to be enlarged, for I cannot help thinking that a country so peculiar as this, where the bracken of our northern woods clothes the slopes which lead down to streams whose borders are lined with tree ferns, has still many secrets for the patient and ingenious cultivator."

64. The fact is that the man of science will in all probability perform within the next century far greater services to humanity than he has even already done in mingling the vegetation of distant countries.

Mr. Clements Markham, to whom South India owes her Cinchona, is still far from an old man, and there are hundreds of other such gifts yet to be given to the Madras Presidency.

Kew is constantly sending us parcels of seeds, any one of which might turn out to be of the greatest service.

65. Care must be used, as in everything else, in the introduction of new products.

Even in the parts of the Wynaad which I saw, one of the *Lantanas* has become a terrible enemy, and in the northern part of the country it is said to be the undisputed master of wide regions. Known in our English conservatories as a tender exotic, in Northern Africa as a useful garden shrub, it is here a terrible tyrant to man, in strict alliance with the wild boar and the panther; while from the fact of its fruit being greedily devoured by birds, it is constantly extending its sway.

66. Turning to an allied subject, supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and be able to tell us as much about the coffee-leaf disease as is already known about the relations between the Barberry and the Smut in wheat—what an important event it would be for the Presidency!

67. From Vayitri, I descended the Támrachéri Ghaut. The view of the wavy plain of Malabar from the top of it in the early morning made one think oneself, for a moment, in Arctic regions, so completely did the mist which filled the hollows mimic fiords covered with ice. Any thoughts of the Arctic regions soon, however, passed away, as we hurried down the mountain side, which looked, for all the world, as the slopes of the Alps over the plains of Lombardy might look, if the contents of the tropical house at Kew were multiplied a millionfold, spilt over them and then left for twenty years to interlace.

68. From the foot of the ghaut I drove on to Calicut through a charming country, by a road which had not been well engineered.

This is the road which, as already stated, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine.

69. Everywhere I was received as the representative of the Executive should wish to be, and made acquaintance, for the first time, with the remarkable aptitude of the population of Malabar for utilising the plantain, the cocoa palm, and other plants for decorative purposes.

70. At Calicut, I received three addresses. The first of these was from the Merchants and Agents. These gentlemen began by directing my attention to the importance of completing the railway from Beypore to Calicut. Writing in the second week in August with reference to this, I said: "To that subject we have given, since the date of which I am speaking, great attention, and the present position of affairs is, that the Madras Railway has surveyed the extension; the whole subject has been laid before the Member of the Government of India who

is in charge of the Railways by the Members of the Madras Government and their officials at* Guindy, with the result that the Government of India has undertaken to recommend the line to the Secretary of State;" but on the morning of the 15th August our anxieties were set at rest by my receiving a telegram from the Secretary of State to say that the extension of the line by the Madras Railway Company had received his sanction.

* In November 1883.

71. My visitors then turned to the extension of railway communication across North Malabar and the Wynaad to the Mysore frontier. To that subject I have alluded already. It belongs not to the Provincial but to the Supreme Government, and must be dependent on its views.

72. They also stated that the amount of port dues collected at Calicut greatly exceeded the amount spent upon the Port. On this point the Master Attendant was immediately consulted. It turned out that the memorialists were in error, and that the charges had exceeded the receipts.

73. With regard to the complaint that the system of canals in the Malabar district was far from satisfactory, some recent communications between the Public Works Department and the spokesman of the deputation which came to see me leads me to suppose that the extension of the railway to Calicut will effect what the memorialists most wanted in a somewhat different way, but the good ordering of the backwater communication all along the West Coast is, I fully admit, a matter of importance, and Colonel Ross Thompson, who is expected out in October, is to be directed to examine the whole line of waterway alike in Malabar and South Canara.

74. My visitors further desired the establishment of an experimental garden. We have not as yet seen our way to do that, but Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Calicut, is experimenting both with the Hevea and the Castilloa as well as with the Ipecacuanha in close co-operation with the officers of Government.

75. Dr. Trimen, the distinguished head of the great gardens at Perideniya in Ceylon, who visited the Nílgiri Cinchona plantations in company with Mr. Lawson and Dr. Bidie in the summer of 1883, has been assisting us by sending both Hevea and Castilloa plants.

76. With regard to the Rhea and other fibres to which the deputation also alluded, I have reason to hope that private enterprise has stepped in to develop these most important products. Rhea fibre worked up into a substance of great beauty was shown me by Mr. Pinching some months ago.

77. The deputation further asked for the establishment of a first-grade college teaching up to the B.A. standard. This request has been considered, but it is not thought that there is any present occasion for an institution of the kind. It would, indeed, in my opinion, do more harm than good.

78. The memorialists spoke also of the trade of the port and the state of the pier. To that subject I gave great attention, as it had been previously arranged in Council I should do, examining the pier on the 18th with Colonel Sankey, the Master Attendant, Mr. McWatters, and others including the principal merchants who used it. Several courses were suggested and carefully reviewed. The upshot of many discussions has been that the pier has now been handed over to the merchants of the port on a 99-year lease.

79. Then came to me a large deputation of Jenmis who were followed by the representatives of the other side of the Malabar land question, the Kanamkars.

80. Since the date of which I am writing we have received Mr. Logan's elaborate report; that report has been considered by a Commission, and the views of that Commission are now about to be submitted to the very highest authorities on the questions which are raised by the rival claims of these people whom I do not attempt to describe by any English term; so conflicting are the opinions of the persons, who have most right to speak, as to their exact position in relation to each other.

81. After seeing them I was visited by a deputation of Syrian Christians headed by their Bishop, who bore in his hand a crozier, surmounted by what, I

took, at first, to be the head and neck of a pelican, but found upon examination to be those of a serpent,—a curious fact.

82. My visitors belonged to a section of the Syrian Christians, which is in communion neither with Rome nor with the Patriarch of Babylon. They presented me with an address accompanied by an historical sketch. When they were gone, there came a representative of the section which holds with the Patriarch of Babylon, but has of late years, if I comprehend their position, followed that dignitary into a quarrel with the Holy See. He came to lay before me a grievance, the redress of which was competent to the Collector, whose good offices he was accordingly promised.

83. At Calicut, the Municipal Commissioners also came to see me. They asked, however, for nothing except to be relieved from paying the contribution towards the police force. That request has been granted, so that the funds which used to be diverted to that purpose are now set free, exactly as the Commissioners desired, for the promotion of sanitation and education.

84. Next arrived the representatives of the Basel German Mission, who gave an interesting account of their mercantile and other labours, but did not make any request to the Government, except, by implication, one for full liberty, which of course they have always had and will have.

85. The Syrian Christians likewise had no special request to make, but only came to offer their friendly congratulations. Not so the body known as the Kerala Sabha (Malabar Association), which asked for many things, first, a Malayali Member in the Legislative Council; secondly, a Malayali Judge in the High Court; thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut; fourthly, more money for female education; fifthly, the extension of the railway to Calicut and Cannanore. The first two of these requests were no doubt creditable to local patriotism. It is right that the love of the parish should come first in all countries; but nothing of the kind could be thought of. Malabar has had, and will have, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court intimately acquainted with its special customs,—men of the stamp of Sir William Robinson or Mr. Holloway; but the highest officials of the Government, executive or judicial, cannot be selected on geographical grounds.

86. The proposed establishment of a first-grade college at Calicut having, as I have already said, been considered quite unnecessary, I pass on to the next request, that more money should be appropriated for female education. This was a suggestion of a far more reasonable kind, and with it we have been able to comply to a considerable extent. At the time the address was delivered about Rs. 1,114 were spent in a year at Calicut on female education, while Rs. 2,700 from Provincial and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,840 from Endowment Funds have been allotted for this purpose in the official year 1883-84.

87. Then the petitioners asked that the railway should be extended to Calicut and Cannanore. Its extension to Calicut has, as I have elsewhere mentioned, been now sanctioned, but a great many more important lines will have to be made before an extension to Cannanore could be approved, unless indeed it were made by local effort.

88. Next they complained of the unequal incidence of the Local Fund cess and asked for the restoration to the Local Funds of the contribution which the district used to receive from Provincial Funds, but they did *not* state that these grants were simply a rate-in-aid levied on the whole of the Madras Presidency for some time, to supply advantages to Malabar, which each of the other districts supplied to itself.

89. It was in 1877 that a state of things, whose continuance would have been most unfair to the rest of our districts, was amended, and I had to tell the deputation that so far from their land being peculiarly highly taxed, they enjoyed in that respect very great advantages. There would appear to be a tradition in Malabar that assessments are high. This is founded on the fact that they *were* once high, but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legislative Department, 2nd October 1877, No. 77, page 7) been undisturbed whilst prices have advanced enormously. The Government assessment now bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value of land than in other parts of the country.

90. Local patriotism is apt to forget such things, and it is right for persons, in authority, while granting, so far as they can, all legitimate requests, to refuse, point blank, requests which are clearly illegitimate.

91. Next they asked for one or two things, the granting or withholding of which did not lie within the province of this Government, but the only important prayer,—reduction in the price of salt,—was, as it happened, almost immediately granted,—thanks to the wise financial policy of the Viceroy and Sir Evelyn Baring,—a policy which successful, it is believed, everywhere, has been in this Presidency *brilliantly* successful.

92. When at Calicut, I received and returned the visit of the Zamorin,—one of the not very numerous personages in India whose annals connect far back with the great stream of history. It is curious in a country whose traditions go so far into the past, that there should be so few families to which, even if we forget the practice of adoption, so contrary to all our European ideas of what family continuity means, there is attached anything like the interest of which thousands of houses in the West can boast.

93. From Calicut I went by water to Areacode up the Beypore river and then drove through a lovely country to Nilambúr, where I carefully examined our magnificent teak plantations. It was pleasant to see, while "professional philanthropists" were shrieking about the increasing poverty of India, a noble property maturing in this out-of-the-way corner of the land—one likely ere long to be of enormous value. I saw trees, a hundred feet high, which were seedlings in 1844.

94. At the same place I found the *Ceara* rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*) doing well. It is evidently going to be a success in many parts of this Presidency. In the last couple of years it has, for example, made great progress near Kullar. The far more valuable *Panama* rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) was also doing well, not so the Pará rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*).

95. At Beypore, I went with Colonel Shaw-Stewart and Mr. Saunders to inspect a spot where a rather serious erosion threatened the railway property.

96. This was at that time, and has been since, a matter of some anxiety and no small expense to us; but the extension of the Madras line to Calicut will altogether alter the state of affairs, and lead to the abandonment of the threatened terminus.

97. Thence I passed to inspect the Walliar jungle and returned to Madras after an absence of sixteen days.

98. At Erode, Mr. Nicholson spoke to me on two important subjects, the use of the bark of the Babool (*Acacia Arabica*) for tanning, and the value of the common prickly-pear (*Opuntia Dillenii*) as a protector for young trees. With reference to the first of these, we have obtained, since that date, a very interesting memorandum from Mr. Gamble, and the Director of Agriculture has been ordered to collect information regarding the prospects of a trade in Babool bark and pods in Europe.

There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the results of all the experiments that have been made with reference to the prickly-pear as a forester, but Mr. Wooldridge, a very intelligent forest officer, has reported excellent results from South Arcot, where he has used the Cactus as a protector of seedlings for a long time.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could once for all turn this most unpleasant American invader into a useful servant.

Second Tour of Inspection.

I again left Madras on the evening of the 3rd of March 1882, and ran through to Coimbatore.

99. The next day I received an address from the inhabitants of that place.

100. Their first request was that a supply of water from the Vellingiri Hills should be turned into the Noyel River.

101. This project has not yet been fully inquired into by the Public Works Department, nor could it have been without passing by more urgent matters.

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

me better than any silk I saw, and I would reiterate some observations which I made in replying, viz.:

"All through Europe the taste for Indian Art,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan on the shore of the Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones; in the second place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a pestilence; and in the third place, they must adopt the European practice of small profits and quick returns. If they attempt to stick to the old Indian principle of few transactions and large profits, they may as well go out of business at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and fine textures.' Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, co-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a visit to the pretty little temple of Perur, a few miles off. Here I received an address in which my attention was, for the first time, called to the difficulties of pagoda management. I have since received a great many representations on this subject, about which the most various opinions prevail, and it will be enough for the present to say that the whole question which presents difficulties of every sort is now in the hands of a Committee over which my honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

112. The address then passed to the misunderstanding that was said to exist between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of Coimbatore; and I was asked to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Government, passed in 1874, with respect to one sect playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the religious edifices of the other.

113. That order was afterwards declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*, so that, without the intervention of Government, the wish of the memorialists, that matters should go on as they used to do before it issued, was fulfilled.

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that certain pieces of land should be restored to the temple. This matter has been carefully inquired into, and the petitioners have thus far wholly failed to prove any claim whatever to the area (between 60 and 70 acres) for which they asked.

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I examined several of the so-called Pandava pits with their curious interments, and had, for the first time, brought home to me how little we know, as yet, about the distant past of South India.

116. From Coimbatore I went up the ghaut to Ootacamund, where the special officer, who had been appointed to look after the sanitation, was able to report to me that the friction which had existed between himself and the municipality, and which had given us some trouble, had come to an end.

117. On this occasion, too, I made my first visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he made to me the suggestion about the Committee on the Forest Bill, which afterwards produced such good results. I was much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Park, and the Government has steadily supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. Since the date of which I am speaking, the roads, the fencing, the arbours have all been improved, most of the trees and shrubs have been labelled, and the ground has been extended by throwing into it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lower end.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon Salem, where I received a long address.

119. The first request of the people was to have the right of choosing the Vice-President of the Municipality.

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs as follows:—

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors shall appoint their Chairman by

election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on was the Imperial License Tax, which is a matter belonging to the Government of India, and the arguments for and against which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the contribution made by the municipality to the police force. The wish of the people with regard to that has, as I have mentioned above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was that Sanscrit should be taught in the college. It turned out on inquiry that the number of boys who wished to study Sanscrit was altogether trifling, and that those who wished to do so belonged merely to a single caste.

The Director of Public Instruction went as far as he properly could in compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, when he informed them that he was prepared to allow a Pundit to teach in the college if a class or classes could be formed to be remunerated solely by fees paid by the parents of the pupils to him through the head master of the college.

123. The address then passed on to speak of the industrial development of the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to see Government doing so much for the general education of the people, to see our university giving us more and more graduates and undergraduates year by year. But the State has, as yet, done comparatively little or nothing towards the development of the Indian Arts, whether polite or industrial. Confining ourselves to the last, it is time, we venture to submit, that the Government opens Industrial schools in large towns. We believe it is not asking too much if we request the Government to establish in Salem a school or two for teaching one or more branches of industry."

124. These were very sensible observations, and the Government if it has not been able to grant the precise request made, has been doing a great deal and hopes to do a great deal more in the direction indicated.

125. Amongst other things we have, since March 1882, put the School of Arts at Madras under new management, and are placing it on an improved footing with the object of teaching the natives of India rather to imitate or, better still, to emulate the best works of their own countrymen, than to seek for models in Europe.

126. This Government has lent all the assistance in its power to the schemes of the Art Committee, which sat in Calcutta last December. It has promised to aid to the uttermost the endeavours which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now making as head of the Royal Commission to stimulate the arts and industries of India by means of an exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and it has laid before the Secretary of State certain proposals, which were warmly supported by the Government of India, have just been sanctioned, and will ere long be carried into effect. A Committee, under the very able guidance of Colonel Hawkes, is now engaged in taking measures to retain for the use of the Presidency some permanent record of the collection of Indian art in the Calcutta Exhibition and of the best specimens of the art-ware of Burmah and South India.

127. We have told the Director of Public Instruction to examine the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction published this year in London, and to inform Government in how far the recommendations made by the gentlemen who conducted that elaborate inquiry can be applied to this country.

With reference, however, to technical instruction, it must be carefully kept in mind in India and everywhere else that the soil out of which good technical instruction must grow is good primary and secondary education, primary and secondary education disembarrassed as much as possible of every study which cannot effectively "restate the reasons of its existence."

128. The deputation then complained of the competition of jail manufactures with local industry.

Great changes in this direction have been, as is well known, made all throughout India within the last two years, jail manufactures which compete directly or indirectly with local manufactures having been to a great extent abandoned.

Lastly, the petitioners protested againt Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, to which I replied:

"So far as I am aware, that idea has never passed in the mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improvement of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite another way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presidency want the very best intelligence, experience, and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them from whatever quarter these good things can be obtained."

129. While at Salem I had much conversation with the then Collector, about the bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. He thought at that time that it was diminishing, but as we all know a recrudescence of it some months later led to very deplorable results. So true is it that in India our steps ever lie—

————per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

130. Mr. Stokes directed my attention to various matters of importance. I find the following noted in my second Tour Minute:—

(i) The question whether it might not be expedient to give greater power to district officers, in dealing with subordinates of whose efficiency or character they have a thoroughly bad opinion, but against whom they are unable to prove distinct and specific charges.

In the current year Collectors have received greater powers, being now invested with authority to order transfers of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving loss of salary (but not degradation of rank) and suspensions not exceeding six months, subject to appeal in every case.

(ii) The importance of giving every assistance to minor irrigation works.

A greater amount of assistance, as I have already said, has been given, and without the imposition of the special cess to which the Collector thought the people would be ready to submit.

(iii) The inconvenience caused by so much Local Fund money being locked up while the famine demands against the funds remained unsettled.

This matter has received attention in all districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 outstanding when the Collector spoke, only Rs. 50,000 now remain, while provision is made for the adjustment of this amount in the estimates of the current year.

(iv) The urgent need of pushing on as quickly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry (office) at Dharmapuri.

This building was duly completed, and has been in use since the end of last year.

131. I observed in the same Minute:

"The cholera which was lately so bad at Salem has now ceased; but, considering that the population still uses the terribly-polluted river for many purposes, although excellent wells have been sunk, it is hardly possible that this large place should long continue exempt from some epidemic or other."

132. I also called attention to this important matter in a speech.

133. In 1883, the cholera returned to Salem and committed great ravages. I am afraid it will continue to do so until the water-supply is amended. I was glad accordingly to observe that in the municipal budget for 1884-85 it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20,000 in the open market for the construction of a sewer to intercept the drainage of the town flowing into the river, and that detailed plans and estimates are promised.

134. It was in the neighbourhood of Salem that I was first led to reflect on the great importance of avenues in this "land of the sun" and in no part of the Presidency have I seen finer ones than those which that district owes I believe to a Mr. Orr. His delightfully simple methods are no longer suited to our manners and customs, but none the less should every Madras Collector try to leave a memorial of himself in the trees along the roads of his district. This is just one of the small things which does a great deal more for human happiness than many pretentious and magnificent schemes.

135. On the morning of the 16th March I returned to Madras.

Third Tour of Inspection.

136. My next journey began at Ootacamund and was to have taken me first to the Palanis, but a telegram, from the Viceroy, warning me that we might have to send troops to Egypt, made it necessary for me to remain nearer railway and telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited the anicut which governs the Kalingaroyen channel, and the town of Bhávani, where I heard some complaint of the transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but I am afraid there cannot be the slightest doubt that that place is far more convenient, to the majority of persons interested, than its rival.

138. From Erode we proceeded to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little complained to me of the difficulty of obtaining fibres.

139. We have given in the last couple of years much attention to that subject, and some of the results may be mentioned.

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himself has been regularly supplied with all papers on the subject, a lease of land near the Bhávani has been granted for experiments, and it is believed that that lease will enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up *Sanseviera zeylanica* to good profit. Funds have been provided to meet the cost of fibre experiments on behalf of Government in various places, and steps are being taken to ascertain the commercial value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub which occurs very abundantly in many of our districts.

141. From Karúr I passed to Trichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival, I inspected the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable condition. It has now been properly railed in, while the event which has given it a melancholy celebrity has been commemorated by an inscription.

142. On the 5th I went to the anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the large plantations near the landing place just below the weir of the Cauvery.

143. That done, there followed a number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catholic, and Hindu. In the evening the people presented to me an address. First, they spoke to me about the minor irrigation works. On that subject I need say no more. Secondly, they addressed me about the Vengur channel project, which, proposed some years ago by certain proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, that the Vengur channel could not be made, and the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed for it, are being now given back to the subscribers with the accumulated interest. The good results which were expected to accrue to the neighbouring lands from the Vengur project will, it is now believed, accrue, in more abundant measure, from the improvement of the Wyacondan channel.

145. The next topic was the Imperial License Tax of which I have already spoken, and the next the pagoda endowment question. In replying to what the deputation said on the latter subject, I made a remark, which I think requires to be kept before the mind of those who are interested in them, viz.:

"Then you speak of your devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment in saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faith?"

146. Lastly, they asked that Government should not disconnect itself from the higher education. I need not say that Government is not going to disconnect itself from the higher education.

147. On the following day I addressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then under orders for Egypt. Their Colonel called my attention to the shifts to which the men were being put for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is now being provided, and will, it is believed, be completed on or before the 1st October next, at a cost of something like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindigul, where the inhabitants addressed me upon only one subject, but that a very important one to them,—their water-supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last I learned from its active and able Collector that trial wells had been dug whence water has been pumped, and that he had every hope that the water would turn out good. It was to be sent down to Madras for chemical examination. The particular scheme which the people suggested to me in 1882 would have severely taxed their resources, even if it had been possible, which is doubtful. The present one would appear to be much more hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity of calling attention to the lecture which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a subject than which there is absolutely none more important in Southern India.

152. If only the people would conform in their practice to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are to be found in their sacred books, half the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vanish away.

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard an equally good account of them as I passed, the other day. He is spreading good medicines and some elementary ideas of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's cigar factory, with which I was much pleased. Governments cannot interfere in such matters, but, in my private capacity, I have done all I could to make his very good wares known at home.

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place brought me some of his work to see. It seemed to me that something might be saved, and the policy of the Government of India furthered, if this manufacture could be encouraged. The locks were accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant results, as were those of another Madura locksmith. Orders have issued for a further trial of locks made in factories in the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjore, where I received a very cordial welcome, but where the people made no special requests. While there, however, I heard incidentally a bad account of the date and mahogany trees, about which the present Chief Secretary had, when Collector of the district, taken much trouble. I had this looked into, for the * introduction of valuable plants into a country like this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very highest importance, and severe notice should be taken of any wilful carelessness in allowing experiments once well begun to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and dates grown in the Tanjore District have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund.

157. The conditions under which the mahogany grows in its native country are very different from any which prevail at least in the eastern parts of this presidency, but there must be climates in Madras where the date palm, so nearly allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *Phœnix farinifera*, &c., ought to flourish. Our French friends do not mean to be caught napping in such matters. I have already been addressed officially about our mahogany experiments, with a view to the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wall of the little Fort Church menaced the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and noted that, although it was not one of his most successful efforts, it should not be allowed to go to ruin. The repairs were completed in August 1883.

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* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary:—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grains of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty or thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brought into existence more human beings by this supply of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egypt to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after all that is now spoken of in our ridiculous Persian missions has fallen into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th July the people met me with an address.

160. The first request made was that the temple in the fort should be handed back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the admiration expressed for the temple was natural and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong."

161. The second was a similar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. I have not, as you know, seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but, as to that, I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

162. I may say that, after making the speech just quoted, I examined the mosque and saw no occasion to modify the views I had expressed. Probably neither request would have been made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhammadan school may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters."

163. The third request was for an improved water-supply, which the people wished to obtain by means of pipes from a certain large tank in the neighbourhood. This project was examined, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the tank, as a source of supply, on account of the surface drainage which it receives. The sinking of large wells at a suitable distance is now contemplated, and sketches and estimates are being prepared for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a report with reference to cholera, dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon says that the Municipality has recently done much to improve the sanitation of the town.

164. The fourth request was for improved railway communication, and especially for a branch railway passing through the town and leading to Pólúr and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received much consideration from Government, since the date of which I am writing. For the moment it will be enough to say that the survey of the line from Vellore railway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and Arni, together with the extension south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway has been completed, and its early construction is under consideration.

165. The fifth request related to a small matter which belonged to the Collector Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in better hands.

166. My answer to the sixth I have mentioned above. The seventh was that the town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

There is no intention of abolishing Vellore as a military station, and a regiment was sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

167. A journey of 22 miles over superb roads—roads are the glory of North Arcot, as avenues are that of Salem,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received an address.

168. The first request was for railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore southward having been, as I have mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation to take up ere long the survey of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town should be connected with Vellore by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should find a way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with reference to local self-government.

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the details therewith connected are being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the maladministration of temple funds. I have already explained what has been done with reference to that subject.

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Court should be located at Chittoor.

This has been done with the result, by the way, that the Palmanér people think that they have now just the same grievance which the Chittoor people had two years ago, but of these geographical controversies a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned is, under existing conditions of time and space, impossible.

173. The sixth request was for certain alterations in the arrangements of the Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after full consideration by the proper authorities; as regards the other, the wishes of the people have been recently met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered possible.

174. While at Chittoor I received and returned the visits of the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-needed sanitary improvements which he was introducing, and to which I shall refer again when I come to review my seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this neighbourhood I opened a bridge over the Payani, inspected the jail where there had been a good deal of illness which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and discussed with the Collector the state of the ruins of the Fort which Clive has made historical and in which destruction should not be allowed to go further. I also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then transferred myself to Bellary, where I received an address from the Municipal Commissioners.

177. Their first request was that they should obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Imperial Government, but has formed the subject of much correspondence between it and this Government. It having finally resolved that municipal taxation is not to be levied on Government buildings in cantonments, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioners to re-introduce the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the exemption of military officers, has been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded to express their thanks to the Government of India and to this Government for the steps taken in view to the introduction of an enlarged measure of self-government.

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for many reasons, and, amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient government for the country at all. Take this district and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, these two districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, recently been separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have, in each of the two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it, at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree, but, if it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the money; but the first is possible, and, if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say good speed to local self-government."

179. The second request related to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore tank.

The investigation of these projects has not yet been taken up, but under date of 28th August, this year, the Public Works Department reports that a special officer has now been made available and will soon proceed to examine them.

180. The third request was for the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by jury has now been introduced.

181. Speaking on another subject, I said and am glad here to repeat:

"The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen, who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the extension of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific, and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products that India must mainly look for prosperity."

182. Then came an address on the subject of cotton, in which the memorialists asked me to give my attention to "the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in connection therewith." My honorable colleagues and I did so and came to the conclusion that any further legislation on the subject would not be advisable.

183. I may remark, in passing, that (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the buyer, who should remember the maxim *caveat emptor*; (2) a legitimate trade in mixed cotton exists in this presidency; (3) a bad habit of giving advances to men of straw ties the hands of the buyer, frequently obliges him to take adulterated cotton, and should be abandoned; (4) the cost of Inspectors would naturally form a burden on the trade; (5) fraudulent adulteration is already punishable under the Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited the ruins of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished Bellary-Hubli line, the authorities of which were extremely courteous and helpful.

185. At the Railway Station of Hospet I received a very well written address, the most important part of which was the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—

"These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and meritorious as that of founding new ones."

186. The strong interest which the people here took in their historical neighbourhood pleased me much, and in replying I said:

"Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the Archæologist is time. There are countries in which, before he can begin his campaign against time, he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear about anything that seems to interfere, even for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the Archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here."

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as follows:—

"No time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the associations, which made the sweeping away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily. It may, however, be impossible to save it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a little care now, will stand for long years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and generally agree with his conclusions; but I would confine our action for the present to keeping things absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later stage of our proceedings."

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami temple above alluded to has been entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavement have been repaired, the ruinous ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large stones weighing from three to six tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone car repaired, besides a variety of other works set forth in Mr. Black's report received by us on the 8th August.

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had encamped with a view to visit Vijianagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the purpose of seeing the very valuable forest (with regard to which I had much conversation with Mr. Brandis) and of exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling us to deal with this forest has now been concluded, the survey has been completed, and an important piece of forest is very carefully looked after, to the great advantage alike of the small native state concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned to Bellary, where Colonel Clarke, who was in command of the artillery, told me that his horses were cruelly in want of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now in course of erection.

192. In my tour minute occurs the following paragraph, describing the impression I received of military matters at Bellary:—

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into all branches of the service by General Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was quite impossible, even for a Civilian, not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite unusually interested in their work. The troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning of the 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the Field Battery—all, to my non-professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up the Fort with General Prendergast, and am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of money required to make it efficient as a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled times, should be spent forthwith. General Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the extremely important circulars lately issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If all officers in high command throughout the territories garrisoned by the Madras Army do the same, these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advantage."

193. As regards the alterations required to make the Fort efficient as a place of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has since been made for the purpose.

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me various representations about the churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have been carefully considered. We did not see our way to substitute for the two existing ones a single church, but the necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were completed in May 1883, and the Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received, late at night, an address from the native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and maintenance of the ruins of Vijianagar. I have already stated what has been done in relation to that.

198. Their second request was for irrigation works. The same remark applies to this.

199. Their third request was for the construction of a line to connect the southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore State Railway. A survey of an

extension to Hindupur of the line, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to Guntakal, is now in progress.

200. The last request was that some measures should be adopted for raising the status, emoluments, and prospects of the petitioners. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Uncovenanted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector were sanctioned in the early half of 1883, and have been carried into effect from 1st July in that year.

Very considerable changes with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk Establishments, and to our subordinate officials generally, involving a very large increase of expenditure from Provincial Funds, have been accepted by this Government and will immediately be submitted to the Government of India.

201. From Bellary I ran along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro, and admired the really noble fortress. Thence a journey of thirty-four miles, across what ought at this season to be a plain covered with young crops, but which was a wilderness of black dust, red dust and sand swept by an unintermitting hurricane, took me to Anantapur, where the great tank was as dry as the Sahara.

202. Here I received an address from the inhabitants, who, first of all called my attention to the want of accommodation for the people of the town, and asked for the allotment of new sites for buildings. Shortly after this we received and sanctioned the necessary plans, and all the preliminaries required for the extension of the town have now, we are informed, been duly carried into effect.

203. I also noted in my third tour minute that accommodation for our officials was sadly wanted at Anantapur, and that we ought to do what we could, in reason, to diminish the existing inconvenience.

All the buildings that were most wanted in July 1882 are now in progress.

204. The second request was for the introduction of artesian wells. To that I replied:

"I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know, before expressing any opinion on this subject, what the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."

205. Subsequent inquiries made have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, established the fact that the district is quite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.

206. The third request was for a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur, and Bangalore.

The object of the memorialists will be met as well as the conformation of the country and other circumstances will permit by the line now under survey from Guntakal to Anantapur and Hindupur.

207. In replying to the Anantapur address, I said:

"I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it is really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government of this presidency comes to an end, without a serious attempt being made to answer the question whether it is impossible to revive, in these regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know, that, in doing so, I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes, of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems."

Ere long we shall, I hope, have the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the investigation of a variety of questions connected with this science where the admirable labours of the geological survey had, in the nature of things, to leave them, but I should have thought that with regard to diamonds there was already enough information to induce more searching for them than I hear of.

208. At one time our rules were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable to the miner. Perhaps it is not as widely known, as it should be, how much we have relaxed them in the last two years.

209. We have lately asked the Colonial Office for any papers they may be able to supply us with reference to the diamond industry.

210. The fourth request was that a Middle School should be started. A Middle School has been started.

211. The fifth request was that Government should not, in the present state of the country, leave the higher education entirely to native and missionary agencies. Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 miles carried me to Tadpatri. On the way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank which covers some eight square miles, but was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukotta Hills, which were covered with a fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These Hills, as I observed in my third Tour Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enable us to turn into a valuable property. They have since been surveyed. The woodland is found to contain about five square miles, and the accounts, with regard to it, continue favorable.

213. I heard something of dacoity (brigandage) in this neighbourhood, and communicated with the Inspector-General of Police with the result that all seems now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri address referred to the paucity of irrigation works in that district. I have already mentioned what has been done with regard to this throughout the presidency.

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked me to give the conservation of forests the attention which it deserved. This has been done. Thirdly, they asked for a reduction of the railway tariff with a view to improving the cotton trade.

This is a matter in which there are many interests to be consulted, and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who reconsidered this question, at the suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, reports that the charge for loose cotton consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in August 1882 from 26 to 18 pies per ton per mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two temples—the Vishnavite and the Sivite—of very considerable architectural merit. The latter, which is the best of the two, is in considerable danger from the floods of the Pennér, for it stands on the banks of that typical Madras river, which is for months a waste of sand and then for hours a raging torrent sweeping all the works of man before it. From information obtained on the spot, I am led to believe that there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers, if they will only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cuddapah, where I received a long address.

218. The first request was that we might view with favor a scheme for improving the water-supply of the town. I went to see the springs alluded to, and made the following remarks in my third Tour Minute:—

"Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptionally dry season—for Cuddapah, like Anantapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadly from want of rain—they were very full and strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient supply for the town. Between them and it there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo and turmeric, two of the great staples of Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question whether any, and if so what, compensation would be due to some of the cultivators will have to be considered when the proposals of the Municipality with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, the Booga springs scheme and another have been investigated, with the result that the latter has, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, been abandoned, while further experiments are to be made to gauge the Booga water-supply, for the conduct of which the President of the Municipality has advertised for the services of an Engineer, the Public Works Department being unable to spare the services of one of their officers. To meet the cost of these experiments Government have sanctioned the levy of tolls at full rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the privilege of electing representatives to the Municipal Board. This request has been granted some time ago.

221. The fourth request was that certain irrigation works should be considered and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is now being investigated; the other, known as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, had been investigated and found by the

Engineers to be impracticable before I was addressed on the subject, the great depth at which rock is reached, at the spot where the dam was to be constructed, being found to prohibit the construction of a reservoir. As the locality seems at first sight an extremely suitable one, it is not surprising that the people should have been loth to part with the hope that the reservoir they wished for could be made.

223. Then the memorialists asked for a permanent settlement. As is well known, the present views of the supreme authorities, although highly favorable to letting the people "sit easy," as we say in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of assessments are quite adverse to what is properly called a *permanent* settlement.

224. This request, however, was based upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners thought that before the recent settlement dry lands had not been assessed above one rupee an acre, but this was not so. The old rates, far from not going above one rupee, sometimes went as high as nearly eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say one halfpenny. Now they vary only from five rupees to four annas, or say sixpence, four annas being the lowest assessment now anywhere permitted in the districts under the new settlement, on the ground that land which cannot bear an assessment of sixpence an acre is not really arable land.

225. Further they stated that formerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner had in any way improved the land, and they implied that a tax was now charged on the ryots' improvements. That however is not the case; no change of this sort has been made, and it would be most impolitic to make it.

226. The deputation then went on to complain that hundreds of acres of land were lying waste, and asked that we should devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature has grown up about the abandonment of lands in the Cuddapah district, it having been imagined that the high rates imposed by the revised settlement might have caused this.

228. It has turned out, however, that the cause of the abandonment of a quantity of land over 80,000 acres in the district, which was cultivated or nominally cultivated, was, first, the famine and, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity of land was assessed at only an anna an acre. Such a low assessment allowed the ryot to hold a great deal of land of which he made no use, and this land, when he has to pay for it sixpence an acre, instead of three halfpence or in some cases only one halfpenny an acre, he has abandoned, with the result of concentrating his attention upon land that will really grow human food.

229. The Muhammadan inhabitants also presented to me a very intelligent address, in which they made the agreeable announcement that they had no grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to Conjeeveram, where I also received an address.

231. There was no request made to me in it, but I was told that the Commissioners were about to submit a certain scheme to Government with reference to improving their water-supply. This was not done because, as I understand, they found it would be too costly, but they have submitted a proposal of a far less costly kind, which has been sanctioned.

Fourth Tour of Inspection.

232. On the morning of August 28th I again left our summer capital for the plains.

233. It had been raining for several months, and the tanks were most satisfactorily full. At Coimbatore and at Shoranore I was mainly occupied with obtaining information with regard to the recent outbreak of cholera in the jail at the former place, which has happily not recurred, but the causes of which have never been fully explained; the state of things at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries about Malabar Land Tenures, the results of which had just been put into shape.

234. From the southern end of the bridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road lies through the territories of the Rajah of Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more beautiful piece of non-mountainous scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influence of the recent heavy rains, was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet of green, the wild flowers of exceptional beauty and interest, the population singularly well grown and stalwart.

236. At Trichore I had time to see the principal buildings, and at night the large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so unlike anything which one sees on the Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful system of lagunes which we know as the backwaters, I found myself in the early morning of the 30th at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightful morning it was, worthy of Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the rain descended with persistent fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me and was followed half an hour later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They were immediately succeeded by a deputation from the white Jews, and that again by a deputation from the black Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Synagogues. I returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a durbar was held, and thence went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—according, I believe, to the usual custom on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and other authorities, while, at that of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr. Logan has carefully translated.

239. There seems no doubt that it is not as old as it is sometimes called, but it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in the Monastery of the Trinitá at La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw in Europe.

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a dinner at the Residency, at which, being still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya Rajah, who proposed the health of the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing that of the Rajah.

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I crossed the lagune very early to British Cochin. The Municipal Commissioners received me at the landing place and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request except that the Madras Government would bestow its attention on the subjects of special interest to them, which might from time to time be submitted for its consideration, a request with reference to which it was easy to promise compliance and to keep the promise when made. They have, for example, recently asked us to allow them to purchase twenty-five additional iron tanks from municipal funds for the purpose of storing water, and this request was granted. They also took the opportunity of explaining very clearly some of the improvements which they had made and some of the difficulties which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamber of Commerce, who asked first for a railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I said at the time:

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I need say nothing. You are aware of the position of the question and of the line which has been taken by the Madras Government. By that line, subject to the decisions of the higher authorities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am delighted to find that you have a hope of being able to lay before us a scheme for a harbour, which will cost far less than the one which was last under consideration, for I confess that my heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculation about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure that the professional advisers of the Government and the Government itself will listen with great attention to any propositions submitted to them which have the support of this Chamber; but I need not remind you that questions of this kind have to be finally decided not hard by in Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course, matters appertaining to the Supreme Government. Much correspondence took place with respect to the first, and this Government advised the construction of the railway on a joint guarantee for a term of fifteen years by the British Government and by the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the liabilities of each being regulated by the extent to which it was interested in the construction of the line.

246. The Government of India did not see its way to accept the proposals made, and the matter is still in abeyance.

247. Great attention has been given to the question of a harbour at Cochin, but up to this time it has not been made clear to me that a really good harbour could be made there, even if the Government of India had the purse of Fortunatus.

248. A harbour, different from that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of when I was at Cochin, but plans and estimates for it have not been yet placed before us.

249. Then I was taken to see the old church, where much was wanted. We have since given a grant for the repair of this curious structure and the assistance of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I returned to the Residency, where, in the course of the morning, I received a visit from the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the Carmelite Mission in South-Western India.

251. Later came a large number of Syrian Christians of many shades of opinion, who presented a short, but very noticeable, address, in which, amongst other things, they said that my visit was "the occasion which for the first time, after ages of separation, witnessed the spectacle of all the different sects of their community, following divergent articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences and joined together to do honor to their common friend."

252. In the early afternoon I received a deputation of rate-payers from British Cochin, who presented a prodigiously long, but not very numerously signed, address. They first complained of the mismanagement of their municipal affairs. To that part of the address I replied as follows:—

"I have listened with much interest to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation, while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely-watched servitude which is mocked with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to burn the candle at both ends. A lady in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for burning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself unable to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weather which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the Police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would require very large funds, but where are they to come from? You ask for local self-government, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put a very poor community in a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which a wealthy community can easily provide for itself.

"As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined in a friendly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion."

253. Since this address was presented very large changes have been introduced, as is well known, in the position of Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see how far, when the new system is fairly under way, the people of Cochin will support the policy heretofore pursued by their Municipality, or that which found favor with the representatives of the local opposition who addressed me. Already last year we introduced the elective system, but so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-government, which was earnestly pressed on me, create, when it was once given, that for want of candidates we were obliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitioners against their Municipality, the condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I observe from the latest Municipal report, attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no satisfaction to the petitioners, and which they said served the purpose of a Nekropolis for dogs, has, it appears, been abandoned after much local discussion.

256. To the water-supply, which was another grievance, I have already alluded.

257. Another grievance was about a certain jetty. This was inquired into and the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken, but the Government entirely agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were acting fully within their rights. As their President put it, they said to persons who wanted to land goods: "There is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to you, pay us so much; if you don't care to pay, then land goods through the mud as you used to do. We are not preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complained about certain of their medical arrangements. Some of these were purely municipal matters, and I have reason to believe that the Municipality look very well after them. Others related to the Government, and appear to amount to a request that it should retain the services of medical men for the purpose of attending the inhabitants at large without fee or reward, a proposition which was, of course, wholly inadmissible.

259. Turning now to matters which belong more directly to the Government, I was told by the petitioners that the Police force assigned to Cochin was inadequate. The strength of the Police, however, would appear to be unusually large in proportion to the population. The peculiar circumstances of Cochin to which the petitioners alluded are already carefully recognised in the distribution of the Police Force. In the large towns of Malabar which are surrounded on all sides by British territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the proportion of police to population is far smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port conservancy, with regard to which the Marine authorities were consulted, but did not see their way to support the petition.

261. The last complaint was with reference to the encroachments of the sea, which was said to be carrying off valuable cocoanut trees and other property. This grievance was of the same character as that of the persons who build houses under Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine Department visited the spot, after six months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of sand between the coast boundary pillar and the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain where they never ought to have been placed, viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the injury never really reached the normal line. Although the injury and loss were so recent, the lesson is of so little use that new trees are here and there being planted, and new huts are preparing now. In the complaint referred to, the inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really fishermen, to whom the close proximity of the sea is a great object, and whose experience and tradition should be sufficient warning to them."

262. Later in the day I visited another Synagogue of the black Jews at Ernacolum, where most of those who had formed the deputation met me, which they were unable to do at their principal Synagogue, having grounded, as they returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the lagune—a common incident, it would appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian church, whence I drove to the large school which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Director of Public Instruction, has created almost out of nothing, for he began with thirty boys in a shed. I gathered from him that his pupils took on the whole more kindly to mathematics than to any other study. The younger boys were learning to write or engrave upon the palm-leaf—a strange sight to an English eye. Since the date of my visit we have acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making him a Fellow of the Madras University.

264. I started after nightfall—the lagune being everywhere beautifully illuminated till we passed out of Cochin waters—and arrived on the morning of the 1st September at Karmady. The route lay now through channels narrow as rivers, now narrower still—little more than canals, and again expanding into chains

wide but perfectly placid lakes. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick groves of the cocoanut palm, under which there was a dense vegetation, in which the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivaria ilicifolia*, was the most conspicuous feature. All along the course by day and by night the people thronged every coign of vantage and received the party with every demonstration of friendliness usual in these climes—some of them, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to those who are not sound sleepers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-eight miles between Cochin and Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the small patch of British territory known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' designs are carried into effect, the very large and important harbour of Quilon, the site of which was shown and carefully explained to me by Mr. Hannyngton and others.

266. Complaints were here made to me about the smuggling which is said to be carried on alike from this place and from British Cochin.

This matter was looked into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector having been appointed for the express purpose of preventing such malpractices.

Negotiations, which are far advanced, will probably put an end once for all to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was received by the Resident formally announcing the death of His Highness the Mootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning prince, which I had heard of yesterday unofficially, and which of course required my plans to be modified in many particulars.

268. In the course of the day I received various visitors including Colonel Boone and other officers of the 6th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those we had traversed, partly through long canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs, amongst which the *Cerbera odollam* and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras gardens were, with the ubiquitous *Pandanus odoratissimus* and various ferns, so abundant as to overpower less vigorous plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo, one of the most desolate little nooks, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in Asia. The priest of that place handed me an address, setting forth various local inconveniences to which I called the attention of the Resident. The Warkully tunnels are really very noble works, and the fact of their having been excavated by a Native Government should stimulate us to do whatever of the kind remains undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, under the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum should be, as far as possible, divested of any public character; that my wife and I should visit the Maharaja, his wife, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private friends, but that there should be no return visits, as they were unable, during the first stage of the mourning, to leave the Palace.

271. I saw, however, in a quiet way, a great variety of persons, amongst others the Dewan, who talked to me about an exchange of territory connected with the great Irrigation Project known as the Periyar, from which it is hoped that great advantages will accrue to the Madura District.

272. The husbands of the Senior and the Second Ranees, being, according to the customs of Travancore, outside the circle affected by the mourning, both visited me; on the other hand, neither the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could do so. I offered to visit the Eliya Rajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being even more bound by the trammels of custom than the reigning Prince, as being deputed to be chief mourner, was unable to receive me.

273. Amongst other institutions which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's College, over which I went with Dr. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at whose request I addressed a few words to the senior students. The same compliment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at the same time extended to Dr. Ross, who is believed to have done excellent work for the Travancore State.

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Syrian Church, which is at open war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the eastward, passing, at first, through an open and undulating country, but entering, ere long, the great forests which stretch along the banks of the stream that finds its way to the sea near Quilon and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be impossible to speak too strongly of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance of the vegetation. Unluckily, however, the weather, both during our journey and after we had reached Courtallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several days with Mr. Hannyngton at the Residency, but the charge of the party was taken by Mr. Pennington. I replied to the addresses delivered respectively at the temples of Courtallum and at Tenkási, the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Courtallum inhabitants made to me was that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was not to take the northern route, they might have a tramway connecting the chief towns on the Tinnevelly side of the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decided how the much-talked-of railway into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be said on both sides, and we, having obtained full information for their benefit, have now placed the whole question before those who are chiefly interested—the Travancore authorities.

279. The next representation was about the minor irrigation works. With regard to that subject, I have already said enough, as I have also with regard to the third representation, which had reference to the pagoda funds.

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a hope that the Educational Commission would not improve elementary education at a too great sacrifice of the higher education. As to this, I did my best to re-assure them.

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots referred to the minor irrigation works; the second involved a complaint about the levy of the village service cess.

I need not return to the former subject. As to the other, the remarks of the ryots were founded on a misconception. In former days they paid for the services of the village servants by fees of various kinds, some legal, some illegal. These fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the cess complained of is now levied.

282. The third complaint was about forest conservancy and ran as follows:—

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may be made in the Bill about to be passed for securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileges consistent with the universal good it aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not drift in the direction of depressing the condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their independence."

I need hardly say that the greatest possible care is taken by the Conservators of Forests to work the new Act, which had just passed at the time I received this address, so as not in any way to interfere with any privileges which do not hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to those of the moment.

The more intelligent of the peasantry are, it is believed, rapidly getting to understand the broad outlines of our forest policy. I had occasion lately to send a complimentary message to a Village Munsif in the Anantapur District, who had been giving his people extremely wise advice on this subject.

283. The fourth request related to the *kistbandi*, that is to say, to the instalments of the Government demand for land revenue.

This is a question which is never ending, still beginning.

The people of different districts hold the most diverse views about it. For example, while the people of Tenkási want the number of their instalments increased from five to seven, the people of Nellore are extremely anxious to have theirs reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is now once more examining the subject

with a view to adjust the Government demand to the circumstances of particular places as nearly as it can, but it is perfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements can be wholly satisfactory. The circumstances of different districts and parts of districts are too varied to admit of absolute adaptation to individual requirements. Infinite care is, however, taken to meet local wants as far as possible.

284. Next, the petitioners asked for the extension of local self-government. Local self-government has been extended.

285. Lastly, they complained of the union of revenue and magisterial functions.

286. That is a question not for us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves itself, like many other Indian questions, into one of finance. There can be no doubt, as I told the petitioners in reply, that it would be more in accordance with the most scientific principles of legislation to have revenue and magisterial functions separated, and the stream of tendency flows in that direction.

287. I heard dismal accounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultivation in the part of Travancore which I was crossing, but in British Territory things were better. I visited one estate in the hills above the Courtallum waterfalls, where they had had the sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval forests, which repaid this generosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

288. At Courtallum we left rain and also coolness behind us, and the low water-parting, which separates the lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which depend upon the main stream of the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as possible. Here and there Mr. Pennington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis, as it seems to me most judiciously, proposes to reserve. At present they grow nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I suppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit of defending more valuable seedlings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

289. Immediately on my arrival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an address to which I replied.

290. The inhabitants of Tinnevelly observed:

"We have, we are thankful to say, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Government in the matter of local wants, as they have been well attended to by the various officials who have served amongst us, and will, we have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion offers, as our present Collector has been long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare himself in the cause of the public.

"We look forward with much eagerness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to Trivandrum from this town. The land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable, and the two provinces are, for various reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we trust that the resources of the country will further be developed by this improvement in internal communication."

With regard to the latter, I may say that, however the railway runs into Travancore, whether by the northern or the southern route, it will be certain to benefit it and Tinnevelly.

291. In replying to their address I made some observations which I am not sorry to repeat, viz.:

"It only remains to thank you for all the good wishes which you have expressed with regard to my administration. I trust that to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted only by sudden changes and startling efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, those who are brought into immediate contact with it are not able to say, amongst other things, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders; that those of our departments which were not in a satisfactory condition —such as the Forest Department—had been put on better footing; that the best men throughout our various services had, very early in the day, come to know that their work was watched with sympathetic interest at headquarters; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by seeing all the most influential positions bestowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.

"These are not very sensational ambitions, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt, read, even when recorded by the ablest pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of lead, a phrase which was, by the by, originally used about the philosopher who wrote the life of the Statesman with whose spirit a wise ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire to be filled—the life of Turgot.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness of nations. I do not think one could anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with the events which occurred during the terrible period which preceded its passing under British rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to describe the unbroken progress and prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because those eighty years have been years of profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly had never from the beginning of time known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutive months, perhaps not even eighty consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders" referred to the expected visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and its financial consequences, which, at the time I spoke, were only a hope, but before the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received the principal people—European and Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the afternoon was chiefly given to the schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at four of these, but at none of them were any definite requests made, except that no disfavor should be shown to Native Christians, a request which I need not say I was able to meet with the assurance that they should have the most perfect equality of treatment.

294. Here also I received a long address on behalf of the cotton interest. This was officially considered, and the petitioners were informed that, for reasons substantially the same as those mentioned above in the review of my third tour, we were not prepared to legislate in the direction they desired.

Early on the morning of the 15th I drove out with Colonel Hasted, who had met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the Srívaikuntham Anicut which I saw and in the neighbourhood of which I had carefully explained to me the various questions connected therewith. I remarked at the time, "a proposal will presently be made for constructing a bridge upon the piers long since built with that view, which ran out from the side of the anicut looking down stream, and there can be no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently been transmitted by the Local Fund Board, but has been referred back to them with reference to certain constructive details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visited the great Shiva Temple and, after examining that really noble structure, received an address from an association representing, as I gathered, the party opposed to the Municipality as at present constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for sanctioning the introduction of the elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipality.

298. Next came a request about the position of dancing girls, which had reference to the general legislation of India, not that of Madras.

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub-Judge's Court should not be removed to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of difference of opinion about this subject, and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on the 15th September. It was ultimately decided that the Court should not be removed.

300. The third subject was the establishment of temple committees. This is part of the pagoda question already alluded to.

301. The last request was with reference to a dispute about a road, which belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-government.

302. The whole of the country immediately around Tinnevelly and Palamcottah was at this period of the year one vast sea of rice just ready for the harvest, but the line, which took me towards Madura, leads through a region which is in September a desert, relieved only by the long blue line of the ghauts. At Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the Zamorin, whom we lately made a Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a rising cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joined by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Madura.

303. At the Madura station the Municipal Commissioners met me with an address, in which they first thanked me for the extension of local self-government and then asked for its further encouragement.

304. There is, I apprehend, no town in the Presidency where, during the last two years, the efforts of the people towards managing their own local affairs have met with more encouragement from the representative of the Government on the spot.

305. I should also remark that the Madura Municipality, which is fortunate in the activity and ability alike of its President and Vice-President, has been doing much to improve the water-supply and general condition of the town. It has accordingly been very agreeable to the Government to be able to assist it by a considerable grant from Provincial Funds towards the building of the Vaigai bridge.

306. On the 18th there was a reception of the European residents and the chief of the Native community in the great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonials of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactorily; the large room which is now used as a court will require various alterations before it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty being—the very common one—its bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the parts of the building which it is proposed to use as minor courts and public offices will subserve these respective purposes sufficiently well although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an address from the general community.

307. The first request of the Madura inhabitants was that I would support the Periyar project. With that request I have most fully complied.

308. The second referred to the minor irrigation works. Of that I have said enough.

309. The third was with reference to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban, and they asked that more reliable statistics should be taken before Government decided on starting it. It goes without saying that the request of the people will be complied with.

310. The next request was with reference to the cost of litigation, to which I replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that is matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we all know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a considerable revenue has to be raised from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least bad taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject when I was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to admit that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to be less inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

311. The last request referred to a proposal which was then being discussed, about separating Dindigul from Madura. Up to this time, however, the change, which we then thought of, has not been made, so that the request of the people has thus far been complied with. Personally I still think that, if Madura could be divided on the same principles as Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it would be an advantage to the population, but this local question is inextricably connected with various large imperial questions which can only be settled by the Viceroy and Secretary of State. Official strength in Madura is not perhaps at present as well distributed as it might be, and advantage will be taken of the changes in *personnel* which will be caused by impending retirements on proportionate pensions, to see if some change for the better cannot be made.

312. In the evening of the 18th, the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on this occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corridors of the Pagoda, on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of the taste and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well known—quite the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression, which many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by the progress of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes of the population, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or repair. I observed a master workman carving stone with very considerable skill, whose wages were little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eight annas.

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode and returned on the 20th September to Ootacamund.*

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute shall be published early in November.]

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

37. I find that, since the 1st January 18
presented, no less than 295,000 acres have l
which was contemplated by the framers of t
largely increased, while thousands of land-ho
(leases) showing exactly the position, area,
them. A complete revision of the village
been carried into effect, and the Village C
purpose of providing the salaries of the villa
to see me feared that years would elapse bef
completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris a
completed before the document I am now dr

38. The memorialists next asked that a
located at Devála. This request has not b
police force of the Wynaad has been stren
Head Constables and seven Constables in ad

39. Then they turned to the subject
that I was travelling in the driest season of
communications, during the monsoon, were
the Government have largely assisted the Lo
of the through line from Mettupálaiyam to
of it which pass through the municipalities q
now determined to do the same by the wh
for one end of the line of communication so
Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a
we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a
Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him
from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are
is undoubtedly startling, and though impr
become available, till eventually we may ho
the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to th
this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of
in justice to other portions of the countr
With regard to the middle portion of the r
Board, writing under date the 23rd Augus
Gudalúr to Devála is in good order, and the
Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good ord
has been done since I passed over it in Janu

40. Then my attention was called to the
made much more liberal. The limit of each
have now extended it to 150, we have abol
should be entertained per acre, we have allow
lease without the previous sanction of Go
applicant to obtain more than one mining lea

41. The gentlemen who came to see me
I do not think they will complain that thi
done all that in it lay to help them to a railw
as by the Government of India, the proposals
Secretary of State, but the speculation not fi
they again applied to us for other terms, whe
first by this Government, secondly by tha
depend upon the views entertained at the
Mysore towards the West Coast, that project
of the gold industry; but for that, we are cer

42. Then they asked that the telegraph
been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitr

43. They next proceeded to state thei
Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my fir
forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of

882, a few days before the address was
been completely settled with the result
he address, that the revenue has been
lders have been furnished with puttahs
and assessment of the lands held by
establishments of the district has also
Cess Act has been introduced for the
ge officers. The gentlemen who came
ore the settlement of the district was
re concerned, be completed or all but
awing up is in the hands of the public.

European Head Constable should be
been complied with *in terms;* but the
gthened by the entertainment of two
lition to the previously existing force.

of roads, asked me to notice the fact
the year, and assured me that their
disastrously bad. Since that period
cal Fund Board to improve the whole
Gúdalúr, have taken over those parts
f Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have
ole of the road in question. So much
vitally important to South Wynaad.
nan, fit for the purpose, was available,
view to its improvement, the line from
have been already received. I hear
far advanced, but their total amount
ovement will be pushed on, as funds
pe to see the great through line across
e Western Coast in really good order,
the line from Vayitri to Calicut) must,
y, be carried into effect gradually.
ad, the President of the Local Fund
st 1884, reports that the road from
road on from Devála to Mango Tree
er, adding various details as to what
ry 1882.

gold mining leases. These we have
grant was confined to 30 acres. We
shed the requirement that five coolies
ved the lessee to sublet or assign his
vernment, and we have permitted an
se.

then passed to the subject of railways.
s Government has not, since that date,
ay up the Nílgiris. Supported by us
of its promoters were accepted by the
nding favor with capitalists at home,
reupon they were once more supported
of India. The final decision must
India Office. As to the lway from
has been thrown back the reverses
tainly not responsible.

hould be extended to ayitri. It has
i to Calicut.

r general view about the Government
add to w I said on the spot, viz.:
st emotion when I saw those magnificent
Naduvata was an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government should have created and should possess so fine an estate; but I nevertheless think, as you do, that the time must come when the same wise policy which made it acquire will make it desire to dispossess itself of that estate. The only questions that can well be raised are as to the time when, and the way in which, this ought to be done. The time will arrive when Government can do no more to promote the establishment of the Cinchona industry in India than can be done by private persons, and the way in which it should dispossess itself of the property is of course the one which will be most profitable for the public. These questions will some day have to be decided by some Secretary of State for India. So many controversies are still going on about Cinchona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to think that it would be advantageous to the industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of Government in too great a hurry; but when I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may reckon upon my good wishes, for I belong to that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it once was, which desires to limit rather than to increase the functions of Government, which takes for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer.*'"

44. Since these words were spoken the Home Government and that of Madras have taken up, in good earnest, the solution of those problems with regard to Cinchona cultivation which only Governments assisted by the best science of the day can solve. Mr. Lawson's botanical and horticultural knowledge will soon be supplemented by that of a chemical expert, who has been studying recently at Leyden under the auspices of Dr. de Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the chemistry of Cinchona; and it is to be hoped that in the next few years all that is necessary to be known for the production to the best advantage in India of the Cinchona alkaloids will be ascertained and placed at the disposal of every one who desires to engage in Cinchona planting.

45. The last topic on which my visitors touched was their difficulties with respect to labor. That is a very thorny subject on which it is almost impossible to satisfy both the employers and the employed. The present state of the case is that the views of the planters, of the High Court, and of the district officers have been ascertained for the purpose of being communicated to the Government of India.

46. Much misconception would seem to prevail amongst employers as to the existing state of the law, and it has not yet been made clear to me that any change is really wanted in the *substance* of the existing enactments.

47. It was also suggested that an Act should be passed for the registration of all contractors, cooly maistries, and mechanics, but the Government of India considers this to be a matter on which legislation is not advisable, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

48. The next address which I received was at Pandalur, where the people asked for the establishment of a police station. We were not able to comply in terms with this wish, but we have been able to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police force of Devála and of Nadghani, as I have already remarked.

49. They further asked for the appointment of a Village Magistrate, the enforcement of those sections of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, for improved roads and a home for poor travellers.

50. The supply of the last of these wants is clearly a matter for the Local Fund Board. As to the others, we were not able to appoint a Village Magistrate, but may be able ere long to effect the same object in a somewhat different way. We have enforced those provisions of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, and I have already explained what we have done about roads.

51. Next came an address from the members of "The Wynaad Planting and Mining Association," which was delivered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called my attention to the Mysore-Malabar Railway and to the various other subjects to which I have already alluded, the two new points being, I think, (1) the addition of a European ward to the hospital, and (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.

52. The first of these is not within the province of Government but of the Local Fund Board. As to the second, Colonel Henderson was soon afterwards made a Special Honorary Magistrate with special powers.

53. To the same place came the representatives of North Wynaad, who wished that the District Munsif's Court should not sit permanently at Vayitri but should

itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from Vayitri Court should go to Tellicherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given below, we could not comply with. It was one of those complaints of which I have received many since, and to which one can only reply, as I did in July at Pe arrangement we can for all the parties almanér, that we have to make the best unlimited, we should like to bring justice l concerned, although, if money were time and space continue, geographical inco come to every man's door. As long as

55. The memorialists then asked that nveniences will continue too. Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been the telegraph should be extended from improving the communications of the W done; and they further asked that in the wants of the northern district should l ynaad either by railway or tramway, will not be forgotten, and I may, before e considered. That legitimate request North Wynaad, as they naturally wished m I leave the country, be able to visit

56. The District Munsif grievance of a e to do. prodigiously long address from Native co North Wynaad was further urged in a in which Vayitri was described as "by a mmunities in that part of the country was truly observed that "a man with wl l means a condemnable place;" and it no means be comparable to a bird with two atever powers of locomotion could by wings."

57. The arguments, however, put forwh to give the Vayitri arrangement a further tnard did not alter the conclusion come to,

58. I have recently called for fresh rep ial, as apparently the best. that Vayitri is still considered to be, on orts from the local authorities, and find Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton tak the whole, the most convenient place. that view. The weight of argument seem es that view, and the High Court takes authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more co s also to be on the side of the weight of for the coffee interest in general, and for th onvenient for half the Native population,

59. I saw five different gold mines,—t ae great bulk of the Europeans. at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála pl hose of the Indian Gold Mine Company pany, those of the South Indian Gold Mine b those of the South-East Wynaad Com- the last just out of the Wynaad and in Mal Company and the Ripon Company,—

60. Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th J thbar.

"That there is gold in the Wynaad I can no ate nuary, I said: is present in paying quantities in many localities, pr w testify from ocular inspection. That gold not a few high qualities are enlisted in the develop m am willing to believe. That much skill and you have an excellent set of miners, I hear on all thent of your mines, I am fully convinced. That suffer from the operation of that class of persons sides. But you have suffered, and will still the West, and who are to the armies of industry a re who infest the great centres of commerce in used to follow other armies, and gain for the leg fo nd enterprise as those camp followers, who dead and killing the wounded. That we may hen timate combatant a bad name by robbing the possible in connection with your industry, is the b ear in the future as little of such persons as this beautiful and most interesting district." ion est wish I can contribute to the prosperity of

I further said in my first Tour Minute: r o

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappoi suffer because many people have lost money by ba ar weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends as the wealth of this part of India." intments, and good Indian investments will d ones. Some concerns will, I should hope, to some share-holders, and add something to

61. I was delighted with that portion atic of the Wynaad across which my route lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at P ala enorah would strike the traveller as a beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad w weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, onsi we can hardly cure. During the hot we repair the mischief that has been done su continue to be, very feverish; nor can The time will, I daresay, come when, n e ri to it by the golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. it will be really possible to work to so erm etallurgic science having progressed, now being abandoned in despair; b ak, as to profit many of the mines, which are Government can do but to encour ntime there seems nothing which the the end, perhaps more profita I was visited ery way a return to the slower but, in be regretted that a heavy fa who bore in his h agricultural industry. It is much to have synchronised with price of Coffee and of Cinchona should f the Wynaad.

63. I do not think it can be justly
such help as a Government can give.
1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted w
Coffee, whether held under private p
(lease), provided they are brought into c
sion extends both to Malabar and the
Cinchona is, it is believed, the produ
districts hope for most aid in their pr
great deal still to be done in the directi

Speaking at Devála, I said:

"I trust that in a few years that troph
suits of the district are so prettily represente
thinking that a country so peculiar as this, v
slopes which lead down to streams whose bor
for the patient and ingenious cultivator."

64. The fact is that the man of s
the next century far greater services to
mingling the vegetation of distant coun

Mr. Clements Markham, to whom
from an old man, and there are hund
the Madras Presidency.

Kew is constantly sending us pa
out to be of the greatest service.

65. Care must be used, as in ev
products.

Even in the parts of the Wynaad w
a terrible enemy, and in the northern
puted master of wide regions. Know
exotic, in Northern Africa as a useful
man, in strict alliance with the wild bo
its fruit being greedily devoured by bi

66. Turning to an allied subject,
or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and
leaf disease as is already known about
Smut in wheat—what an important ev

67. From Vayitri, I descended the
plain of Malabar from the top of it in
for a moment, in Arctic regions, so con
mimic fiords covered with ice. Any t
passed away, as we hurried down th
world, as the slopes of the Alps over
contents of the tropical house at Kew
and then left for twenty years to inter

68. From the foot of the ghaut
country, by a road which had not bee
This is the road which, as already

69. Everywhere I was received a
wish to be, and made acquaintance,
tude of the population of Malabar fo
other plants for decorative purposes.

70. At Calicut, I received three a
Merchants and Agents. These gentle
importance of completing the railway
second week in August with reference
given, since the date of which I am
position of affairs is, that the Madra
whole subject has been laid before t

asserted that we have been remiss in giving
We have exempted from assessment, from
ith such special products as Cinchona and
oprietors or under Government on puttah
ultivation during that period. This conces-
Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad.
ct from which the planters in both these
sent depressed state. I am sure there is a
on of introducing new products.

y in the centre of the room where the various pur-
d may require to be enlarged, for I cannot help
where the bracken of our northern woods clothes the
lers are lined with tree ferns, has still many secrets

cience will in all probability perform within
humanity than he has even already done in
tries.

South India owes her Cinchona, is still far
reds of other such gifts yet to be given to

rcels of seeds, any one of which might turn

erything else, in the introduction of new

which I saw, one of the *Lantanas* has become
art of the country it is said to be the undis-
n in our English conservatories as a tender
garden shrub, it is here a terrible tyrant to
ar and the panther; while from the fact of
ds, it is constantly extending its sway.

supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble
be able to tell us as much about the coffee-
the relations between the Barberry and the
nt it would be for the Presidency!

Támrachéri Ghaut. The view of the wavy
the early morning made one think oneself,
pletely did the mist which filled the hollows
houghts of the Arctic regions soon, however,
e mountain side, which looked, for all the
the plains of Lombardy might look, if the
vere multiplied a millionfold, spilt over them
lace.

I drove on to Calicut through a charming
well engineered.
stated, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine.

s the representative of the Executive should
for the first time, with the remarkable apti-
utilising the plantain, the cocoa palm, and

ddresses. The first of these was from the
n began by directing my attention to the
rese. Beypore to Calicut. Writing in the
not sit
I said: "To that subject we have
eat attention, and the present
rveyed the extension; the
overnment of India who

is in charge of the Railways by the Membe

to recommend the line to the Secretary of S
August our anxieties were set at rest by my
of State to say that the extension of the line
received his sanction.

71. My visitors then turned to the exte
North Malabar and the Wynaad to the My
alluded already. It belongs not to the Prov
and must be dependent on its views.

72. They also stated that the amount o
exceeded the amount spent upon the Port.
was immediately consulted. It turned out t
that the charges had exceeded the ipts.

73. With regard to the complaint tha
district was far from satisfactory, some rece
Works Department and the spokesman of
leads me to suppose that the extension of
the memorialists most wanted in a somewha
of the backwater communication all along th
of importance, and Colonel Ross Thompson
be directed to examine the whole line of
Canara.

74. My visitors further desired the esta
We have not as yet seen our way to do th
is experimenting both with the Hevea an
Ipecacuanha in close co-operation with the o

75. Dr. Trimen, the distinguished hea
Ceylon, who visited the Nílgiri Cinchona pl
and Dr. Bidie in the summer of 1883, has b
and Castilloa plants.

76. With regard to the Rhea and oth
alluded, I have reason to hope that private
these most important products. Rhea fibr
beauty was shown me by Mr. Pinching som

77. The deputation further asked for t
teaching up to the B.A. standard. This re
thought that there is any present occasion fo
indeed, in my opinion, do more harm than g

78. The memorialists spoke also of the
pier. To that subject I gave great attention
Council I should do, examining the pier o
Master Attendant, Mr. McWatters, and other
used it. Several courses were suggested ar
many discussions has been that the pier has
of the port on a 99-year lease.

79. Then came to me a large deputatio
representatives of the other side of the Mala

80. Since the date of which I am w
elaborate report; that report has been consi
of that Commission are now about to be su
on the questions which are raised by the ri
not attempt to describe by any English term
persons, who have most right to speak, as to
other.

81. After seeing them I was visited
headed by their Bishop, who bore in his h

* In November 1883.

s of the Madras Government and their
fficials at* Guindy, with the result that
e Government of India has undertaken
tate;" but on the morning of the 15th
receiving a telegram from the Secretary
by the Madras Railway Company had

nsion of railway communication across
sore frontier. To that subject I have
incial but to the Supreme Government,

f port dues collected at Calicut greatly
On this point the Master Attendant
hat the memorialists were in error, and

t the system of canals in the Malabar
nt communications between the Public
the deputation which came to see me
the railway to Calicut will effect what
different way, but the good ordering
e West Coast is, I fully admit, a matter
, who is expected out in October, is to
waterway alike in Malabar and South

blishment of an experimental garden.
t, but Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Calicut,
l the Castilloa as well as with the
fficers of Government.

l of the great gardens at Perideniya in
antations in company with Mr. Lawson
een assisting us by sending both Hevea

er fibres to which the deputation also
enterprise has stepped in to develop
worked up into a substance of great
months ago.

he establishment of a first-grade college
quest has been considered, but it is not
r an institution of the kind. It would,
good.

trade of the port and the state of the
, as it had been previously arranged in
n the 18th with Colonel Sankey, the
s including the principal merchants who
d carefully reviewed. The upshot of
now been handed over to the merchants

Jenmis who were followed by the
oor land question, the Kanamkars.

iting we have received Mr. Logan's
dered by a Commission, and the views
omitted to the very highest authorities
val claims of these people whom I do
; so conflicting are the opinions of the
their exact position in relation to each

by a deputation of Syrian Christians
and a crozier, surmounted by what, I

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

me better than any silk I saw, and I would reiterate some observations which I made in replying, viz.:

"All through Europe the taste for Indian Art,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan on the shore of the Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones; in the second place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a pestilence; and in the third place, they must adopt the European practice of small profits and quick returns. If they attempt to stick to the old Indian principle of few transactions and large profits, they may as well go out of business at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and fine textures.' Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, co-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a visit to the pretty little temple of Perur, a few miles off. Here I received an address in which my attention was, for the first time, called to the difficulties of pagoda management. I have since received a great many representations on this subject, about which the most various opinions prevail, and it will be enough for the present to say that the whole question which presents difficulties of every sort is now in the hands of a Committee over which my honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

112. The address then passed to the misunderstanding that was said to exist between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of Coimbatore; and I was asked to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Government, passed in 1874, with respect to one sect playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the religious edifices of the other.

113. That order was afterwards declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*, so that, without the intervention of Government, the wish of the memorialists, that matters should go on as they used to do before it issued, was fulfilled.

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that certain pieces of land should be restored to the temple. This matter has been carefully inquired into, and the petitioners have thus far wholly failed to prove any claim whatever to the area (between 60 and 70 acres) for which they asked.

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I examined several of the so-called Pandava pits with their curious interments, and had, for the first time, brought home to me how little we know, as yet, about the distant past of South India.

116. From Coimbatore I went up the ghaut to Ootacamund, where the special officer, who had been appointed to look after the sanitation, was able to report to me that the friction which had existed between himself and the municipality, and which had given us some trouble, had come to an end.

117. On this occasion, too, I made my first visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he made to me the suggestion about the Committee on the Forest Bill, which afterwards produced such good results. I was much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Park, and the Government has steadily supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. Since the date of which I am speaking, the roads, the fencing, the arbours have all been improved, most of the trees and shrubs have been labelled, and the ground has been extended by throwing into it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lower end.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon Salem, where I received a long address.

119. The first request of the people was to have the right of choosing the Vice-President of the Municipality.

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs as follows:—

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors shall appoint their Chairman by

election from among their own number, subj
in accordance with such rules and conditions
Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on
matter belonging to the Government
which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the c
police force. The wish of the people
above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was ti
It turned out on inquiry that the n
was altogether trifling, and that thos
single caste.

The Director of Public Instructi
compliance with the wishes of the peti
prepared to allow a Pundit to teach
formed to be remunerated solely by
through the head master of the college

123. The address then passed o
the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to
education of the people, to see our universi
graduates year by year. But the State has,
the development of the Indian Arts, whet
last, it is time, we venture to submit, that
towns. We believe it is not asking too m
Salem a school or two for teaching one or mo

124. These were very sensible o
not been able to grant the precise requ
hopes to do a great deal more in the d

125. Amongst other things we h
Arts at Madras under new managemen
with the object of teaching the natives
emulate the best works of their ow
Europe.

126. This Government has lent
of the Art Committee, which sat in Cal
to the uttermost the endeavours whi
is now making as head of the Roy
industries of India by means of an ex
it has laid before the Secretary of St
supported by the Government of Ind
long be carried into effect. A Commit
Hawkes, is now engaged in taking me
some permanent record of the collecti
and of the best specimens of the art-w

127. We have told the Director
of the Royal Commissioners on Techn
and to inform Government in how far
who conducted that elaborate inquiry
With reference, however, to tech
mind in India and everywhere else tha
tion must grow is good primary and st
education disembarrassed as much as
tively "restate the reasons of its exist

128. The deputation then compl
with local industry.

Great changes in this direction h
out India within the last two years,
indirectly with local manufactures hav

our of Inspection.

Ootacamund and was to have taken me first
the Viceroy, warning me that we might have
cessary for me to remain nearer railway and

July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited
garoyen channel, and the town of Bhávani,
transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but
htest doubt that that place is far more conve-
rested, than its rival.

I to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little com-
ining fibres.

couple of years much attention to that subject,
ioned.

lf has been regularly supplied with all papers
the Bhávani has been granted for experiments,
enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up
Funds have been provided to meet the cost of
nment in various places, and steps are being
value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub
ny of our districts.

ichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival,
op Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable
y railed in, while the event which has given
mmemorated by an inscription.

anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the
ace just below the weir of the Cauvery.

number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catho-
people presented to me an address. First,
rrigation works. On that subject I need say
me about the Vengur channel project, which,
proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first
t the Vengur channel could not be made, and
l for it, are being now given back to the sub-
st. The good results which were expected to
n the Vengur project will, it is now believed,
from the improvement of the Wyacondan

nperial License Tax of which I have already
ndowment question. In replying to what the
t, I made a remark, which I think requires to
are interested in them, viz.:

ms. I regret that you are constrained to report so
t, not only because their mismanagement is an evil
endowments is an important part of local self-govern-
n saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage
urselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists
st more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire
our own faith?"

overnment should not disconnect itself from
y that Government is not going to disconnect

dressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native
pt. Their Colonel called my attention to the
t for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is n
believed, be completed on or before the 1st
like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindi
me upon only one subject, but that a very i
supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last
Collector that trial wells had been dug whene
he had every hope that the water would turn
to Madras for chemical examination. The p
suggested to me in 1882 would have severely
been possible, which is doubtful. The present
hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity
which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furn
subject than which there is absolutely none mo

152. If only the people would conform
maxims with reference to water which are to
the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vani

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was fa
establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard ar
passed, the other day. He is spreading good
of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's ciga
pleased. Governments cannot interfere in su
city, I have done all I could to make his very

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place
It seemed to me that something might be save
of India furthered, if this manufacture cou
accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant res
locksmith. Orders have issued for a further
the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjo
welcome, but where the people made no spe
I heard incidentally a bad account of the da
the present Chief Secretary had, when Collect
I had this looked into, for the* introduction
this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very I
should be taken of any wilful carelessness in a
to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and
have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund

157. The conditions under which the m
are very different from any which prevail
presidency, but there must be climates in Ma
allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *P*
Our French friends do not mean to be caug
already been addressed officially about our m
the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wal
the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and n
his most successful efforts, it should not be
were completed in August 1883.

* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary:—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grain
she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty
might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brou
of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egyp
would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into
all that is now spoken o
a our ridiculous Persian missions has fall

Southern India being placed under a

d in the mind of any statesman beyond the
as a suggestion to be considered amongst
t of Indian administration. Of late, as far
other way, and very much in unison with
he affairs of a huge country like this Presi-
devotion that can be brought to bear upon
obtained."

ation with the then Collector, about
Muhammadans. He thought at that
w a recrudescence of it some months
s it that in India our steps ever lie—
r ignes
so.

arious matters of importance. I find
:—
expedient to give greater power to
f whose efficiency or character they
om they are unable to prove distinct

d greater powers, being now invested
, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving
and suspensions not exceeding six

ance to minor irrigation works.
already said, has been given, and
which the Collector thought the

uch Local Fund money being locked
s remained unsettled.
l districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 out-
50,000 now remain, while provision
e estimates of the current year.
ckly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry

s been in use since the end of last

as now ceased; but, considering that the
ny purposes, although excellent wells have
should long continue exempt from some

nt matter in a speech.
m and committed great ravages. I
ter-supply is amended. I was glad
udget for 1884-85 it is proposed to
t for the construction of a sewer to
o the river, and that detailed plans

n that I was first led to reflect on
l of the sun" and in no part of the
which that district owes I believe to
re no longer suited to our manners
Madras Collector try to leave a
ds of his district. This is just one
re for human happiness than many

returned to Madras.

Third T

136. My next journey began at
to the Palanis, but a telegram, from
to send troops to Egypt, made it ne
telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd
the anicut which governs the Kalir
where I heard some complaint of the
I am afraid there cannot be the slig
nient, to the majority of persons inte

138. From Erode we proceede
plained to me of the difficulty of obt

139. We have given in the last
and some of the results may be ment

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himse
on the subject, a lease of land near
and it is believed that that lease wil
Sanseviera zeylanica to good profit.
fibre experiments on behalf of Gover
taken to ascertain the commercial
which occurs very abundantly in ma

141. From Karúr I passed to Tr
I inspected the bath in which Bish
condition. It has now been properl
it a melancholy celebrity has been co

142. On the 5th I went to the
large plantations near the landing pl

143. That done, there followed
lic, and Hindu. In the evening th
they spoke to me about the minor
no more. Secondly, they addressed
proposed some years ago by certain
favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, tha
the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed.
scribers with the accumulated interen th
accrue to the neighbouring lands fro fro
accrue, in more abundant measure,
channel.

145. The next topic was the I
spoken, and the next the pagoda e
deputation said on the latter subje
be kept before the mind of those wh

"Then you speak of your devastanu
disparagingly of their present managemen
in itself, but because the direction of these
ment. You pay us a great compliment
your religious institutions better than yo
would pay us the same compliment. Wha
than to order well matters connected with y

146. Lastly, they asked that G
the higher education. I need not sa
itself from the higher education.

147. On the following day I ad
Infantry, then under orders for Egy
shifts to which the men were being p

urney took me to Vellore, where on the 10th
ress.

s that the temple in the fort should be handed

iration expressed for the temple was natural

llore temple to one sect, however numerous and how-
e in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality
was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or
we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national
ho admire its elaborate style of architecture, to what-
happen to belong."

request with regard to a certain Muhammadan

he little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different.
Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was
to religious uses would involve some expense, which
d taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus.
e, and am speaking under the impression that it is not
portance to be kept up for the general advantage as a
be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

xing the speech just quoted, I examined the
odify the views I had expressed. Probably
ble but for the emulation of the two sects, as to

the upper fourth class in the Government Muhamma-
is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in
er of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious
nfinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have
madan communities in this town and neighbourhood
ulation in the field of letters."

an improved water-supply, which the people
rrig from a certain large tank in the neighbour-
mout the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the
prop unt of the surface drainage which it receives.
ble distance is now contemplated, and sketches
that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a
ted April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon
tly done much to improve the sanitation of

for improved railway communication, and
sing through the town and leading to Pólúr

h consideration from Government, since the
he moment it will be enough to say that the
way station through Vellore town, Arcot, and
outh from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai,
South Indian Railway has been completed, and
eration.

a small matter which belonged to the Collector
etter hands.

ave mentioned above. The seventh was that
a military station, and that a regiment should

g Vellore as a military station, and a regiment
ible.

sse superb roads—roads are the glory of North
,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received

168. The first request was for railway
the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellor
mentioned, already surveyed, it is in conten
of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the t
by telegraph line. This was done in May 1

170. The third request was that we sh
to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy v

The necessary Acts are now passed, an
being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to th
I have already explained what has been done

172. The fifth request was that a Munsi

This has been done with the result, b
think that they have now just the same gr
two years ago, but of these geographical c
factory to all concerned is, under existing co

173. The sixth request was for certain
Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedien
authorities; as regards the other, the wis
met, to a great extent, and as far as was con

174. While at Chittoor I received and d
Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that o
an opportunity of congratulating on the sore
he was introducing, and to which I shall r
seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in t
over the Payani, inspected the jail where It
which had then ceased, visited Ranipet a
discussed with the Collector the state of t
made historical and in which destruction sl
also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Ani

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then tr
received an address from the Municipal Co

177. Their first request was that they
sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes
military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the In
subject of much correspondence between it
resolved that municipal taxation is not t
in cantonments, the proposal of the Mu
the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for
been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceede
ment of India and to this Government for
duction of an enlarged measure of self-gove

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government wh
It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it fo
under existing arrangements, it seems quite imp
country at all. Take this district and the one tha
these two districts were united in one Collectorate
relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-thre
They have, as you know, recently been separated
trative establishments have been slightly increase
amount to? You have one European Collector
European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller

ow being provided, and will, it is
October next, at a cost of something

gul, where the inhabitants addressed
important one to them,—their water-

I learned from its active and able
e water has been pumped, and that
out good. It was to be sent down
articular scheme which the people
taxed their resources, even if it had
one would appear to be much more

of calling attention to the lecture
ll, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a
re important in Southern India.

in their practice to the excellent
be found in their sacred books, half
sh away.

vorably impressed with the medical
equally good account of them as I
medicines and some elementary ideas

r factory, with which I was much
ch matters, but, in my private capa-
good wares known at home.

brought me some of his work to see.
d, and the policy of the Government
ld be encouraged. The locks were
ults, as were those of another Madura
trial of locks made in factories in

re, where I received a very cordial
cial requests. While there, however,
te and mahogany trees, about which
or of the district, taken much trouble.
of valuable plants into a country like
ighest importance, and severe notice
llowing experiments once well begun

dates grown in the Tanjore District

ahogany grows in its native country
ave at least in the eastern parts of this
dras where the date palm, so nearly
œnix farinifera, &c., ought to flourish.
ht napping in such matters. I have
ahogany experiments, with a view to

l of the little Fort Church menaced
ted that, although it was not one of
allowed to go to ruin. The repairs

s of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years
r thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which
ght into existence more human beings by this supply
st to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she
Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after
n into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long jou
July the people met me with an add

160. The first request made was
back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the adm
and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Ve
ever deserving of respect, would hardly b
which is characteristic of British rule. It
who devoted it to secular uses, and I think
monument for the general delight of all w
ever section of religious opinion they may

161. The second was a similar
mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to t
It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took
turned to secular uses, but to restore it
would have to be met out of the genera
I have not, as you know, seen the mosqu
of sufficient architectural or historical im
national monument, but, as to that, I shall

162. I may say that, after mak
mosque and saw no occasion to m
neither request would have been mad
which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that
dan school may be continued. Well, that
the ordinary course of things if the numb
that it should keep up than I, for it is
too often divided the Hindu and Muhan
should be replaced by keen and healthy em

163. The third request was for
wished to obtain by means of pipe
hood. This project was examined,
tank, as a source of supply, on acco
The sinking of large wells at a suita
and estimates are being prepared for
report with reference to cholera, d
says that the Municipality has rec
the town.

164. The fourth request was
especially for a branch railway pa
and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received m
date of which I am writing. Fo
survey of the line from Vellore
Arni, together with the extensio
and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on th
its early construction is under con

165. The fifth request related
Mr. Stuart, and could not be left

166. My answer to the sixth
the town should not be abolished
be sent to garrison it as soon as p

There is no intention of abo
was sent to garrison it as soon as

167. A journey of 22 miles
Arcot, as avenues are that of
an address.

ologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to
I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplish
human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir A
to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intell

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as fo

"No time should be lost in arresting the further p
should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of
away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of
centre of the most important of all the temples wants in
all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily.
it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, w
years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and ge
would confine our action for the present to keeping thin
in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami
entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavem
ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some larg
tons removed from dangerous positions, the stor
other works set forth in Mr. Black's report recei

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had e
nagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the p
forest (with regard to which I had much conv
exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enablin
been concluded, the survey has been completed,
very carefully looked after, to the great advant
concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned
who was in command of the artillery, told me t
of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now

192. In my tour minute occurs the follo
impression I received of military matters at Bell

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused
Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It
not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite
troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning
27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry
professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went u
am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount
a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled ti
Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of
issued by Government, under the advice of His Exc
officers in high command throughout the territories gar
these halcyon times will have been turned to the best ac

193. As regards the alterations required to
of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to m
churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have
not see our way to substitute for the two exist
necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were
Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I receive
native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and r
nagar. I have already stated what has been d

198. Their second request was for irrigatio
to this.

199. Their third request was for the co
southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore

men
who be
inf
of
Ma
ula
wi
275 pri
nhil
plation to take up ere long the survey

ld
nde
own should be connected with Vellore
the
383.
ould find a way to give practical effect
ay
with reference to local self-government.
d the details therewith connected are

e maladministration of temple funds.
her with reference to that subject.

f's Court should be located at Chittoor.

dy the way, that the Palmanér people
an
ievance which the Chittoor people had
h
ontroversies a solution perfectly satis-
nditions of time and space, impossible.

t a
d alterations in the arrangements of the

t after full consideration by the proper
hes of the people have been recently
sidered possible.

returned the visits of the Zemindars of
f the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took
rly-needed sanitary improvements which
fer again when I come to review my

e
his neighbourhood I opened a bridge
there had been a good deal of illness
nd the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and
e ruins of the Fort which Clive has
hould not be allowed to go further. I
ut.

ansferred myself to Bellary, where I
missioners.

should obtain compensation for the loss
payable on Government property in

mperial Government, but has formed the
nd this Government. It having finally
o be levied on Government buildings
nicipal Commissioners to re-introduce
the exemption of military officers, has

l to express their thanks to the Govern-
the steps taken in view to the intro-
rnment.

hich the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage.
r many reasons, and, amongst others, because,
ssible to provide sufficient government for the
adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day,
and when united they formed, astounding to
e square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium.
for administrative purposes, and their adminis-
l, but even now what do these establishments
here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another
scale of pay and younger in the service,

communication between Chittoor and

Engineers to be impracticable before
depth at which rock is reached, at the
being found to prohibit the constructi
first sight an extremely suitable one, if
been loth to part with the hope that t

223. Then the memorialists ask
known, the present views of the supre
letting the people "sit easy," as we
assessments are quite adverse to what

224. This request, however, was
thought that before the recent settlem
rupee an acre, but this was not so.
rupee, sometimes went as high as nea
one halfpenny. Now they vary on
sixpence, four annas being the lowest
districts under the new settlement, on
assessment of sixpence an acre is not

225. Further they stated that for
had in any way improved the land, a
on the ryots' improvements. That h
has been made, and it would be most

226. The deputation then went
were lying waste, and asked that w
cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature
in the Cuddapah district, it having b
the revised settlement might have ca

228. It has turned out, howev
quantity of land over 80,000 acres i
ally cultivated, was, first, the famine
of land was assessed at only an ann
ryot to hold a great deal of land of
he has to pay for it sixpence an a
only one halfpenny an acre, he has
his attention upon land that will rea

229. The Muhammadan inhab
address, in which they made the
grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to

231. There was no request ma
sioners were about to submit a ce
improving their water-supply. Th
found it would be too costly, but
costly kind, which has been sanctio

232. On the morning of Aug
plains.

233. It had been raining fo
factorily full. At Coimbatore a
obtaining information with regar
at the former place, which has hap
never been fully explained; the st
about Malabar Land Tenures, the

234. From the southern end
lies through the territories of the

Everywhere the water was bordered by thick
which there was a dense vegetation, in which
ria ilicifolia, was the most conspicuous feature.
by night the people thronged every coign of
h every demonstration of friendliness usual in
t be admitted, not productive of happiness to
At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-
lon were left behind, and the Residency at the

the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the
vn as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by
1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side
gns are carried into effect, the very large and
e of which was shown and carefully explained
rs.
de to me about the smuggling which is said to
nd from British Cochin.
nd the abuse has been checked, an Inspector
ss purpose of preventing such malpractices.
vanced, will probably put an end once for all

ceived by the Resident formally announcing
otha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning
day unofficially, and which of course required
rticulars.

I received various visitors including Colonel
Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop

Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those
canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs,
and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras
Pandanus odoratissimus and various ferns, so
us plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo,
I suppose, over which the British flag flies in
ded me an address, setting forth various local
e attention of the Resident. The Warkully
and the fact of their having been excavated
ulate us to do whatever of the kind remains

r the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum
l of any public character; that my wife and
and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private
return visits, as they were unable, during the
the Palace.

ay, a great variety of persons, amongst others
an exchange of territory connected with the
Periyar, from which it is hoped that great
District.

r and the Second Ranees, being, according to
the circle affected by the mourning, both
r the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could
ajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being
f custom than the reigning Prince, as being
ble to receive me.

which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's
Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at
to the senior students. The same compli-

29

ment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at
who is believed to have done excellent work fo

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar
by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of t
war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the
an open and undulating country, but enterir
stretch along the banks of the stream that
and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would
of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxu
however, the weather, both during our jour
tallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several day
dency, but the charge of the party was take
the addresses delivered respectively at the te
the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Court
that, if the proposed railway to Travancore
they might have a tramway connecting the
the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decide
into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to
obtained full information for their benefit, l
before those who are chiefly interested—the

279. The next representation was abou
regard to that subject, I have already said
to the third representation, which had referen

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expresse
mission would not improve elementary educ
higher education. As to this, I did my best

281. The first request of the Tenkási r
works; the second involved a complaint about
I need not return to the former subject.
ryots were founded on a misconception. In f
of the village servants by fees of various ki
fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof t

282. The third complaint was about for

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may
securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privi
aims at, and that legislation in this respect may
condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of the

I need hardly say that the greatest possi
of Forests to work the new Act, which has
this address, so as not in any way to interfe
hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the futur
The more intelligent of the peasantry
understand the broad outlines of our forest
complimentary message to a Village Munsi
been giving his people extremely wise advice

283. The fourth request related to the
ments of the Government demand for land rev
This is a question which is never ending,
The people of different districts hold t
example, while the people of Tenkási want the
from five to seven, the people of Nellore a
reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is

beautiful piece of non-mountainous
influence of the recent heavy rains,
of green, the wild flowers of excep-
ularly well grown and stalwart.

principal buildings, and
nlike anything which one sees on the

derful system of lagunes which we
he early morning of the 30th at the
orightful morning it was, worthy of
ay the rain descended with persistent
me and was followed half an hour
were immediately succeeded by a
ain by a deputation from the black
ieve Synagogues. I returned the visits
here a durbar was held, and thence

ording, I believe, to the usual custom
and other authorities, while, at that
h Mr. Logan has carefully translated.

t as old as it is sometimes called, but
d in the Monastery of the Trinitá at
saw in Europe.

ner at the Residency, at which, being
Rajah, who proposed the health of
at of the Rajah.

I crossed the lagune very early to
rs received me at the landing place

except that the Madras Government
special interest to them, which might
ideration, a request with reference to
d to keep the promise when made.
o allow them to purchase twenty-five
or the purpose of storing water, and
the opportunity of explaining very
had made and some of the difficulties

per of Commerce, who asked first for a

said at the time:

need say nothing. You are aware of the
en taken by the Madras Government. By
ities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am
e to lay before us a scheme for a harbour,
under consideration, for I confess that my
dation about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure
the Government itself will listen with great
ich have the support of this Chamber; but
have to be finally decided not hard by in

natters appertaining to the Supreme
ce with respect to the first, and this
ailway on a joint guarantee for a term
nd by the Native States of Travancore
ulated by the extent to which it was

246. The Government of Indi
made, and the matter is still in abey

247. Great attention has been
but up to this time it has not been
could be made there, even if the Go

248. A harbour, different from
when I was at Cochin, but plans
before us.

249. Then I was taken to see
have since given a grant for the re
of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I re
of the morning, I received a visit fr
Carmelite Mission in South-Western

251. Later came a large num
opinion, who presented a short, but
other things, they said that my visi
after ages of separation, witnessed
community, following divergent ar
party differences and joined together

252. In the early afternoon I re
Cochin, who presented a prodigiou
address. They first complained of
To that part of the address I replied

"I have listened with much interest
that the powers-that-be should largely din
to the public which are paid for out of taxa

"That, gentlemen, is the first though
however, they have succeeded in getting be
closely-watched servitude which is mocked
their predecessors, they are apt to find that
burn the candle at both ends. A lady i
a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for bu
best way to make the ends meet; but I do n
ever, after trying the experiment, been incl

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objec
to its details, I must confess myself unable
night before last, and the frightful weather
of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I hv
representations, but what can be done with
disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—eve
that used to be collected for the Police, and t
the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly
Municipality proposes to improve with the
Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would require v
You ask for local self-government, and I ca
but although local self-government is an e
a stone, or to put a very poor community in
a wealthy community can easily provide fo

"As to those matters which belong to
you have advanced is examined in a friendl
be impossible for me to give an off-hand an

253. Since this address was pres
as is well known, in the position of M
how far, when the new system is fairl
the policy heretofore pursued by thei
the representatives of the local opposi
troduced the elective system, but s
government, which was earnestly pr
that for want of candidates we were

ent demand to the circumstances of particular
erfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements
rcumstances of different districts and parts of
absolute adaptation to individual requirements.
eet local wants as far as possible.
d for the extension of local self-government.
nded.
of the union of revenue and magisterial func-

us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves
ions, into one of finance. There can be no
reply, that it would be more in accordance
of legislation to have revenue and magisterial
of tendency flows in that direction.
along my road, of the failure of coffee cultiva-
ich I was crossing, but in British Territory
state in the hills above the Courtallum water-
to preserve many of the trees of the primæval
by shade very useful to the cultivation.

n and also coolness behind us, and the low
nds irrigated by the Chittar from those which
he Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as
gton pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis,
proposes to reserve. At present they grow
pose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit
, as is done by the prickly-pear.
at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an

elly observed:

othing specially to ask of your Excellency's Govern-
ave been well attended to by the various officials who
o doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion
l in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare

ness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to
rade between the two places is not inconsiderable,
ons, intimately connected one with the other, and we
further be developed by this improvement in internal

ay say that, however the railway runs into
n or the southern route, it will be certain to

ss I made some observations which I am not

the good wishes which you have expressed with
o the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted
, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but
se who are brought into immediate contact with
gs, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras
gent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied
artments which were not in a satisfactory condition
put on better footing; that the best men throughout
day, come to know that their work was watched
and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by
wed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.
ns, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt,
n, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of
ally used about the philosopher who wrote the life
uler of this part of India would most, I think, desire

State.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the ha
anywhere find a district which more naturally raises
Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, fin
the events which occurred during the terrible perio
rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enou
prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? bec
profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinneve
known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty co
consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its cours
the right of using for her own urgent nee
levied within her borders" referred to the ex
its financial consequences, which, at the time
the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received
Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and th
schools of various Christian sects. I spoke
were any definite requests made, except that
Christians, a request which I need not say I
that they should have the most perfect equali

294. Here also I received a long add
This was officially considered, and the petit
substantially the same as those mentioned al
we were not prepared to legislate in the dire

Early on the morning of the 15th I dr
met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to t
and in the neighbourhood of which I had
questions connected therewith. I remarked
be made for constructing a bridge upon the
which ran out from the side of the anicut l
no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently
Board, but has been referred back to them
details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visi
examining that really noble structure, rec
representing, as I gathered, the party opp
constituted.

297. They began by thanking me fo
elective system into the Tinnevelly Municip

298. Next came a request about the
reference to the general legislation of India,

299. Then followed a petition that the S
to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of
and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on th
decided that the Court should not be remove

300. The third subject was the establis
part of the pagoda question already alluded

301. The last request was with refere
belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-g

302. The whole of the country immed
cottah was at this period of the year one va
but the line, which took me towards Ma
in September a desert, relieved only by t
Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of t
Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a ri

ers against their Municipality, the
erve from the latest Municipal report,

satisfaction to the petitioners, and
polis for dogs, has, it appears, been

er grievance, I have already alluded.
ain jetty. This was inquired into
taken, but the Government entirely
acting fully within their rights. As
ho wanted to land goods: "There
you, pay us so much; if you don't
d as you used to do. We are not

ed about certain of their medical
nicipal matters, and I have reason to
in after them. Others related to the
mest that it should retain the services
oe inhabitants at large without fee or
olly inadmissible.
g more directly to the Government,
force assigned to Cochin was inade-
ould appear to be unusually large in
circumstances of Cochin to which the
nised in the distribution of the Police
re surrounded on all sides by British
portion of police to population is far

nservancy, with regard to which the
see their way to support the petition.
nce to the encroachments of the sea,
inoanut trees and other property. This
the persons who build houses under
epartment visited the spot, after six

sand between the coast boundary pillar and
here they never ought to have been placed,
injury never really reached the normal line.
n is of so little use that new trees are here
g now. In the complaint referred to, the
tv fishermen, to whom the close proximity of
dition should be sufficient warning to them."

r Synagogue of the black Jews at
rmed the deputation met me, which
ynagogue, having grounded, as they
lagune—a common incident, it would

ch, whence I drove to the large school
or of Public Instruction, has created
ty boys in a shed. I gathered from
kindly to mathematics than to any
g to write or engrave upon the palm-
Since the date of my visit we have
im a Fellow of the Madras University.
e being everywhere beautifully illumi-
nd arrived on the morning of the 1st
w through channels narrow as rivers,
and again expanding into chains of

wide but perfectly placid lakes. I
groves of the cocoanut palm, under
the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivar*
All along the course by day and re
vantage and received the party with
these climes—some of them, it must
those who are not sound sleepers.
eight miles between Cochin and Qui
latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of
small patch of British territory known
Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, est
of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' desi
important harbour of Quilon, the
to me by Mr. Hannyngton and othe

266. Complaints were here ma
be carried on alike from this place a
This matter was looked into, as
having been appointed for the expre
Negotiations, which are far ad
to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was re
the death of His Highness the Mo
prince, which I had heard of yester
my plans to be modified in many pa

268. In the course of the day
Boone and other officers of the 6th
Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to
we had traversed, partly through lon
amongst which the *Cerbera odollam*
gardens were, with the ubiquitous
abundant as to overpower less vigoro
one of the most desolate little nooks,
Asia. The priest of that place han
inconveniences to which I called th
tunnels are really very noble works,
by a Native Government should stim
undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, unde
should be, as far as possible, divest
I should visit the Maharaja, his wife,
friends, but that there should be no
first stage of the mourning, to leave

271. I saw, however, in a quiet w
the Dewan, who talked to me about
great Irrigation Project known as th
advantages will accrue to the Madur

272. The husbands of the Senio
the customs of Travancore, outside
visited me; on the other hand, neithe
do so. I offered to visit the Eliya R
even more bound by the trammels
deputed to be chief mourner, was un

273. Amongst other institutions
College, over which I went with Dr
whose request I addressed a few wor

Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr.
Madura.

Municipal Commissioners met me with an
me for the extension of local self-government
gement.

wn in the Presidency where, during the last
wards managing their own local affairs have
the representative of the Government on

he Madura Municipality, which is fortunate
its President and Vice-President, has been
ply and general condition of the town. It
o the Government to be able to assist it by
Funds towards the building of the Vaigai

ception of the European residents and the
great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is
this kind. The work of partial restoration
he large room which is now used as a court
it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty
d acoustic properties; these, however, will
f the building which it is proposed to use as
bserve these respective purposes sufficiently
arise from there being too great an amount
from the general community.

dura inhabitants was that I would support
t I have most fully complied.

minor irrigation works. Of that I have

e to the construction of a steam tramway
ey asked that more reliable statistics should
on starting it. It goes without saying that
ied with.

ference to the cost of litigation, to which I

itter rather for the Secretary of State than for the
now the objections to taxes upon litigation; but
from the people for the service of the people, we
r taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad.
as officially concerned with the *general* finance and
t that I never heard an alternative to these taxes
ss inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

a proposal which was then being discussed,
ra. Up to this time, however, the change,
en made, so that the request of the people
rsonally I still think that, if Madura could
s Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it
tion, but this local question is inextricably
questions which can only be settled by the
ial strength in Madura is not perhaps at
t be, and advantage will be taken of the
ased by impending retirements on propor-
for the better cann

the great tank w
asion, as well as

nated,
es of

the
nk, &

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corrido
of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impressio and
native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is w
of its kind in India, and does not give the imp for I
buildings do, of having been left stranded by tin Au
obviously a very living interest in some classes remot
are annually expended upon its decoration or rep a gla
carving stone with very considerable skill, who surp
rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eig look

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode a wea
to Ootacamund.* patt

the same time extended to Dr. Ross,
r the Travancore State.

Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin
e Syrian Church, which is at open

eastward, passing, at first, through
g, ere long, the great forests which
nds its way to the sea near Quilon
be impossible to speak too strongly
iance of the vegetation. Unluckily,
ey and after we had reached Cour-

s with Mr. Hannyngton at the Resi-
n by Mr. Pennington. I replied to
mples of Courtallum and at Tenkási,

allum inhabitants made to me was
was not to take the northern route,
hief towns on the Tinnevelly side of

ided how the much-talked-of railway
be said on both sides, and we, having
ave now placed the whole question
ravancore authorities.

the minor irrigation works. With
enough, as I have also with regard
ce to the pagoda funds.

l a hope that the Educational Com-
ation at a too great sacrifice of the
re-assure them.

ots referred to the minor irrigation
the levy of the village service cess.
ull. As to the other, the remarks of the
wormer days they paid for the services
ds, some legal, some illegal. These
he cess complained of is now levied.

est conservancy and ran as follows:—
be made in the Bill about to be passed for
leges consistent with the universal good it
not drift in the direction of depressing the
ir independence."

ble care is taken by the Conservators
just passed at the time I received
re with any privileges which do not
to those of the moment.

e, it is believed, rapidly getting to
licy. I had occasion lately to send a
n the Anantapur District, who had
on this subject.

kistbandi, that is to say, to the instal-
enue.

still beginning.

e most diverse views about it. For
number of their instalments increased
re extremely anxious to have theirs
now once more examining the subject

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

State.

me better than any silk I saw, and I wo
made in replying, viz. :

"All through Europe the taste for Indian A
is growing not only in England, but in Austria,
years ago finding in a shop in the remote depa
Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had
I have no doubt that many other such surprises wi
while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out fust keep in view three maxims. In the first
that the demand may reach them, your weavers nd avoid all European ones; in the second
place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns estilence; and in the third place, they must
place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a ick returns. If they attempt to stick to the
adopt the European practice of small profits nd q profits, they may as well go out of business
old Indian principle of few transactions a large rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however,
at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too vill follow these three very simple maxims, I
they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula chieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and
really s no limit to the triumphs that may be e competition of Manchester, let our people
fine text s.' Instead of talking nonsense about o-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do
go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, et them do for Manchester the hundred and
for them what she can do far more cheaply, and l
one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

d reiterate some observations which I

t,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It
Germany, and in France. I remember some
irtment of the Morbihan on the shore of the
been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and
, in the next few years, await any one who,
Indian manufactures. In order, however,

sit to the pretty little temple of Perur,

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a vi ss in which my attention was, for the
a few miles off. Here I received an addre a management. I have since received
first time, called to the difficulties of god about which the most various opinions
a great many representations on this su ect, t to say that the whole question which
prevail, and it will be enough for the ese e hands of a Committee over which my
presents difficulties of every sort is now ... th
honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

sunderstanding that was said to exist

112. The address then passed to the m unities of Coimbatore; and I was asked
between the Hindu and Muhammadan comm nment, passed in 1874, with respect to
to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Go er hen passing in procession before the
one sect playing on musical instruments w
religious edifices of the other.

d by the High Court to be *ultra vires*,

113. That order was afterwards declare ent, the wish of the memorialists, that
so that, without the intervention of Governm re it issued, was fulfilled.
matters should go on as they used to do bef

ain pieces of land should be restored to

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that cert inquired into, and the petitioners have
the temple. This matter has been carefully atever to the area (between 60 and 70
thus far wholly failed to prove any claim w
acres) for which they asked.

mined several of the so-called Pandava

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I ex for the first time, brought home to me
pits with their curious interments, and had, t past of South India.
how little we know, as yet, about the distan haut to Ootacamund, where the special

116. From Coimbatore I went up the g r the sanitation, was able to report to
officer, who had been appointed to look afte tween himself and the municipality,
me that the friction which had existed be me to an end.
and which had given us some trouble, had c st visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along

117. On this occasion, too, I made my de to me the suggestion about the Com-
with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he ma s produced such good results. I was
mittee on the Forest Bill, which afterward rk, and the Government has steadily
much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Pa ince the date of which I am speaking,
supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. S l been improved, most of the trees and
the roads, the fencing, the arbours have al has been extended by throwing into
shrubs have been labelled, and the ground end.
it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lo er

alem, where I received a long address.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon S vas to have the right of choosing the

119. The first request of the people v
Vice-President of the Municipality.

is follows :—

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs a of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chair-

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one uncillors shall appoint their Chairman by
man of the Municipal Council, the Municipal C

election from among their own number, subj
in accordance with such rules and condition
Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on
matter belonging to the Government
which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the c
police force. The wish of the people
above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was th
It turned out on inquiry that the n
was altogether trifling, and that thos
single caste.

The Director of Public Instruc
compliance with the wishes of the pet
prepared to allow a Pundit to teach
formed to be remunerated solely by
through the head master of the colleg

123. The address then passed o
the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to
education of the people, to see our univers
graduates year by year. But the State has
the development of the Indian Arts, whet
last, it is time, we venture to submit, that
towns. We believe it is not asking too m
Salem a school or two for teaching one or mo

124. These were very sensible o
not been able to grant the precise requ
hopes to do a great deal more in the d

125. Amongst other things we h
Arts at Madras under new managemen
with the object of teaching the natives
emulate the best works of their ow
Europe.

126. This Government has lent a
of the Art Committee, which sat in Cal
to the uttermost the endeavours whic
is now making as head of the Roy
industries of India by means of an ex
it has laid before the Secretary of Sta
supported by the Government of Ind
long be carried into effect. A Commit
Hawkes, is now engaged in taking mea
some permanent record of the collecti
and of the best specimens of the art-wa

127. We have told the Director o
of the Royal Commissioners on Techni
and to inform Government in how far t
who conducted that elaborate inquiry o

With reference, however, to techn
mind in India and everywhere else that
tion must grow is good primary and se
education disembarrassed as much as
tively "restate the reasons of its existe

128. The deputation then compla
with local industry.

Great changes in this direction ha
out India within the last two years, j
indirectly with local manufactures havi

ect to the approval of the Governor in Council, and
s as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the

was the Imperial License Tax, which is a
of India, and the arguments for and against

ontribution made by the municipality to the
with regard to that has, as I have mentioned

at Sanscrit should be taught in the college.
umber of boys who wished to study Sanscrit
e who wished to do so belonged merely to a

tion went as far as he properly could in
itioners, when he informed them that he was
in the college if a class or classes could be
fees paid by the parents of the pupils to him
e.

n to speak of the industrial development of

see Government doing so much for the general
ity giving us more and more graduates and under-
as yet, done comparatively little or nothing towards
her polite or industrial. Confining ourselves to the
the Government opens Industrial schools in large
nuch if we request the Government to establish in
re branches of industry."

bservations, and the Government if it has
uest made, has been doing a great deal and
irection indicated.

ave, since March 1882, put the School of
t, and are placing it on an improved footing
of India rather to imitate or, better still, to
n countrymen, than to seek for models in

ll the assistance in its power to the schemes
cutta last December. It has promised to aid
h His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
ral Commission to stimulate the arts and
hibition to be held in London in 1886, and
te certain proposals, which were warmly
ia, have just been sanctioned, and will ere
tee, under the very able guidance of Colonel
sures to retain for the use of the Presidency
n of Indian art in the Calcutta Exhibition
re of Burmah and South India.

f Public Instruction to examine the Report
al Instruction published this year in London,
he recommendations made by the gentlemen
an be applied to this country.

ical instruction, it must be carefully kept in
the soil out of which good technical instruc-
condary education, primary and secondary
possible of every study which cannot effec-
ence."

ined of the competition of jail manufactures

ve been, as is well known, made all through-
ail manufactures which compete directly or
ng been to a great extent abandoned.

Lastly, the petitioners protested against I Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, to which I replied:

"So far as I am aware, that idea has never pass ed in the mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improveme nt of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite a nother way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presi- dency want the very best intelligence, experience, an d devotion that can be brought to bear upon them from whatever quarter these good things can b e obtained."

129. While at Salem I had much conver resation with the then Collector, about the bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. He thought at that time that it was diminishing, but as we all kn ow a recrudescence of it some months later led to very deplorable results. So true F is it that in India our steps ever lie—

ie
ber ignes
Suppositos cineri do lfdoso.

e various matters of importance. I find the following noted in my second Tour Minut es e expedient to give greater power to district officers, in dealing with subordinates d of whose efficiency or character they have a thoroughly bad opinion, but against w hom they are unable to prove distinct and specific charges.

In the current year Collectors have receiv cied greater powers, being now invested with authority to order transfers of Tahsilda rs, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving loss of salary (but not degradation of rank er) and suspensions not exceeding six months, subject to appeal in every case.

(ii) The importance of giving every assi sa stance to minor irrigation works. A greater amount of assistance, as I have co e already said, has been given, and without the imposition of the special cess to which the Collector thought the people would be ready to submit.

(iii) The inconvenience caused by so m uch Local Fund money being locked up while the famine demands against the fun ds remained unsettled.

This matter has received attention in sp all districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 out- standing when the Collector spoke, only Rs. 50,000 now remain, while provision is made for the adjustment of this amount in the estimates of the current year.

(iv) The urgent need of pushing on as q uickly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry (office) at Dharmapuri.

This building was duly completed, and has been in use since the end of last year.

131. I observed in the same Minute: n has now ceased; but, considering that the

"The cholera which was lately so bad at Salem many pu poses, although excellent wells have been sunk, it is hardly possible that this large pla ce shou long continue exempt from some epidemic or other."

132. I also called attention to this impo rtant matter in a speech.

133. In 1883, the cholera returned to Su alem and committed great ravages. I am afraid it will continue to do so until the m water-supply is amended. I was glad accordingly to observe that in the municipa l budget for 1884-85 it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20,000 in the open ma rket for the construction of a sewer to intercept the drainage of the town flowing into the river, and that detailed plans and estimates are promised.

134. It was in the neighbourhood of S alem that I was first led to reflect on the great importance of avenues in this "l and of the sun" and in no part of the Presidency have I seen finer ones than tho se which that district owes I believe to a Mr. Orr. His delightfully simple method s are no longer suited to our manners and customs, but none the less should eve ry Madras Collector try to leave a memorial of himself in the trees along the roads of his district. This is just one of the small things which does a great deal more for human happiness than many pretentious and magnificent schemes.

135. On the morning of the 16th March I returned to Madras.

136. My next journey began at Ootacamund and was to have taken me first to the Palanis, but a telegram, from the Viceroy, warning me that we might have to send troops to Egypt, made it necessary for me to remain nearer railway and telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited the anicut which governs the Kalingaroyen channel, and the town of Bhávani, where I heard some complaint of the transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but I am afraid there cannot be the slightest doubt that that place is far more convenient, to the majority of persons interested, than its rival.

138. From Erode we proceeded to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little complained to me of the difficulty of obtaining fibres.

139. We have given in the last couple of years much attention to that subject, and some of the results may be mentioned.

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himself has been regularly supplied with all papers on the subject, a lease of land near the Bhávani has been granted for experiments, and it is believed that that lease will enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up *Sanseviera zeylanica* to good profit. Funds have been provided to meet the cost of fibre experiments on behalf of Government in various places, and steps are being taken to ascertain the commercial value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub which occurs very abundantly in many of our districts.

141. From Karúr I passed to Trichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival, I inspected the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable condition. It has now been properly railed in, while the event which has given it a melancholy celebrity has been commemorated by an inscription.

142. On the 5th I went to the anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the large plantations near the landing place just below the weir of the Cauvery.

143. That done, there followed a number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catholic, and Hindu. In the evening the people presented to me an address. First, they spoke to me about the minor irrigation works. On that subject I need say no more. Secondly, they addressed me about the Vengur channel project, which, proposed some years ago by certain proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, that the Vengur channel could not be made, and the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed for it, are being now given back to the subscribers with the accumulated interest. The good results which were expected to accrue to the neighbouring lands from the Vengur project will, it is now believed, accrue, in more abundant measure, from the improvement of the Wyacondan channel.

145. The next topic was the Imperial License Tax of which I have already spoken, and the next the pagoda endowment question. In replying to what the deputation said on the latter subject, I made a remark, which I think requires to be kept before the mind of those who are interested in them, viz. :

> "Then you speak of your devastanums disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment in saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faith?"

146. Lastly, they asked that Government should not disconnect itself from the higher education. I need not say that Government is not going to disconnect itself from the higher education.

147. On the following day I addressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then under orders for Egypt. Their Colonel called my attention to the shifts to which the men were being put for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is now being provided, and will, it is believed, be completed on or before the 1st October next, at a cost of something like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindigul, where the inhabitants addressed me upon only one subject, but that a very important one to them,—their water-supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last, I learned from its active and able Collector that trial wells had been dug whence water has been pumped, and that he had every hope that the water would turn out good. It was to be sent down to Madras for chemical examination. The particular scheme which the people suggested to me in 1882 would have severely taxed their resources, even if it had been possible, which is doubtful. The present one would appear to be much more hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity of calling attention to the lecture which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a subject than which there is absolutely none more important in Southern India.

152. If only the people would conform in their practice to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are to be found in their sacred books, half the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vanish away.

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard an equally good account of them as I passed, the other day. He is spreading good medicines and some elementary ideas of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's cigar factory, with which I was much pleased. Governments cannot interfere in such matters, but, in my private capacity, I have done all I could to make his very good wares known at home.

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place brought me some of his work to see. It seemed to me that something might be saved, and the policy of the Government of India furthered, if this manufacture could be encouraged. The locks were accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant results, as were those of another Madura locksmith. Orders have issued for a further trial of locks made in factories in the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjore, where I received a very cordial welcome, but where the people made no special requests. While there, however, I heard incidentally a bad account of the date and mahogany trees, about which the present Chief Secretary had, when Collector of the district, taken much trouble. I had this looked into, for the* introduction of valuable plants into a country like this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very highest importance, and severe notice should be taken of any wilful carelessness in allowing experiments once well begun to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and dates grown in the Tanjore District have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund.

157. The conditions under which the mahogany grows in its native country are very different from any which prevail at least in the eastern parts of this presidency, but there must be climates in Madras where the date palm, so nearly allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *Phœnix farinifera*, &c., ought to flourish. Our French friends do not mean to be caught napping in such matters. I have already been addressed officially about our mahogany experiments, with a view to the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wall of the little Fort Church menaced the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and noted that, although it was not one of his most successful efforts, it should not be allowed to go to ruin. The repairs were completed in August 1883.

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* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary :—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grains of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty or thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brought into existence more human beings by this supply of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egypt to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after all that is now spoken of in our ridiculous Persian missions has fallen into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th July the people met me with an address.

160. The first request made was that the temple in the fort should be handed back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the admiration expressed for the temple was natural and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong."

161. The second was a similar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. I have not, as you know, seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but, as to that, I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

162. I may say that, after making the speech just quoted, I examined the mosque and saw no occasion to modify the views I had expressed. Probably neither request would have been made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhammadan school may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters."

163. The third request was for an improved water-supply, which the people wished to obtain by means of pipes from a certain large tank in the neighbourhood. This project was examined, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the tank, as a source of supply, on account of the surface drainage which it receives. The sinking of large wells at a suitable distance is now contemplated, and sketches and estimates are being prepared for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a report with reference to cholera, dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon says that the Municipality has recently done much to improve the sanitation of the town.

164. The fourth request was for improved railway communication, and especially for a branch railway passing through the town and leading to Pólúr and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received much consideration from Government, since the date of which I am writing. For the moment it will be enough to say that the survey of the line from Vellore railway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and Arni, together with the extension south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway has been completed, and its early construction is under consideration.

165. The fifth request related to a small matter which belonged to the Collector Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in better hands.

166. My answer to the sixth I have mentioned above. The seventh was that the town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

There is no intention of abolishing Vellore as a military station, and a regiment was sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

167. A journey of 22 miles over superb roads—roads are the glory of North Arcot, as avenues are that of Salem—took me to Chittoor, where also I received an address.

168. The first request was for railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore as follows southward having been, as I have mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation to take up ere long the survey of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town should be connected with Vellore by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should find a way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with reference to local self-government.

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the details therewith connected are being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the maladministration of temple funds. I have already explained what has been done with reference to that subject.

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Court should be located at Chittoor. This has been done with the result, by the way, that the Palmanér people think that they have now just the same grievance which the Chittoor people had two years ago, but of these geographical controversies a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned is, under existing conditions of time and space, impossible.

173. The sixth request was for certain alterations in the arrangements of the Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after full consideration by the proper authorities; as regards the other, the wishes of the people have been recently met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered possible.

174. While at Chittoor I received and returned the visits of the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-needed sanitary improvements which he was introducing, and to which I shall refer again when I come to review my seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this neighbourhood I opened a bridge over the Payani, inspected the jail where there had been a good deal of illness which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and discussed with the Collector the state of the ruins of the Fort which Clive has made historical and in which destruction should not be allowed to go further. I also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then transferred myself to Bellary, where I received an address from the Municipal Commissioners.

177. Their first request was that they should obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Imperial Government, but has formed the subject of much correspondence between it and this Government. It having finally resolved that municipal taxation is not to be levied on Government buildings in cantonments, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioners to re-introduce the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the exemption of military officers, has been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded to express their thanks to the Government of India and to this Government for the steps taken in view to the introduction of an enlarged measure of self-government.

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for many reasons, and, amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient government for the country at all. Take this district and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, these two districts were united in one Collectorate and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, recently been separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger Europ
European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty r
leave in Europe, and you have, in each of th
those whom I have named. There are, of Ma
the whole administrative establishment of a c
perceptibly smaller than a European King
infinite credit of the population of the Madra
equal amount of well-being is secured at so tge
wholly impossible to secure it, at anything li
law-abiding in a very high degree, but, if
government largely increased, and at the s
doubled all round. The last is a mere dre
money; but the first is possible, and, if the
good speed to local self-government."

179. The second request related
tank.

The investigation of these projec
of 28th August, this year, the Public W
has now been made available and willa

180. The third request was for
jury has now been introduced.

181. Speaking on another subject

"The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, par
wishes, and I believe that your spinning
blights every industry that grows up under
have a good future. You are to be congrat
citizen, who is doing something to introduc
hope much for India from the extension o
industries. I should like to see this presiden
and trained to look out for openings for the
extension. After all, however, it is to her soi
her products that India must mainly look for

182. Then came an address on th
asked me to give my attention to "
frauds in connection therewith." My
to the conclusion that any further legis

183. I may remark, in passing, t
buyer, who should remember the ma
mixed cotton exists in this presidency;
of straw ties the hands of the buyer,
cotton, and should be abandoned; (4) fo
a burden on the trade; (5) fraudulent
Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited the r
Bellary-Hubli line, the authorities of

185. At the Railway Station of
the most important part of which wa

"These monuments of ancient archi
visited and admired by your Excellency's p
towards their restoration or repair. We, h
such measures for the restoration or repai
commemorate your Excellency's visit an
ancient founders of these temples. Verily
and meritorious as that of founding new o

186. The strong interest which
bourhood pleased me much, and in r

"Happy, however, are those countrie
ologist is time. There are countries in
he has to struggle for years against ap
about anything that seems to interfere, ev
rights over property, which is the most dan
where the population is proud of its pa
of a district in India in which the first

ean Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a
miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short
e two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under
course, judicial and other establishments, but that is
country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly
dom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the
s Presidency, there is no part of the world where an
rifling an outlay upon administration. It would be
ke the money, if the population were not good and
it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-
ime time the trained and scientific superintendence
am I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the
re were no other argument in its favor, I would say

to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore

ts has not yet been taken up, but under date
Works Department reports that a special officer
soon proceed to examine them.

the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by

I said and am glad here to repeat:

of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best
nills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which
its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed,
ulated on the presence among you of an energetic
e into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I
her manufactures and the growth of more varied
y thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific,
ractical application of science, with a view to such
l, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon
prosperity."

subject of cotton, in which the memorialists
the desirability of an enactment to repress
honorable colleagues and I did so and came
lation on the subject would not be advisable.
hat (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the
tkim *caveat emptor;* (2) a legitimate trade in
(3) a bad habit of giving advances to men
frequently obliges him to take adulterated
the cost of Inspectors would naturally form
adulteration is already punishable under the

hens of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished
which were extremely courteous and helpful.
ospet I received a very well written address,
he fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—
tural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been
secessors, but no effective measures have been adopted
ever, trust your Excellency's Government will take
of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly
ssociate your Excellency's name with those of the
work of restoring decaying institutions is as great

e people here took in their historical neigh-
ying I said:
here the only enemy to be fought by the Archæ-
tch, before he can begin his campaign against time,
and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear
for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his
us ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries
In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read
of the population, when they saw that the Archæ-

ologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to d
I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished
human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alf
to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intellig

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as fol

"No time should be lost in arresting the further pro
should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of th
away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of C
centre of the most important of all the temples wants im
all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily.
it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, wit
years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and geni
would confine our action for the present to keeping things
in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami te
entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavemen
ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large
tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone
other works set forth in Mr. Black's report receiv

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had en
nagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the pu
forest (with regard to which I had much conve
exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling
been concluded, the survey has been completed,
very carefully looked after, to the great advanta
concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned
who was in command of the artillery, told me th
of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now ie

192. In my tour minute occurs the follo
impression I received of military matters at Bella

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused i
Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It
not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite
troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning o
27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry,
professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up
am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount o
a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled tim
Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of t
issued by Government, under the advice of His Exce
officers in high command throughout the territories garri
these halcyon times will have been turned to the best adv

193. As regards the alterations required to r
of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me
churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have b
not see our way to substitute for the two existi
necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were
Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received,
native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and ma
nagar. I have already stated what has been do

198. Their second request was for irrigation
to this.

199. Their third request was for the cons
southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore

destroy it. That district has just passed,
men of letters and investigators into
red Lyall; but even he will have much
ence which I am rejoiced to find here."

lows:—
gress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation
e associations, which made the sweeping
aracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The
nediate attention. If it can be saved at
It may, however, be impossible to save
h a little care now, will stand for long
erally agree with his conclusions; but I
absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing
later stage of our proceedings."

mple above alluded to has been
t have been repaired, the ruinous
stones weighing from three to six
car repaired, besides a variety of
d by us on the 8th August.
camped with a view to visit Vijia-
pose of seeing the very valuable
sation with Mr. Brandis) and of

us to deal with this forest has now
nd an important piece of forest is
ge alike of the small native state

o Bellary, where Colonel Clarke,
hat his horses were cruelly in want
n course of erection.

wing paragraph, describing the
ry:—
nto all branches of the service by General
was quite impossible, even for a Civilian,
unusually interested in their work. The
f the 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and
and the Field Battery—all, to my non-
the Fort with General Prendergast, and
f money required to make it efficient as
es, should be spent forthwith. General
he extremely important circulars lately
lency the Commander-in-Chief. If all
oned by the Madras Army do the same,
antage."

make the Fort efficient as a place
since been made for the purpose.
various representations about the

een carefully considered. We did
g ones a single church, but the
completed in May 1883, and the

ylate at night, an address from the

ntenance of the ruins of Vijia-
are in relation to that.

works. The same remark applies

struction of a line to connect the
tate Railway. A survey of an

246. The Government of Indi… made, and the matter is still in abey…

247. Great attention has been … but up to this time it has not been … could be made there, even if the Go…

248. A harbour, different from … when I was at Cochin, but plans … before us.

249. Then I was taken to see … have since given a grant for the re… of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I re… of the morning, I received a visit fr… Carmelite Mission in South-Western …

251. Later came a large num… opinion, who presented a short, bu… other things, they said that my visi… after ages of separation, witnessed … community, following divergent ar… party differences and joined togethe…

252. In the early afternoon I rea… Cochin, who presented a prodigio… address. They first complained of … To that part of the address I replied …

"I have listened with much interest … that the powers-that-be should largely di… to the public which are paid for out of taxa…

"That, gentlemen, is the first thoug… however, they have succeeded in getting b… closely-watched servitude which is mocked … their predecessors, they are apt to find that … burn the candle at both ends. A lady … a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for bu… best way to make the ends meet; but I do … ever, after trying the experiment, been incli…

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objec… to its details, I must confess myself unable t… night before last, and the frightful weather … of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I ha… representations, but what can be done with … disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—eve… that used to be collected for the Police, and … the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly … Municipality proposes to improve with the … Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would require … You ask for local self-government, and I ca… but although local self-government is an ex… a stone, or to put a very poor community in… a wealthy community can easily provide for…

"As to those matters which belong to … you have advanced is examined in a friendl… be impossible for me to give an off-hand an…

253. Since this address was prese… as is well known, in the position of M… how far, when the new system is fairl… the policy heretofore pursued by thei… the representatives of the local opposi… introduced the elective system, but s… government, which was earnestly pr… that for want of candidates we were …

…, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to …

… at some measures should be adopted for raising … cts of the petitioners. Proposals for the improve… …inted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector … of 1883, and have been carried into effect from …

… with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk … inate officials generally, involving a very large … incial Funds, have been accepted by this Govern… …mitted to the Government of India.

…ng the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph … ed the really noble fortress. Thence a journey … ought at this season to be a plain covered with … derness of black dust, red dust and sand swept … ook me to Anantapur, where the great tank was …

…ess from the inhabitants, who, first of all called … rnmodation for the people of the town, and asked … buildings. Shortly after this we received and … all the preliminaries required for the extension … rmed, been duly carried into effect.

… tour minute that accommodation for our officials … nd that we ought to do what we could, in reason, … ence.

… ost wanted in July 1882 are now in progress. … for the introduction of artesian wells. To that …

… pen artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily … r even by boring for it. I should like to know, before … hat the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."

… e have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, estab… …uite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.

… r a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur, …

… will be met as well as the conformation of the … ill permit by the line now under survey from … pur.

…apur address, I said:

… as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood … ht crossed my mind more than once whether it is really … once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so … I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government … ut a serious attempt being made to answer the question … regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know, … ot only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes, … authorities upon gems."

… ve the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the … stions connected with this science where the … al survey had, in the nature of things, to leave … that with regard to diamonds there was already … searching for them than I hear of.

… were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable … is widely known, as it should be, how much we … years.

… e Colonial Office for any papers they may be able … diamond industry.

… hat a Middle School should be started. A Middle …

211. The fifth request was that Governm… the country, leave the higher education entir… Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 … way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank whi… was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukot… fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These H… Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enabl… They have since been surveyed. The woo… square miles, and the accounts, with regard t…

213. I heard something of dacoity (bri… communicated with the Inspector-General o… now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri … irrigation works in that district. I have al… with regard to this throughout the presidency …

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked … the attention which it deserved. This has … a reduction of the railway tariff with a view …

This is a matter in which there are ma… Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, w… suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, rep… consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in Augus… mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two templ… very considerable architectural merit. The … in considerable danger from the floods of th… that typical Madras river, which is for mon… raging torrent sweeping all the works of ma… on the spot, I am led to believe that there … coming to these interesting edifices, in th… only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cudda…

218. The first request was that we … improving the water-supply of the town. … and made the following remarks in my thir…

"Even now, in the depths of a quite except… tapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadl… strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, … have no doubt that they would yield a sufficien… there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, ind… Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question wh… be due to some of the cultivators will have to be co… with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, … have been investigated, with the result t… Executive Engineer, been abandoned, whi… gauge the Booga water-supply, for the … Municipality has advertised for the servi… Department being unable to spare the ser… the cost of these experiments Government … rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the … the Municipal Board. This request has be…

221. The fourth request was that cert… and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is r… as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, h…

…ners against their Municipality, the …rve from the latest Municipal report, …

… satisfaction to the petitioners, and …polis for dogs, has, it appears, been …

…er grievance, I have already alluded. …ain jetty. This was inquired into … taken, but the Government entirely … acting fully within their rights. As …ho wanted to land goods: "There …you, pay us so much; if you don't …d as you used to do. We are not …

…ed about certain of their medical …nicipal matters, and I have reason to … after them. Others related to the …st that it should retain the services …e inhabitants at large without fee or …olly inadmissible.

…g more directly to the Government, …force assigned to Cochin was inade… …ould appear to be unusually large in …ircumstances of Cochin to which the …ised in the distribution of the Police …re surrounded on all sides by British …portion of police to population is far …

…nservancy, with regard to which the …see their way to support the petition. …nce to the encroachments of the sea, …anut trees and other property. This …t the persons who build houses under …epartment visited the spot, after six …

…sand between the coast boundary pillar and …where they never ought to have been placed, …injury never really reached the normal line. …n is of so little use that new trees are here …g now. In the complaint referred to, the …fishermen, to whom the close proximity of …dition should be sufficient warning to them."

…r Synagogue of the black Jews at …rmed the deputation met me, which …ynagogue, having grounded, as they …lagune—a common incident, it would …

…h, whence I drove to the large school …r of Public Instruction, has created …ay boys in a shed. I gathered from …on kindly to mathematics than to any …that to write or engrave upon the palm… …e the date of my visit we have …wou… Fellow of the Madras University. …ng everywhere beautifully illumi… …arrived on the morning of the 1st …ne to rough channels narrow as rivers, …by th… again expanding into chains of …gic s… …many

wide but perfectly placid lakes. E
groves of the cocoanut palm, under
the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivarey*
All along the course by day and
vantage and received the party with
these climes—some of them, it must
those who are not sound sleepers.
eight miles between Cochin and Quil
latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of t
small patch of British territory know
Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there,
of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' desig
important harbour of Quilon, the sit
to me by Mr. Hannyngton and othe

266. Complaints were here ma
be carried on alike from this place an
This matter was looked into, a
having been appointed for the expre
Negotiations, which are far adv
to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was rec
the death of His Highness the Mo
prince, which I had heard of yester
my plans to be modified in many pa

268. In the course of the day d
Boone and other officers of the 6t
Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to
we had traversed, partly through lon
amongst which the *Cerbera odollam*
gardens were, with the ubiquitous
abundant as to overpower less vigoro
one of the most desolate little nooks,
Asia. The priest of that place hand
inconveniences to which I called the
tunnels are really very noble works,
by a Native Government should stim
undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, under
should be, as far as possible, divested
I should visit the Maharaja, his wife,
friends, but that there should be no r
first stage of the mourning, to leave

271. I saw, however, in a quiet
the Dewan, who talked to me abou
great Irrigation Project known as t
advantages will accrue to the Madur

272. The husbands of the Senio
the customs of Travancore, outside
visited me; on the other hand, neithe
do so. I offered to visit the Eliya R
even more bound by the trammels
deputed to be chief mourner, was un

273. Amongst other institutions
College, over which I went with D
whose request I addressed a few wor

, I was addressed on the subject, the great
spot where the dam was to be constructed,
n of a reservoir. As the locality seems at
is not surprising that the people should have
e reservoir they wished for could be made.
fd for a permanent settlement. As is well
ne authorities, although highly favorable to
visay in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of
us properly called a *permanent* settlement.
lased upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners
nt dry lands had not been assessed above one
he old rates, far from not going above one
dy eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say
y from five rupees to four annas, or say
assessment now anywhere permitted in the
the ground that land which cannot bear an
eally arable land.
nerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner
d they implied that a tax was now charged
vever is not the case; no change of this sort
npolitic to make it.
to complain that hundreds of acres of land
should devise some rules to encourage the
s grown up about the abandonment of lands
n imagined that the high rates imposed by
d this.
that the cause of the abandonment of a
e district, which was cultivated or nomin-
d, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity
acre. Such a low assessment allowed the
ich he made no use, and this land, when
instead of three halfpence or in some cases
ndoned, with the result of concentrating
grow human food.
s also presented to me a very intelligent
eeable announcement that they had no

eeveram, where I also received an address.
me in it, but I was told that the Commis-
scheme to Government with reference to
not done because, as I understand, they
have submitted a proposal of a far less

of Inspection.

th I again left our summer capital for the
ral months, and the tanks were most satis-
Shoranore I was mainly occupied with
e recent outbreak of cholera in the jail
ot recurred, but the causes of which have
hings at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries
of which had just been put into shape.
ridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road
Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more
scenery in my life. The foliage, under the
was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet
tional beauty and interest, the population sing

236. At Trichore I had time to see the
large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so u
Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wor
know as the backwaters, I found myself in t
Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A f
Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all d
fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit
later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They
deputation from the white Jews, and that aga
Jews, both asking me to visit their respective
of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, wh
went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—acco
on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen
of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed whic

239. There seems no doubt that it is not
it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserve
La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a din
still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya
the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing th

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I
British Cochin. The Municipal Commissione
and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request
would bestow its attention on the subjects of
from time to time be submitted for its consi
which it was easy to promise compliance a
They have, for example, recently asked us
additional iron tanks from municipal funds
this request was granted. They also took
clearly some of the improvements which they
which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamb
railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I
position of the question and of the line which has be
that line, subject to the decisions of the higher autho
delighted to find that you have a hope of being ab
which will cost far less than the one which was las
heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calcu
that the professional advisers of the Government and
attention to any propositions submitted to them w
I need not remind you that questions of this kind
Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course,
Government. Much correspondence took pla
Government advised the construction of the r
of fifteen years by the British Government a
and Cochin, the liabilities of each being re
interested in the construction of the line.

at the same time extended to Dr. Ross,
for the Travancore State.

ar Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin
the Syrian Church, which is at open

e eastward, passing, at first, through
ing, ere long, the great forests which
finds its way to the sea near Quilon
d be impossible to speak too strongly
riance of the vegetation. Unluckily,
rney and after we had reached Cour-

ys with Mr. Hannyngton at the Resi-
en by Mr. Pennington. I replied to
mples of Courtallum and at Tenkási,

tallum inhabitants made to me was
was not to take the northern route,
hief towns on the Tinnevelly side of

cided how the much-talked-of railway
be said on both sides, and we, having
have now placed the whole question
Travancore authorities.
t the minor irrigation works. With
a enough, as I have also with regard
nce to the pagoda funds.
d a hope that the Educational Com-
cation at a too great sacrifice of the
to re-assure them.
yots referred to the minor irrigation
t the levy of the village service cess.
t. As to the other, the remarks of the
former days they paid for the services
inds, some legal, some illegal. These
the cess complained of is now levied.
rest conservancy and ran as follows:—
y be made in the Bill about to be passed for
vileges consistent with the universal good it
not drift in the direction of depressing the
eir independence."
ible care is taken by the Conservators
just passed at the time I received
re with any privileges which do not
to those of the moment.
re, it is believed, rapidly getting to
olicy. I had occasion lately to send a
in the Anantapur District, who had
on this subject.
kistbandi, that is to say, to the instal-
enue.
till beginning.
most diverse views about it. For
mber of their instalments increased
extremely anxious to have theirs
once more examining the subject

with a view to adjust the Governmen
places as nearly as it can, but it is per
can be wholly satisfactory. The circ
districts are too varied to admit of ab
Infinite care is, however, taken to mee

284. Next, the petitioners asked
Local self-government has been exten

285. Lastly, they complained of
tions.

286. That is a question not for u
itself, like many other Indian questi
doubt, as I told the petitioners in r
with the most scientific principles o
functions separated, and the stream o

287. I heard dismal accounts, a
tion in the part of Travancore whi
things were better. I visited one es
falls, where they had had the sense
forests, which repaid this generosity

288. At Courtallum we left rai
water-parting, which separates the la
depend upon the main stream of t
possible. Here and there Mr. Penni
as it seems to me most judiciously,
nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I sup
of defending more valuable seedlings,

289. Immediately on my arrival
address to which I replied.

290. The inhabitants of Tinneve

"We have, we are thankful to say, nc
ment in the matter of local wants, as they hi
have served amongst us, and will, we have n
offers, as our present Collector has been long
himself in the cause of the public.

"We look forward with much eagerne
Trivandrum from this town. The land trac
and the two provinces are, for various reaso
trust that the resources of the country will
communication."

With regard to the latter, I ma
Travancore, whether by the northern
benefit it and Tinnevelly.

291. In replying to their addres
sorry to repeat, viz.:

"It only remains to thank you for ak
regard to my administration. I trust tha
only by sudden changes and startling effo
I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, t
it are not able to say, amongst other thi
obtained the right of using for her own ur
within her borders; that those of our dep
—such as the Forest Department—had been
our various services had, very early in the
with sympathetic interest at headquarters;
seeing all the most influential positions best

"These are not very sensational ambitio
read, even when recorded by the ablest pe
lead, a phrase which was, by the by, origin
of the Statesman with whose spirit a wise r
to be filled—the life of Turgot.

a did not see its way to accept the proposals
vance.

given to the question of a harbour at Cochin,
made clear to me that a really good harbour
vernment of India had the purse of Fortunatus.
that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of
and estimates for it have not been yet placed

the old church, where much was wanted. We
pair of this curious structure and the assistance

turned to the Residency, where, in the course
om the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the
India.

ber of Syrian Christians of many shades of
t very noticeable, address, in which, amongst
it was "the occasion which for the first time,
the spectacle of all the different sects of their
ticles of faith, sinking for once religious and
r to do honor to their common friend."

ceived a deputation of rate-payers from British
usly long, but not very numerously signed,
the mismanagement of their municipal affairs.
as follows:—

to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious
minish taxation, while largely increasing those services
ation.

ht of many excellent people in all countries. When,
ehind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the
with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of
to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to
in England, who has said many good things, replied to
rning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the
not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has
ned to agree with her.

tion to your general scheme. When, however, I come
which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much
criticise them. As you know I only came here the
ve no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your
such a pittance as that of which the Municipality
n with your present taxation. Take away the money
it seems to me you would be unable even to improve
wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the
money set free by the remission on the part of the

very large funds, but where are they to come from?
n promise you that your wish will be fairly considered;
cellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of
a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which
itself.

the province of the Government, I will see that what
y spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive,
swer about them upon this occasion."

nted very large changes have been introduced,
Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see
y under way, the people of Cochin will support
r Municipality, or that which found favor with
tion who addressed me. Already last year we
so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-
ssed on me, create, when it was once given,
bliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitio
condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I obse
attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no
which they said served the purpose of a Nekr
abandoned after much local discussion.

256. To the water-supply, which was anotl

257. Another grievance was about a certi
and the opinion of the Advocate-General was
agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were
their President put it, they said to persons w
is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to
care to pay, then land goods through the mu
preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complain
arrangements. Some of these were purely mu
believe that the Municipality look very well
Government, and appear to amount to a requ
of medical men for the purpose of attending th
reward, a proposition which was, of course, wh

259. Turning now to matters which belon
I was told by the petitioners that the Police
quate. The strength of the Police, however, w
proportion to the population. The peculiar c
petitioners alluded are already carefully recogn
Force. In the large towns of Malabar which a
territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the pro
smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port c
Marine authorities were consulted, but did not

261. The last complaint was with refere
which was said to be carrying off valuable coco
grievance was of the same character as that of
Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine D
months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of
the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain
viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the
Although the injury and loss were so recent, the less
and there being planted, and new huts are preparin
inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really
the sea is a great object, and whose experience and tra

262. Later in the day I visited anoth
Ernacolum, where most of those who had fo
they were unable to do at their principal S
returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the
appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian churc
which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Direct
almost out of nothing, for he began with thi
him that his pupils took on the whole more
other study. The younger boys were learnin
leaf—a strange sight to an English eye.
acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making hi

264. I started after nightfall—the lagune
nated till we passed out of Cochin waters—a
September at Karmady. The route lay now
now narrower still—little more than canals,

ppiness of nations. I do not think one could
s such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for
ds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with
d which preceded its passing under British
ugh to describe the unbroken progress and
ause those eighty years have been years of
lly had never from the beginning of time
nsecutive months, perhaps not even eighty

se the Presidency of Madras obtained
ds a larger proportion of the taxation
pected visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and
I spoke, were only a hope, but before

he principal people—European and
e afternoon was chiefly given to the
t four of these, but at none of them
no disfavor should be shown to Native
was able to meet with the assurance
ty of treatment.

cess on behalf of the cotton interest.
ioners were informed that, for reasons
ove in the review of my third tour,
ction they desired.
ve out with Colonel Hasted, who had
ne Srívaikuntham Anicut which I saw
carefully explained to me the various
at the time, "a proposal will presently
piers long since built with that view,
ooking down stream, and there can be

been transmitted by the Local Fund
with reference to certain constructive

ted the great Shiva Temple and, after
ived an address from an association
osed to the Municipality as at present

r sanctioning the introduction of the
ality.

position of dancing girls, which had
not that of Madras.

ab-Judge's Court should not be removed
difference of opinion about this subject,
he 15th September. It was ultimately
d.

hment of temple committees. This is
o.

ace to a dispute about a road, which
overnment.

iately around Tinnevelly and Palam-
t sea of rice just ready for the harvest,
lura, leads through a region which is
he long blue line of the ghauts. At
e Zamorin, whom we lately made a
ng cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joined by ne
Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Pe

303. At the Madura station the
address, in which they first thanked
and then asked for its further encoura

304. There is, I apprehend, no to
two years, the efforts of the people t
met with more encouragement from o
the spot.

305. I should also remark that t
in the activity and ability alike of
doing much to improve the water-sup
has accordingly been very agreeable
a considerable grant from Provincial
bridge.

306. On the 18th there was a r
chief of the Native community in the
admirably adapted for ceremonials of
seems to be going on satisfactorily; t
will require various alterations before
being—the very common one—its ba
doubtless be overcome, and the parts
minor courts and public offices will s
well although some inconvenience may
of noise. Here I received an address

307. The first request of the Ma
the Periyar project. With that reque

308. The second referred to th
said enough.

309. The third was with referen
between Madura and Pámban, and t
be taken before Government decided
the request of the people will be com

310. The next request was with r
replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that is m
Government of Madras. Of course we all
where a considerable revenue has to be raise
must be content with imposing the least bad
I have often considered the subject when I
politics of India; but I am obliged to adm
suggested which seemed to me likely to be l

311. The last request referred to
about separating Dindigul from Mad
which we then thought of, has not
has thus far been complied with. I
be divided on the same principles
would be an advantage to the popu
connected with various large imperia
Viceroy and Secretary of State. Of
present as well distributed as it m
changes in *personnel* which will be
tionate pensions, to see if some chan

312. In the evening of the 18t
and the arrangements made on this

verywhere the water was bordered by thick
which there was a dense vegetation, in which
a ilicifolia, was the most conspicuous feature.
by night the people thronged every coign of
every demonstration of friendliness usual in
be admitted, not productive of happiness to
At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-
on were left behind, and the Residency at the

he 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the
n as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by
,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side
ns are carried into effect, the very large and
e of which was shown and carefully explained
irs.
de to me about the smuggling which is said to
d from British Cochin.
nd the abuse has been checked, an Inspector
s purpose of preventing such malpractices.
anced, will probably put an end once for all

eived by the Resident formally announcing
otha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning
day unofficially, and which of course required
ticulars.
I received various visitors including Colonel
h Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop

Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those
canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs,
and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras
Pandanus odoratissimus and various ferns, so
us plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo,
I suppose, over which the British flag flies in
led me an address, setting forth various local
attention of the Resident. The Warkully
and the fact of their having been excavated
ulate us to do whatever of the kind remains

the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum
of any public character; that my wife and
and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private
eturn visits, as they were unable, during the
the Palace.
way, a great variety of persons, amongst others
t an exchange of territory connected with the
he Periyar, from which it is hoped that great
District.
r and the Second Ranees, being, according to
the circle affected by the mourning, both
r the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could
ajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being
f custom than the reigning Prince, as being
able to receive me.

which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's
. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at
ds to the senior students. The same compli-

ment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was
who is believed to have done excellent work

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mi
by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of
war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to th
an open and undulating country, but enter
stretch along the banks of the stream that
and up to the crests of the ghauts. It woul
of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxu
however, the weather, both during our jou
tallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several da
dency, but the charge of the party was tak
the addresses delivered respectively at the t
the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Cou
that, if the proposed railway to Travancore
they might have a tramway connecting the
the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all de
into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to
obtained full information for their benefit,
before those who are chiefly interested—the

279. The next representation was abo
regard to that subject, I have already said
to the third representation, which had referer

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expresse
mission would not improve elementary edu
higher education. As to this, I did my best

281. The first request of the Tenkási r
works; the second involved a complaint abou
I need not return to the former subjec
ryots were founded on a misconception. In
of the village servants by fees of various k
fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof

282. The third complaint was about fo

"We therefore pray that suitable provision m
securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our pri
aims at, and that legislation in this respect may
condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of t

I need hardly say that the greatest pos
of Forests to work the new Act, which ha
this address, so as not in any way to interf
hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future
The more intelligent of the peasantry a
understand the broad outlines of our forest p
complimentary message to a Village Munsif
been giving his people extremely wise advice

283. The fourth request related to the
ments of the Government demand for land re
This is a question which is never ending
The people of different districts hold t
example, while the people of Tenkási want th
from five to seven, the people of Nellore
reduced to two. The P . of Revenue is

rs of the Pagoda, on the morning
n of the taste and activity of the
ll known—quite the finest thing
ession, which many other similar
e progress of events. It excites
of the population, and large sums
ir. I observed a master workman
e wages were little more than a
ht annas.
returned on the 20th September

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

hall be published early in November.]

…irect demand to the circumstances of particular
…absolutely idle to suppose that any arrangements
…circumstances of different districts and parts of
…solute adaptation to individual requirements.
…t local wants as far as possible.
…for the extension of local self-government.
…led.
…the union of revenue and magisterial func-

…s, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves
…ions, into one of finance. There can be no
…eply, that it would be more in accordance
…f legislation to have revenue and magisterial
…rf tendency flows in that direction.

…dong my road, of the failure of coffee cultiva-
…ch I was crossing, but in British Territory
…tate in the hills above the Courtallum water-
…to preserve many of the trees of the primæval
…by shade very useful to the cultivation.

…and also coolness behind us, and the low
…nds irrigated by the Chittar from those which
…le Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as
…ton pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis,
…proposes to reserve. At present they grow
…pose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit
…as is done by the prickly-pear.

…at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an

…lly observed:
…thing specially to ask of your Excellency's Govern-
…ave been well attended to by the various officials who
… doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion
… the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare

…ss to the extension of the South Indian Railway to
…de between the two places is not inconsiderable,
…ns, intimately connected one with the other, and we
…urther be developed by this improvement in internal

…y say that, however the railway runs into
… or the southern route, it will be certain to

…, I made some observations which I am not

…the good wishes which you have expressed with
… to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted
…rts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but
…ose who are brought into immediate contact with
…ngs, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras
…ent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied
…rtments which were not in a satisfactory condition
…put on better footing; that the best men throughout
…day, come to know that their work was watched
…nd that they were not reduced to hopelessness by
…wed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.
…s, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt,
…, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of
…lly used about the philosopher who wrote the life
…uler of this part of India would most, I think, desire

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the ha…
anywhere find a district which more naturally raise…
Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, fin…
the events which occurred during the terrible peri…
rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enc…
prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? bec…
profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinneve…
known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty co…
consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its cours…
the right of using for her own urgent nee…
levied within her borders" referred to the ex…
its financial consequences, which, at the time…
the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received t…
Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and th…
schools of various Christian sects. I spoke a…
were any definite requests made, except that…
Christians, a request which I need not say I…
that they should have the most perfect equali…

294. Here also I received a long addr…
This was officially considered, and the petit…
substantially the same as those mentioned at…
we were not prepared to legislate in the direc…

Early on the morning of the 15th I dr…
met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to t…
and in the neighbourhood of which I had…
questions connected therewith. I remarked…
be made for constructing a bridge upon the…
which ran out from the side of the anicut l…
no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently…
Board, but has been referred back to them…
details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I vis…
examining that really noble structure, rec…
representing, as I gathered, the party opp…
constituted.

297. They began by thanking me fo…
elective system into the Tinnevelly Municip…

298. Next came a request about the…
reference to the general legislation of India…

299. Then followed a petition that the Su…
to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of c…
and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on th…
decided that the Court should not be remove…

300. The third subject was the establis…
part of the pagoda question already alluded…

301. The last request was with refere…
belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-…

302. The whole of the country immed…
cottah was at this period of the year one va…
but the line, which took me towards Ma…
in September a desert, relieved only by…
Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of…
Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a r…

OOTACAMUND,

August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

…d, by a visit to South Canara, my…
…his Presidency, and, as some nine…
…iew that survey, with the object of…
…e in consequence of it, what remain…
…en possible to meet the requests of…
…ment in person.

…civilised countries, is now so compli-…
…le over it perpetually to revise and…
…llowed to slip out of sight. The…
…ns under which a statesman's life is…
…rtune. In a country governed as this…
…desirable that the European rulers of…
…into contact with the ruled.
…dications, the absence of famine and…
…ee more of the Presidency than any…
…ort time.
…have been collected into a volume, I…
…most articulate portion of the people…
…ion in 1882 and 1883.
…d sense of a very large proportion of…
…le care not to commit my colleagues…
…ularly glad to be able to show by…
…with what scrupulous care every one…
…y largely performance has surpassed…

…f 1881 the subject connected with…
…the gold industry of the Wynaad.…
…sted in the Nílgiri Railway came to…
…it, with reference to the sanitation…
…many weeks in this country.
…our of inspection should be directed…
… I left Madras.
…d Pothanur on the morning of the…
…r. Stuart, the Collector of Coimba-…
…on to lose. He was, at that time,…
…strict in the matter of wood, and…
…itself to his mind for afforestation…
…e, but it has since become a *reality*,…
…oodland and its connected benefits…
…ing under date of the 5th August…
…nt been made in the constitution of…
… and in fire protection. Attention…
…odder reserves, though the Collec-…
…eceived, and the forest revenue of…

…ped at Burliar and examined the…

9. I was glad to observe that th
it continues so to do. Since that
Burliar, although, in spite of the kin
grow at Guindy. It would be h
so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson w

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, i
thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has alt
pursued, it is now succeeding much
ever be a forest, but only a gard
work for the good of humanity w
some very bad forms of dysentery
tion amongst us. Its success woul
because, I was at the India Office w
India, and I took a great interest in

11. The Liberian coffee was fru
of much practical importance in this

12. The planters find the perica
Those kinds of coffee which have
price, and the Liberian yields a cro
vantages are thought, I am informed
leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on t
sioners presented an address in wh
not far distant when Ootacamund wo
Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to
as a jest, at the expense "of the exag

15. For myself, I think that it
the dual arrangement of a summer a
it were only possible, an ambulant
the most desirable for India as a wh
kind of Government is no longer pos
and is quite incompatible, if it wer
our centralised, scientific system of
rules, precedents, and reports whic
officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his
as the capital of the huge province wh
indeed, no one ever did so. The co
sea-port town, the Mount Road sh
numerous small parks or "compoun
square miles, form what is now calle
the Fort which formed the centre
Company upon the Coromandel C
capital, and can, indeed, never do s
ments to which I alluded in my sp
gradually become more important
sentimental, and other good reaso
Madras; and I trust that no Gove
from many points of view, Ootacar

Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr.
Madura.

Municipal Commissioners met me with an
ne for the extension of local self-government
rement.

wn in the Presidency where, during the last
wards managing their own local affairs have
the representative of the Government on

he Madura Municipality, which is fortunate
its President and Vice-President, has been
ply and general condition of the town. It
o the Government to be able to assist it by
Funds towards the building of the Vaigai

ception of the European residents and the
great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is
this kind. The work of partial restoration
he large room which is now used as a court
it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty
d acoustic properties; these, however, will
f the building which it is proposed to use as
bserve these respective purposes sufficiently
arise from there being too great an amount
rom the general community.

dura inhabitants was that I would support
t I have most fully complied.

e minor irrigation works. Of that I have

ce to the construction of a steam tramway
ey asked that more reliable statistics should
on starting it. It goes without saying that
ed with.

ference to the cost of litigation, to which I

ter rather for the Secretary of State than for the
ow the objections to taxes upon litigation; but
from the people for the service of the people, we
axes, all taxation being of course more or less bad.
s officially concerned with the *general* finance and
that I never heard an alternative to these taxes
s inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

a proposal which was then being discussed,
era. Up to this time, however, the change,
en made, so that the request of the people
rsonally I still think that, if Madura could
s Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it
ion, but this local question is inextricably
questions which can only be settled by the
ial strength in Madura is not perhaps at
t be, and advantage will be taken of the
sed by impending retirements on propor-
for the better cannot be made.

as the great tank was admirably illuminated,
asion, as well as an exhibition of articles of
er o

* The following is the passage to which I refer
"These being the circumstances with which we h
the completion of its system of drainage and wate
semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the
secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Can
permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singe
excellent Municipal constitution which it has got,
and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its har
become a link in the communication between Eng

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corrido
of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impressio
native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is w
of its kind in India, and does not give the impr
buildings do, of having been left stranded by t
obviously a very living interest in some classes
are annually expended upon its decoration or repa
carving stone with very considerable skill, whos
rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eig

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode a
to Ootacamund.*

should be to soothe those little
readily with the self-interest of
m the presence of the heads of

g that the Government shall give
a section of her inhabitants who

mund municipality were of a far
itation of the place might fairly
ce alike for sanitation, drainage,

sidered that they had a right to
, promised in the days of Lord
ment of India in the year 1882,
uch time had passed, the policy
Viceroy in Council had changed
that we had to give the assistance

aving that assistance. Since the
whid out of Provincial revenue for
ld got rid of, at the expense of
he small public park known as the
on various other nuisances of the

Municipal Commissioners addressed
acamund not less than Rs. 97,000
less than Rs. 27,000 through the

sed to be, and, when the inter-
illow Bund to the outfall, will be
same foresight, which has saved
reside a generation ago over the
iously destined to be the most

progress, are finished, we must
ne Ootacamund municipality for
of Madras. Already, the most
n carefully investigated by our

to completion. The shell was
abitable, at least in fine weather.
constructive period had passed
y things for which I feel myself
it than being an architect. All
se of property, and the kind
ed by my predecessors. The
he nature of corollaries to be
, patience, and the concurrence
nt.

Government Gardens as well as
ithin the last two years, come
minence,—the late Professor of

much improved, all the trees
t and important changes are
antations, more especially in
those of Dodabetta.

* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute s

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

28. From Ootacamund I went
engaged in examining our estate
Mr. Cross, the South American tra
declaring that our supposed *Succ*
valuable *Micrantha*. On this qu
Minute, but it has now happily be
and I need not repeat what I thei

29. From Naduvatam I desc
stimulated by heavy rains, had
beauty.

30. Here some representatio
getting seeds of the *Ledgeriana* s
happily able to do so.

31. From the Ouchterlony Va
the guests of Mr. O'Donoghue, and

32. At Devála I received an
Association. They called my att
Since that date, the administratia
cost Rs. 5,540 a-month, but a ve
speaking, the Act abolishing the o
now within the civil and criminal
the Collector, who has superseded
administrative work. The Head
trate has been abolished. Both t
have had their pay increased; the
a Treasury Deputy Collector, and
subordinate establishments have be
of some Rs. 1,390 a-month.

33. We have also created a
business known as the Wynaad e
out of hand more than two gene
settlement of the Wynaad portion
five cases in three districts of Sou
separately reported on by the offi
Government asserts rights over
the rebellion of the Pychee Rajah

Further proceedings will be
from the Secretary of State.

34. The deputation next obs

"It is unfortunately our experien
cles and unreasonable delay in the dis
have, in some instances, left the count
on which to commence planting operan

35. The Government, kno
took immediate steps to improv
that, on sending to Mr. Burrow
middle of August, the following s

"How many land and mining a
in the district since the beginning
disposed of?"

"Applications under Gold Mi
Applications under Waste In
Europeans and East Indi
Natives .. ..
Applications under Gold M
Applications under Waste I
Advertised for sale
Awaiting reports from

36. The deputation then
operations which had been so
pushed on as fast as possible.

In the month of October last, I complete
general survey of the twenty-two districts of
months have now passed, it may be time to re
seeing what desirable changes have been mad
to be made, and, above all, how far it has be
the people preferred to the head of the Govern

2. The machine of administration, in all
cated that it is necessary for those who presi
re-revise, if important things are not to be
impossibility of doing this amidst the conditi
now passed in Western Europe is a grave misfo
is and must long continue to be, it is highly
every degree should come as much as possible

Thanks to the improvement of commun
other causes, it has been my good fortune to s
of my predecessors have done in an equally sl

In nearly a hundred addresses, which I
have secured a perfect photograph of what the
were asking from the chiefs of the administra

In my replies, while recognizing the goo
the requests made, I took the greatest possib
or myself to almost anything, and I am partic
this paper, to the persons who came to see me,
of their wishes has been examined, and how ver
promise.

3. When I left England in the autumn o
Madras, which was most talked of at home, wa
A few days before I started, a deputation intere
visit me, and questions of considerable momen
of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had been

4. I determined accordingly that my first t
towards the West, and on the 4th January 1882

5. Travelling through the night, I reache
5th. There I was met by, amongst others, M
tore, whose valuable services we are now so s
very much occupied with the wants of his di
sketched to me a project which had commended
on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hop*
and the position of Coimbatore, so far as the w
are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writ
1884, reports to me that very good progress has
its reserved forests, in demarcation, in survey,
has been given to the formation of fuel and f
tor's final recommendations have not yet been
the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stop
Government Garden there.

a few days before the address was
completely settled with the result
ldress, that the revenue has been
have been furnished with puttahs
assessment of the lands held by
ishments of the district has also
Act has been introduced for the
icers. The gentlemen who came
he settlement of the district was
ncerned, be completed or all but
up is in the hands of the public.
pean Head Constable should be
omplied with *in terms*; but the
ed by the entertainment of two
to the previously existing force.
ds, asked me to notice the fact
ear, and assured me that their
trously bad. Since that period
nd Board to improve the whole
lúr, have taken over those parts
noor and Ootacamund, and have
f the road in question. So much
ly important to South Wynaad.
it for the purpose, was available,
o its improvement, the line from
been already received. I hear
dvanced, but their total amount
t will be pushed on, as funds
ee the great through line across
ern Coast in really good order,
from Vayitri to Calicut) must,
carried into effect gradually.
President of the Local Fund
reports that the road from
n from Devála to Mango Tree
ng various details as to what

ining leases. These we have
as confined to 30 acres. We
requirement that five coolies
ssee to sublet or assign his
and we have permitted an

ed to the subject of railways.
ent has not, since that date,
Nílgiris. Supported by us
noters were accepted by the
or with capitalists at home,
were once more supported
The final decision must
e. As to the railway from
hrown back by the reverses
esponsible.

tended to Vayitri. It has

ws about the Government
I said on the spot, viz.:
en I saw those magnificent
as an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government s
but I nevertheless think, as you do, t
made it acquire will make it desire
can well be raised are as to the time
time will arrive when Government can
industry in India than can be done b
itself of the property is of course th
questions will some day have to be
controversies are still going on about
think that it would be advantageous
Government in too great a hurry; but
reckon upon my good wishes, for I h
once was, which desires to limit rathe
for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer*.'"

ould have created and should possess so fine an estate; hat the time must come when the same wise policy which o dispossess itself of that estate. The only questions that hen, and the way in which, this ought to be done. The do no more to promote the establishment of the Cinchona private persons, and the way in which it should dispossess one which will be most profitable for the public. These ecided by some Secretary of State for India. So many Cinchona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to to the industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of when I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may elong to that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it than to increase the functions of Government, which takes

44. Since these words were
have taken up, in good earnes
Cinchona cultivation which onl
day can solve. Mr. Lawson's
supplemented by that of a che
Leyden under the auspices of I
chemistry of Cinchona; and it is
necessary to be known for the
Cinchona alkaloids will be ascert
desires to engage in Cinchona pla

spoken the Home Government and that of Madras t, the solution of those problems with regard to y Governments assisted by the best science of the botanical and horticultural knowledge will soon be nical expert, who has been studying recently at Dr. de Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the to be hoped that in the next few years all that is production to the best advantage in India of the ained and placed at the disposal of every one who nting.

45. The last topic on which
respect to labor. That is a very
satisfy both the employers and
that the views of the planters,
been ascertained for the purpo
India.

a my visitors touched was their difficulties with thorny subject on which it is almost impossible to the employed. The present state of the case is of the High Court, and of the district officers have se of being communicated to the Government of

46. Much misconception w
existing state of the law, and
change is really wanted in the

ould seem to prevail amongst employers as to the it has not yet been made clear to me that any *substance* of the existing enactments.

47. It was also suggested
all contractors, cooly maistrie
considers this to be a matter
very exceptional circumstances

that an Act should be passed for the registration of s, and mechanics, but the Government of India on which legislation is not advisable, unless under

48. The next address whi
for the establishment of a po
with this wish, but we have b
force of Devála and of Nadgh

bsh I received was at Pandalur, where the people asked lice station. We were not able to comply in terms en able to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police ani, as I have already remarked.

49. They further asked
enforcement of those section
prevention of nuisances, for i

for the appointment of a Village Magistrate, the s of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the proved roads and a home for poor travellers.

50. The supply of the
Fund Board. As to the ot
but may be able ere long t
We have enforced those pro
the prevention of nuisance
about roads.

last of these wants is clearly a matter for the Local hers, we were not able to appoint a Village Magistrate, o effect the same object in a somewhat different way. visions of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and , and I have already explained what we have done

51. Next came an ad
Mining Association," which
my attention to the Mysor
which I have already allud
of a European ward to the

lress from the members of "The Wynaad Planting and was delivered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called e-Malabar Railway and to the various other subjects to d, the two new points being, I think, (1) the addition hospital, and (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.

52. The first of these
Fund Board. As to the
Special Honorary Magistr

s not within the province of Government but of the Local second, Colonel Henderson was soon afterwards made a te with special powers.

53. To the same plac
that the District Munsif's

e came the representatives of North Wynaad, who wished Court should not sit permanently at Vayitri but should

itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from
cherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given
It was one of those complaints of which I have
one can only reply, as I did in July at Palmar
arrangement we can for all the parties conc
unlimited, we should like to bring justice home
time and space continue, geographical inconvenie

55. The memorialists then asked that the t
Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been done;
improving the communications of the Wynaad
the wants of the northern district should be consi
will not be forgotten, and I may, before I leav
North Wynaad, as they naturally wished me to do

56. The District Munsif grievance of North
prodigiously long address from Native communi
in which Vayitri was described as "by all mean
was truly observed that "a man with whatever
no means be comparable to a bird with two wings.

57. The arguments, however, put forward dic
to give the Vayitri arrangement a further trial, as

58. I have recently called for fresh reports fr
that Vayitri is still considered to be, on the w
Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton takes that
that view. The weight of argument seems also t
authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more convenien
for the coffee interest in general, and for the great d

59. I saw five different gold mines,—those of
at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála, those o
pany, those of the South Indian Gold Mine Compa
the last just out of the Wynaad and in Malabar.

Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th January,
"That
is present in paying q
not a few high qualities are
you have an excellent set of
suffer from the operation of that
the West, and who are to the armies o
used to follow other armies, and gain fo
dead and killing the wounded. That we ma
possible in connection with your industry, is the
this beautiful and most interesting district."

I further said in my first Tour Minute:

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappoint
suffer because many people have lost money by bad o
weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends to
the wealth of this part of India."

61. I was delighted with that portion of
lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at Pen
beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad we
weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, c
we repair the mischief that has been done t
The time will, I daresay, come when, me
it will be really possible to work to some
now being abandoned in despair; but mea
Government can do but to encourage in ev
the end, perhaps more profitable ways of
be regretted that a heavy fall in the market
have synchronised with the other troubles of

Vayitri Court should go to Telli-

below, we could not comply with. received many since, and to which ér, that we have to make the best erned, although, if money were to every man's door. As long as nces will continue too.

legraph should be extended from and they further asked that in y either by railway or tramway, dered. That legitimate request e the country, be able to visit

Wynaad was further urged in a ties in that part of the country as a condemnable place;" and it powers of locomotion could by

not alter the conclusion come to, apparently the best.

om the local authorities, and find hole, the most convenient place. view, and the High Court takes o be on the side of the weight of t for half the Native population, bulk of the Europeans.

the Indian Gold Mine Company f the South-East Wynaad Com- y and the Ripon Company,—

said:

in from ocular inspection. That gold g to believe. That much skill and r mines, I am fully convinced. That ut you have suffered, and will still t the great centres of commerce in ise as those camp followers, who batant a bad name by robbing the uture as little of such persons as an contribute to the prosperity of

nd good Indian investments will e concerns will, I should hope, ve-holders, and add something to

ttedaad across which my route claild strike the traveller as a

ir edly cure. During the hot be, very feverish; nor can a de golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. l a cience having progressed, of the mines, which are seems nothing which the turn to the slower but, in industry. It is much to e and of Cinchona should

159. From Tanjore a l… July the people met me with…

160. The first request m… back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that t… and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restor… ever deserving of respect, would … which is characteristic of British … who devoted it to secular uses, and … monument for the general delight … ever section of religious opinion th…

161. The second was a s… mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with rega… It was, I suppose, a mosque when … turned to secular uses, but to rest… would have to be met out of the … I have not, as you know, seen th… of sufficient architectural or histor… national monument, but, as to that, …

162. I may say that, aft… mosque and saw no occasion … neither request would have been … which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request … dan school may be continued. Well, … the ordinary course of things if the m… that it should keep up than I, for it … too often divided the Hindu and Mu… should be replaced by keen and healthy …

163. The third request was … wished to obtain by means of p… hood. This project was examine… tank, as a source of supply, on … The sinking of large wells at a su… and estimates are being prepared … report with reference to cholera, … says that the Municipality has r… the town.

164. The fourth request w… especially for a branch railway … and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received m… date of which I am writing. Fo… survey of the line from Vellore … Arni, together with the extension … and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on th… its early construction is under cons…

165. The fifth request related … Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in …

166. My answer to the sixth … the town should not be abolished … be sent to garrison it as soon as pos…

There is no intention of abolish… was sent to garrison it as soon as po…

167. A journey of 22 miles ov… Arcot, as avenues are that of Sale… an address.

…ong journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th … an address.

…ade was that the temple in the fort should be handed …

…he admiration expressed for the temple was natural …

…spose the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and how… …hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality … rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or … I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national … of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to what… …y may happen to belong."

…milar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan …

…rd to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. … we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was …ore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which …e general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. … mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not …ical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a … I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

…er making the speech just quoted, I examined the … to modify the views I had expressed. Probably … made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to …

…that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhamma… …hat is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in …mber of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious … is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have …hammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood …e emulation in the field of letters."

… for an improved water-supply, which the people …ipes from a certain large tank in the neighbour… …d, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the …account of the surface drainage which it receives. …itable distance is now contemplated, and sketches … for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a … dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon …ecently done much to improve the sanitation of …

…as for improved railway communication, and …assing through the town and leading to Pólúr …

…uch consideration from Government, since the …r the moment it will be enough to say that the …ailway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and … south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, …e South Indian Railway has been completed, and …ideration.

…o a small matter which belonged to the Collector … better hands.

… have mentioned above. The seventh was that …s a military station, and that a regiment should …ible.

…ng Vellore as a military station, and a regiment …sible.

…r superb roads—roads are the glory of North …,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received …

168. The first request was for railway comm… the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore sout… mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation … of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town sh… by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should fi… to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with re…

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the … being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the mal… I have already explained what has been done with …

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Co… This has been done with the result, by the… think that they have now just the same grievan… two years ago, but of these geographical contro… factory to all concerned is, under existing conditio…

173. The sixth request was for certain altera… Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after… authorities; as regards the other, the wishes o… met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered …

174. While at Chittoor I received and ret… Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of th… an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-… he was introducing, and to which I shall refe… seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this … over the Payani, inspected the jail where the … which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and … discussed with the Collector the state of the … made historical and in which destruction shou… also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then trans… received an address from the Municipal Comm…

177. Their first request was that they sho… sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes p… military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Impe… subject of much correspondence between it and … resolved that municipal taxation is not to l… in cantonments, the proposal of the Munic… the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the … been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded t… ment of India and to this Government for t… duction of an enlarged measure of self-govern…

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government whic… It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for … under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossi… country at all. Take this district and the one that … these two districts were united in one Collectorate, a… relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three s… They have, as you know, recently been separate for… trative establishments have been slightly increased, … amount to? You have one European Collector here … European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller sc…

…unication between Chittoor and …

…hward having been, as I have … to take up ere long the survey …

…ould be connected with Vellore …

…nd a way to give practical effect …ference to local self-government. … details therewith connected are …

…administration of temple funds. … reference to that subject.

…urt should be located at Chittoor. … way, that the Palmanér people …ce which the Chittoor people had …ersies a solution perfectly satis… …ns of time and space, impossible. …tions in the arrangements of the …

…ur full consideration by the proper …sf the people have been recently …ed possible.

…rned the visits of the Zemindars of …e Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took …heeded sanitary improvements which …r again when I come to review my …

… neighbourhood I opened a bridge …re had been a good deal of illness … the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and … ruins of the Fort which Clive has …ld not be allowed to go further. I …

…ferred myself to Bellary, where I …issioners.

…uld obtain compensation for the loss …ayable on Government property in …

…rial Government, but has formed the …l this Government. It having finally …be levied on Government buildings …ipal Commissioners to re-introduce …e exemption of military officers, has …

…o express their thanks to the Govern… …he steps taken in view to the intro… …ment.

…h the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. …nany reasons, and, amongst others, because, …ble to provide sufficient government for the …djoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, …nd when united they formed, astounding to …square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. … administrative purposes, and their adminis… …but even now what do these establishments …e, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another …ale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much young… European Head Assistant at Hospet… leave in Europe, and you have, in ea… those whom I have named. There… the whole administrative establishme… perceptibly smaller than a Europea… infinite credit of the population of th… equal amount of well-being is secure… wholly impossible to secure it, at an… law-abiding in a very high degree, … government largely increased, and … doubled all round. The last is a n… money; but the first is possible, and … good speed to local self-government."

…er European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a …, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short …ch of the two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under …e are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is …t of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly …n Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the …e Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an …d at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be …ything like the money, if the population were not good and …but, if it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-…t the same time the trained and scientific superintendence …here dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the …if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say …

179. The second request re… …lated to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore tank.

…projects has not yet been taken up, but under date

The investigation of these … of 28th August, this year, the Pu… has now been made available an…

…blic Works Department reports that a special officer …d will soon proceed to examine them.

180. The third request wa… …s for the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by jury has now been introduced.

…ubject, I said and am glad here to repeat:

181. Speaking on another s… …ay, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spir… …ming mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows u… …under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be con… …gratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen, who is doing something to intr… …duce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the extensi… …n of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this pres… …idency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific, and trained to look out for openings for t… …he practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to h… …r soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products that India must mainly look… …s for prosperity."

182. Then came an address on… …h the subject of cotton, in which the memorialists asked me to give my attention t… …"the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in connection therewith." My honorable colleagues and I did so and came to the conclusion that any further l… …egislation on the subject would not be advisable.

183. I may remark, in passi… …g, that (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the buyer, who should remember the … maxim *caveat emptor;* (2) a legitimate trade in mixed cotton exists in this preside… …cy; (3) a bad habit of giving advances to men of straw ties the hands of the bu… …ever, frequently obliges him to take adulterated cotton, and should be abandoned … (4) the cost of Inspectors would naturally form a burden on the trade; (5) fraudu… …ent adulteration is already punishable under the Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited t… …ruins of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished Bellary-Hubli line, the authoritie… …f which were extremely courteous and helpful.

185. At the Railway Station… …f Hospet I received a very well written address, the most important part of which… …as the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—

"These monuments of ancient … …itectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency… …predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. … however, trust your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or … …ir of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visi… …rd associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. … the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and meritorious as that of founding n… …nes."

186. The strong interest w… …the people here took in their historical neighbourhood pleased me much, and … replying I said:

"Happy, however, are those co… …s where the only enemy to be fought by the Archæologist is time. There are countries… …which, before he can begin his campaign against time, he has to struggle for years against… …hy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear about anything that seems to interfere… …n for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most… …rous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of it… …In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the … …ea of the population, when they saw that the Archæo-

ologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy i… I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men … human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Ly… to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intelligence wl…

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as follows:—

"No time should be lost in arresting the further progress o… should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the assoc… away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla… centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate… all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily. It may n… it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a litt… years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and generally … would confine our action for the present to keeping things absol… in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later …

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami temple … entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavement hav… ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large stone … tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone car … other works set forth in Mr. Black's report received by …

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had encamp… nagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the purpose … forest (with regard to which I had much conversatio… exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling us … been concluded, the survey has been completed, a… very carefully looked after, to the great advantage … concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned to … who was in command of the artillery, told me that … of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now in c…

192. In my tour minute occurs the followi… impression I received of military matters at Bellary …

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into … Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was … not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite un… troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning of t… 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, an… professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up the… am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of … a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled times, … Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the … issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellen… officers in high command throughout the territories garrison… these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advan…

193. As regards the alterations required to m… of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has sin…

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me … churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have be… not see our way to substitute for the two existing … necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were … Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received, … native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and mai… nagar. I have already stated what has been don…

198. Their second request was for irrigation … to this.

199. Their third request was for the const… southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore S…

…t. That district has just passed, …of letters and investigators into …all; but even he will have much …hich I am rejoiced to find here."

…f mischief. Arboreal vegetation …iations, which made the sweeping …so doubtful a proceeding. The …attention. If it can be saved at …, however, be impossible to save …le care now, will stand for long …agree with his conclusions; but I …utely in *statu quo*, doing nothing …stage of our proceedings."

…above alluded to has been …e been repaired, the ruinous …s weighing from three to six …repaired, besides a variety of …us on the 8th August.

…ed with a view to visit Vijia… …of seeing the very valuable …n with Mr. Brandis) and of …

…deal with this forest has now …n important piece of forest is …like of the small native state …

…Bellary, where Colonel Clarke, …ra his horses were cruelly in want …course of erection.

…long paragraph, describing the …th:—

…all branches of the service by General …s quite impossible, even for a Civilian, …isually interested in their work. The …he 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and …l the Field Battery—all, to my non-…p Fort with General Prendergast, and …money required to make it efficient as …should be spent forthwith. General …extremely important circulars lately …cy the Commander-in-Chief. If all …ed by the Madras Army do the same, …tage."

…make the Fort efficient as a place …duce been made for the purpose.

…various representations about the …

…en carefully considered. We did …g ones a single church, but the …completed in May 1883, and the …

…late at night, an address from the …

…ntenance of the ruins of Vijia… …e in relation to that.

…works. The same remark applies …

…ruction of a line to connect the …tate Railway. A survey of an

extension to Hindupur of t
Guntakal, is now in progre
200. The last request
the status, emoluments, and
ment of the position of Und
were sanctioned in the early
1st July in that year.

Very considerable cha
Establishments, and to our s
increase of expenditure fro
ment and will immediately

201. From Bellary I ra
of Sir Thomas Munro, and a
of thirty-four miles, across
young crops, but which was
by an unintermitting hurrica
as dry as the Sahara.

202. Here I received an
my attention to the want of
for the allotment of new sit
sanctioned the necessary plan
of the town have now, we are

203. I also noted in my
was sadly wanted at Anantap
to diminish the existing inconv
All the buildings that were

204. The second request w
I replied:

"I trust that it may be possible t
one has not an artesian well by wishin
expressing any opinion on this subject

205. Subsequent inquiries meg
lished the fact that the district is,

206. The third request was
and Bangalore.
The object of the memorialei
country and other circumstance
Guntakal to Anantapur and Hind

207. In replying to the Ana

"I would remark in conclusion th
of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the tho
quite certain that the diamonds, whi
famous, are really exhausted. I confe
of this presidency comes to an end, wit
whether it is impossible to revive, in the
that, in doing so, I shall be supported
of at least one of the greatest European

Ere long we shall, I hope, h
investigation of a variety of qu
admirable labours of the geologi
them, but I should have though
enough information to induce mo

208. At one time our rules
to the miner. Perhaps it is not
have relaxed them in the last two

209. We have lately asked t
to supply us with reference to the

210. The fourth request was
School has been started.

che line, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to
ss.
was that some measures should be adopted for raising
prospects of the petitioners. Proposals for the improve-
covenanted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector
half of 1883, and have been carried into effect from

nges with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk
ubordinate officials generally, involving a very large
Provincial Funds, have been accepted by this Govern-
e submitted to the Government of India.

n along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph
dmired the really noble fortress. Thence a journey
what ought at this season to be a plain covered with
a wilderness of black dust, red dust and sand swept
ne, took me to Anantapur, where the great tank was

address from the inhabitants, who, first of all called
accommodation for the people of the town, and asked
es for buildings. Shortly after this we received and
s, and all the preliminaries required for the extension
nformed, been duly carried into effect.
rd tour minute that accommodation for our officials
n, and that we ought to do what we could, in reason,
nience.
most wanted in July 1882 are now in progress.
as for the introduction of artesian wells. To that

o open artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily
g or even by boring for it. I should like to know, before
what the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."
ade have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, estab-
quite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.
cy for a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur,
ists will be met as well as the conformation of the
will permit by the line now under survey from
lupur.
ntapur address, I said:

at, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood
ught crossed my mind more than once whether it is really
ch once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so
s I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government
hout a serious attempt being made to answer the question
se regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know,
not only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes,
authorities upon gems."
ave the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the
estions connected with this science where the
cal survey had, in the nature of things, to leave
that with regard to diamonds there was already
re searching for them than I hear of.
were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable
as widely known, as it should be, how much we
years.
e Colonial Office for any papers they may be able
diamond industry.
hat a Middle School should be started. A Middle

211. The fifth request was that Government sh
the country, leave the higher education entirely to
Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 miles c
way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank which cove
was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukotta Hil
fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These Hills, as
Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enable us to
They have since been surveyed. The woodland
square miles, and the accounts, with regard to it, c

213. I heard something of dacoity (briganda
communicated with the Inspector-General of Poli
now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri addr
irrigation works in that district. I have already
with regard to this throughout the presidency.

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked me to
the attention which it deserved. This has been
a reduction of the railway tariff with a view to imp
This is a matter in which there are many in
Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who re
suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, reports
consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in August 188
mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two temples—
very considerable architectural merit. The lat
in considerable danger from the floods of the P
that typical Madras river, which is for months
raging torrent sweeping all the works of man be
on the spot, I am led to believe that there are
coming to these interesting edifices, in the har
only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cuddapah,

218. The first request was that we mig
improving the water-supply of the town. I
and made the following remarks in my third T

"Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptiona
tapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadly fro
strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even
have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient su
there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo
Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question whethe
be due to some of the cultivators will have to be consid
with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, the
have been investigated, with the result that
Executive Engineer, been abandoned, while f
gauge the Booga water-supply, for the con
Municipality has advertised for the services
Department being unable to spare the service
the cost of these experiments Government ha
rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the pri
the Municipal Board. This request has been

221. The fourth request was that certain
and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is now
as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, had

ould not, in the present state of
native and missionary agencies.

arried me to Tadpatri. On the
rs some eight square miles, but
ls, which were covered with a
I observed in my third Tour
turn into a valuable property.
is found to contain about five
ntinue favorable.

ge) in this neighbourhood, and
ce with the result that all seems

ess referred to the paucity of
mentioned what has been done

give the conservation of forests
done. Thirdly, they asked for
proving the cotton trade.
terests to be consulted, and the
considered this question, at the
hat the charge for loose cotton
from 26 to 18 pies per ton per

the Vishnavite and the Sivite—of
cter, which is the best of the two, is
ennér, for it stands on the banks of
waste of sand and then for hours a
fore it. From information obtained
ample funds to prevent any harm
nds of their managers, if they will

where I received a long address.
ght view with favor a scheme for
vent to see the springs alluded to,
our Minute:—
ly dry season—for Cuddapah, like Anan-
m want of rain—they were very full and
in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to
pply for the town. Between them and it
nd turmeric, two of the great staples of
r any, and if so what, compensation would
ered when the proposals of the Municipality

Booga springs scheme and another
the latter has, on the advice of the
rther experiments are to be made to
duct of which the President of the
of an Engineer, the Public Works
s of one of their officers. To meet
ve sanctioned the levy of tolls at full

vilege of electing representatives to
granted some time ago.
irrigation works should be considered

being investigated; the other, known
been investigated and found by the

Engineers to be impracticable
depth at which rock is reached,
being found to prohibit the con
first sight an extremely suitable
been loth to part with the hope

223. Then the memorialis
known, the present views of the
letting the people "sit easy,"
assessments are quite adverse to

224. This request, however,
thought that before the recent se
rupee an acre, but this was not
rupee, sometimes went as high as
one halfpenny. Now they van
sixpence, four annas being the l
districts under the new settlemer
assessment of sixpence an acre is

225. Further they stated th
had in any way improved the la
on the ryots' improvements. Th
has been made, and it would be

226. The deputation then w
were lying waste, and asked tha
cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature
in the Cuddapah district, it having
the revised settlement might have ca

228. It has turned out, howev
quantity of land over 80,000 acres
ally cultivated, was, first, the famin
of land was assessed at only an ann
ryot to hold a great deal of land of
he has to pay for it sixpence an a
only one halfpenny an acre, he has
his attention upon land that will rea

229. The Muhammadan inhab
address, in which they made the
grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to

231. There was no request mad
sioners were about to submit a cert
improving their water-supply. This
found it would be too costly, but t
costly kind, which has been sanction

before I was addressed on the subject, the great
ss at the spot where the dam was to be constructed,
w struction of a reservoir. As the locality seems at
p one, it is not surprising that the people should have
c that the reservoir they wished for could be made.
lts asked for a permanent settlement. As is well
supreme authorities, although highly favorable to
as we say in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of
u what is properly called a *permanent* settlement.
was based upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners
ettlement dry lands had not been assessed above one
n so. The old rates, far from not going above one
ds nearly eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say
ly only from five rupees to four annas, or say
a owest assessment now anywhere permitted in the
unt, on the ground that land which cannot bear an
not really arable land.
at formerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner
and, and they implied that a tax was now charged
at however is not the case; no change of this sort
snost impolitic to make it.
ent on to complain that hundreds of acres of land
at we should devise some rules to encourage the
n has grown up about the abandonment of lands
been imagined that the high rates imposed by
aused this.
er, that the cause of the abandonment of a
on the district, which was cultivated or nomin-
e and, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity
a an acre. Such a low assessment allowed the
a which he made no use, and this land, when
cre, instead of three halfpence or in some cases
abandoned, with the result of concentrating
lly grow human food.
tants also presented to me a very intelligent
agreeable announcement that they had no

Conjeeveram, where I also received an address.
e to me in it, but I was told that the Commis-
ain scheme to Government with reference to
was not done because, as I understand, they
hey have submitted a proposal of a far less
ed.

Fourth T

our of Inspection.

232. On the morning of August
plains.

28th I again left our summer capital for the

233. It had been raining for se
factorily full. At Coimbatore and
obtaining information with regard t
at the former place, which has happil
never been fully explained; the state
about Malabar Land Tenures, the resu

234. From the southern end of t
lies through the territories of the Raja

everal months, and the tanks were most satis-
at Shoranore I was mainly occupied with
the recent outbreak of cholera in the jail
y not recurred, but the causes of which have
of things at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries
ults of which had just been put into shape.
he bridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road
h of Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more beautn
scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influen
was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet of gre
tional beauty and interest, the population singularly v

236. At Trichore I had time to see the princip
large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so unlike an
Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful
know as the backwaters, I found myself in the earl
Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightfu
Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the
fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me a
later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They were
deputation from the white Jews, and that again by
Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Syn
of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a
went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—according
on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and o
of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr.

239. There seems no doubt that it is not as ol
it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in th
La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw i

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a dinner at
still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya Raj
the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing that o

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I c
British Cochin. The Municipal Commissioners
and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request ex
would bestow its attention on the subjects of spec
from time to time be submitted for its conside
which it was easy to promise compliance and
They have, for example, recently asked us to al
additional iron tanks from municipal funds for
this request was granted. They also took the
clearly some of the improvements which they ha
which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamber
railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I sai

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I ne
position of the question and of the line which has been
that line, subject to the decisions of the higher authoriti
delighted to find that you have a hope of being able t
which will cost far less than the one which was last u
heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculat
that the professional advisers of the Government and th
attention to any propositions submitted to them whic
I need not remind you that questions of this kind ha
Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course, ma
Government. Much correspondence took place
Government advised the construction of the rail
of fifteen years by the British Government and
and Cochin, the liabilities of each being regul
interested in the construction of the line.

iful piece of non-mountainous
ce of the recent heavy rains,
en, the wild flowers of excep-
vell grown and stalwart.
al buildings, and at night the
nything which one sees on the

system of lagunes which we
y morning of the 30th at the
l morning it was, worthy of
rain descended with persistent
d was followed half an hour
immediately succeeded by a
a deputation from the black
agogues. I returned the visits
durbar was held, and thence

I believe, to the usual custom
her authorities, while, at that
Logan has carefully translated.
l as it is sometimes called, but
e Monastery of the Trinitá at
n Europe.
the Residency, at which, being
ah, who proposed the health of
the Rajah.
ossed the lagune very early to
eceived me at the landing place

cept that the Madras Government
ial interest to them, which might
ration, a request with reference to
to keep the promise when made.
low them to purchase twenty-five
the purpose of storing water, and
opportunity of explaining very
l made and some of the difficulties

of Commerce, who asked first for a

d at the time:

d say nothing. You are aware of the
taken by the Madras Government. By
es, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am
o lay before us a scheme for a harbour,
der consideration, for I confess that my
ion about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure
e Government itself will listen with great
have the support of this Chamber; but
ve to be finally decided not hard by in

ters appertaining to the Supreme
with respect to the first, and this
way on a joint guarantee for a term
by the Nativ States of Travancore
ated by the extent to which it was

246. The Government f India did not see its way to accept the proposals made, and the matter is still n abeyance.

247. Great attention ha been given to the question of a harbour at Cochin, but up to this time it has n t been made clear to me that a really good harbour could be made there, even if the Government of India had the purse of Fortunatus.

248. A harbour, differen t from that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of when I was at Cochin, but plans and estimates for it have not been yet placed before us.

249. Then I was taken o see the old church, where much was wanted. We have since given a grant for the repair of this curious structure and the assistance of the Public Works Departm ent.

250. From British Cochi n I returned to the Residency, where, in the course of the morning, I received a v isit from the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the Carmelite Mission in South-W estern India.

251. Later came a large number of Syrian Christians of many shades of opinion, who presented a sho rt, but very noticeable, address, in which, amongst other things, they said that n y visit was "the occasion which for the first time, after ages of separation, witn essed the spectacle of all the different sects of their community, following diverge nt articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences and joined to gether to do honor to their common friend."

252. In the early afternoc n I received a deputation of rate-payers from British Cochin, who presented a pro digiously long, but not very numerously signed, address. They first complaine d of the mismanagement of their municipal affairs. To that part of the address I re plied as follows :—

"I have listened with much inte est to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation, while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

"That, gentlemen, is the first tho ught of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely-watched servitude which is mock ed with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to burn the candle at both ends. A lad y in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for burning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* o bjection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself una ble to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weat her which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the Police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, gre atly wan proving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would requi re very large funds, but where are they to come from? You ask for local self-government, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put a very poor community in a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which a wealthy community can easily provide for itself.

"As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined in a frie ndly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion."

253. Since this address was pr esented very large changes have been introduced, as is well known, in the position of Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see how far, when the new system is fai rly under way, the people of Cochin will support the policy heretofore pursued by th eir Municipality, or that which found favor with the representatives of the local oppo sition who addressed me. Already last year we introduced the elective system, but so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-government, which was earnestly p ressed on me, create, when it was once given, that for want of candidates we were obliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitioners ag ainst their Municipality, the condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I observe fron the latest Municipal report, attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no satisfac ne time which they said served the purpose of a Nekropolis f Travanc tion to the petitioners, and abandoned after much local discussion. asius, as r dogs, has, it appears, been an Chur

256. To the water-supply, which was another grie vance, I have already alluded.

257. Another grievance was about a certain jett rd, pass y. This was inquired into and the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken, long, th but the Government entirely agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were acting way t fully within their rights. As their President put it, they said to persons who wan of ossible ted to land goods: "There is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to you, pa ref the v y us so much; if you don't care to pay, then land goods through the mud as y ou used to do. We are not preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complained ab Mr. H out certain of their medical arrangements. Some of these were purely municipal Ir. Pe matters, and I have reason to believe that the Municipality look very well after f Cou them. Others related to the Government, and appear to amount to a request tha t it should retain the services of medical men for the purpose of attending the inhab itants at large without fee or reward, a proposition which was, of course, wholly in t admissible.

259. Turning now to matters which belong more directly to the Government, I was told by the petitioners that the Police force assigned to Cochin was inade quate. The strength of the Police, however, would a ppear to be unusually large in proportion to the population. The peculiar circums tances of Cochin to which the petitioners alluded are already carefully recognised i n plan the distribution of the Police Force. In the large towns of Malabar which are sur rounded on all sides by British territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the propor tion of police to population is far smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port conse rvancy, with regard to which the Marine authorities were consulted, but did not see their way to support the petition.

261. The last complaint was with reference t at to the encroachments of the sea, which was said to be carrying off valuable cocoanut trees and other property. This grievance was of the same character as that of th e persons who build houses under Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine Depar tment visited the spot, after six months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of sand between the coast boundary pillar and the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain where they never ought to have been placed, viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the injury never really reached the normal line. Although the injury and loss were so recent, the lesson is of so little use that new trees are here and there being planted, and new huts are preparing no w. In the complaint referred to, the inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really fis hermen, to whom the close proximity of the sea is a great object, and whose experience and traditio n should be sufficient warning to them."

262. Later in the day I visited another S ynagogue of the black Jews at Ernacolum, where most of those who had forme deped the deputation met me, which they were unable to do at their principal Syna gogue, having grounded, as they returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the lag une—a common incident, it would appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian church, with which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Director thos whence I drove to the large school almost out of nothing, for he began with thirty it of Public Instruction, has created him that his pupils took on the whole more k boys in a shed. I gathered from other study. The younger boys were learning the ndly to mathematics than to any leaf—a strange sight to an English eye. Sim this to write or engrave upon the palm- acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making him ce the date of my visit we have a Fellow of the Madras University.

264. I started after rightfall—the lagune b eing everywhere beautifully illumi- nated till we passed out of Cochin waters—and I arrived on the morning of the 1st September at Karmady. The route lay now through channels narrow as rivers, now narrower still—little more than canals, ar id again expanding into chains of

ces. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick
under which there was a dense vegetation, in which
Dilivaria ilicifolia, was the most conspicuous feature.
wide but perfectly placid lak y and by night the people thronged every coign of
groves of the cocoanut palm, rty with every demonstration of friendliness usual in
the curious holly-like shrub, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to
All along the course by da epers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-
vantage and received the pa nd Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the
these climes—some of them,
those who are not sound sle ng of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the
eight miles between Cochin a y known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by
latter place was reached. here, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side

265. On the early morni designs are carried into effect, the very large and
small patch of British territor the site of which was shown and carefully explained
Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate d others.
of what will be, if Mr. Parkes re made to me about the smuggling which is said to
important harbour of Quilon, lace and from British Cochin.
to me by Mr. Hannyngton an into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector

266. Complaints were he express purpose of preventing such malpractices.
be carried on alike from this p ar advanced, will probably put an end once for all
This matter was looked
having been appointed for the
Negotiations, which are f ras received by the Resident formally announcing
to this evil. he Mootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning

267. At Quilon a letter w yesterday unofficially, and which of course required
the death of His Highness t ny particulars.
prince, which I had heard of day I received various visitors including Colonel
my plans to be modified in ma 6th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop

268. In the course of the to Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those
Boone and other officers of the ong canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs,
Ildefonso, &c. m and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras
as *Pandanus odoratissimus* and various ferns, so

269. On the 4th I passed on rous plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo,
we had traversed, partly through ks, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in
amongst which the *Cerbera odolla* anded me an address, setting forth various local
gardens were, with the ubiquito the attention of the Resident. The Warkully
abundant as to overpower less vig ks, and the fact of their having been excavated
one of the most desolate little noo timulate us to do whatever of the kind remains
Asia. The priest of that place
inconveniences to which I called

tunnels are really very noble wor der the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum
by a Native Government should s- sted of any public character; that my wife and
undone within our own borders. fe, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private

270. It was arranged that, ur o return visits, as they were unable, during the
should be, as far as possible, dives ve the Palace.
I should visit the Maharaja, his wi
friends, but that there should be n t way, a great variety of persons, amongst others
first stage of the mourning, to lea out an exchange of territory connected with the
y the Periyar, from which it is hoped that great

271. I saw, however, in a quie ara District.
the Dewan, who talked to me abo
great Irrigation Project known as ior and the Second Ranees, being, according to
advantages will accrue to the Mad le the circle affected by the mourning, both

272. The husbands of the Ser ther the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could
the customs of Travancore, outsi Rajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being
visited me; on the other hand, neit s of custom than the reigning Prince, as being
do so. I offered to visit the Eliya nable to receive me.
even more bound by the trammels ds which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's
deputed to be chief mourner, was u r. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at

273. Amongst other institution rds to the senior students. The same compli-
College, over which I went with I
whose request I addressed a few wo

ment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at the sar
who is believed to have done excellent work for the T ne time extended to Dr. Ross,
Travancore State.

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar Athan asius, as I had been at Cochin
by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Syri an Church, which is at open
war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the eastwa
an open and undulating country, but entering, ere d, passing, at first, through
stretch along the banks of the stream that finds its long, the great forests which
and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be imp way to the sea near Quilon
of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance o ossible to speak too strongly
however, the weather, both during our journey and f the vegetation. Unluckily,
tallum, was about as bad as it well could be. after we had reached Cour-

276. At that place I remained several days with
dency, but the charge of the party was taken by M Mr. Hannyngton at the Resi-
the addresses delivered respectively at the temples o Mr. Pennington. I replied to
the so-called Southern Benares. f Courtallum and at Tenkási,

277. The first request which the Courtallum nhabitants made to me was
that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was no t to take the northern route,
they might have a tramway connecting the chief to wns on the Tinnevelly side of
the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decided w the much-talked-of railway
into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be sa on both sides, and we, having
obtained full information for their benefit, have placed the whole question
before those who are chiefly interested—the Trava ore authorities.

279. The next representation was about the
regard to that subject, I have already said enou minor irrigation works. With
to the third representation, which had reference to gh, as I have also with regard
the pagoda funds.

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a
mission would not improve elementary education hope that the Educational Com-
higher education. As to this, I did my best to re- at a too great sacrifice of the

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots assure them.
works; the second involved a complaint about the referred to the minor irrigation
I need not return to the former subject. As levy of the village service cess.
ryots were founded on a misconception. In former to the other, the remarks of the
of the village servants by fees of various kinds, s days they paid for the services
fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the ces ome legal, some illegal. These
s complained of is now levied.

282. The third complaint was about forest cc
nservancy and ran as follows:—

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may be
securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileg
aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not
condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their

ade in the Bill about to be passed for
s consistent with the universal good it
drift in the direction of depressing the
ndependence."

I need hardly say that the greatest possible care is taken by the Conservators
of Forests to work the new Act, which had ju st passed at the time I received
this address, so as not in any way to interfere with any privileges which do not
hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to those of the moment.

The more intelligent of the peasantry are, it is believed, rapidly getting to
understand the broad outlines of our forest policy. I had occasion lately to send a
complimentary message to a Village Munsif in the Anantapur District, who had
been giving his people extremely wise advice on this subject.

283. The fourth request related to the *kist*
ments of the Government demand for land reven *bandi*, that is to say, to the instal-
This is a question which is never ending, sti
The people of different districts hold the
example, while the people of Tenkási want the nu
from five to seven, the people of Nellore are
reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is now extremely anxious to have theirs
once more examining the subject

overnment demand to the circumstances of particular
t it is perfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements
The circumstances of different districts and parts of
mit of absolute adaptation to individual requirements.
n to meet local wants as far as possible.

with a view to adjust the G
places as nearly as it can, buf
can be wholly satisfactory.
districts are too varied to adi
Infinite care is, however, take

rs asked for the extension of local self-government.
en extended.

284. Next, the petitione
Local self-government has be,

lained of the union of revenue and magisterial func-

285. Lastly, they comp
tions.

not for us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves
n questions, into one of finance. There can be no
ers in reply, that it would be more in accordance
ciples of legislation to have revenue and magisterial
stream of tendency flows in that direction.

286. That is a question
itself, like many other India
doubt, as I told the petition
with the most scientific prin
functions separated, and the

ounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultiva-
ore which I was crossing, but in British Territory
one estate in the hills above the Courtallum water-
e sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval
erosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

287. I heard dismal acc
tion in the part of Travanc
things were better. I visited
falls, where they had had th
forests, which repaid this gen

eft rain and also coolness behind us, and the low
the lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which
of the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as
mington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis,
usly, proposes to reserve. At present they grow
I suppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit
dings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

288. At Courtallum we
water-parting, which separate
depend upon the main strea
possible. Here and there Mr.
as it seems to me most judi
nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*,
of defending more valuable seed

rival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an

289. Immediately on my a
address to which I replied.

nevelly observed:

290. The inhabitants of Ti

ay, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Govern-
they have been well attended to by the various officials who
have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion
long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare

"We have, we are thankful to
ment in the matter of local wants, as
have served amongst us, and will, we
offers, as our present Collector has bee
himself in the cause of the public.

eagerness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to
land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable,
us reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we
y will further be developed by this improvement in internal

"We look forward with much
Trivandrum from this town. The
and the two provinces are, for vari
trust that the resources of the count
communication."

may say that, however the railway runs into
tern or the southern route, it will be certain to

With regard to the latter,
Travancore, whether by the nort
benefit it and Tinnevelly.

ress I made some observations which I am not

291. In replying to their ad
sorry to repeat, viz.:

all the good wishes which you have expressed with
hat to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted
efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but
, those who are brought into immediate contact with
hings, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras
rgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied
partments which were not in a satisfactory condition
en put on better footing; that the best men throughout
e day, come to know that their work was watched
; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by
stowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.
ions, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt,
pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of
inally used about the philosopher who wrote the life
ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire

"It only remains to thank you fo
regard to my administration. I trust
only by sudden changes and startling
I shall be disappointed if, when it is ove
it are not able to say, amongst other
obtained the right of using for her own
within her borders; that those of our
—such as the Forest Department—had h
our various services had, very early in
with sympathetic interest at headquarte
seeing all the most influential positions

"These are not very sensational am
read, even when recorded by the ablest
lead, a phrase which was, by the by, o
of the Statesman with whose spirit a w
to be filled—the life of Turgot.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness
anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such
Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it ne
the events which occurred during the terrible period whic
rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to
prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because th
profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly had
known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutiv
consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course the
the right of using for her own urgent needs a lar
levied within her borders" referred to the expected
its financial consequences, which, at the time I spok
the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received the pr
Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the afte
schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at fou
were any definite requests made, except that no dis
Christians, a request which I need not say I was
that they should have the most perfect equality of t

294. Here also I received a long address
This was officially considered, and the petitioner
substantially the same as those mentioned above
we were not prepared to legislate in the direction

Early on the morning of the 15th I drove
met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the S
and in the neighbourhood of which I had care
questions connected therewith. I remarked at th
be made for constructing a bridge upon the pie
which ran out from the side of the anicut looki
no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently beer
Board, but has been referred back to them with
details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visited th
examining that really noble structure, received
representing, as I gathered, the party opposed
constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for sar
elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipality

298. Next came a request about the p
reference to the general legislation of India, n

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub
to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of dif
and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on the
decided that the Court should not be removed.

300. The third subject was the establish
part of the pagoda question already alluded to.

301. The last request was with referenc
belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-go

302. The whole of the country immedia
cottah was at this period of the year one vast s
but the line, which took me towards Madu
in September a desert, relieved only by the
Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the
Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a risin

of nations. I do not think one could
thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for
cessary to fill pages upon pages with
h preceded its passing under British
describe the unbroken progress and
ose eighty years have been years of
never from the beginning of time
e months, perhaps not even eighty

Presidency of Madras obtained
ger proportion of the taxation
e visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and
e, were only a hope, but before

incipal people—European and
rnoon was chiefly given to the
of these, but at none of them
avor should be shown to Native
eable to meet with the assurance
reatment.

behalf of the cotton interest.
were informed that, for reasons
the review of my third tour,
ey desired.

t with Colonel Hasted, who had
vaikuntham Anicut which I saw
fully explained to me the various
e time, "a proposal will presently
s long since built with that view,
ng down stream, and there can be

transmitted by the Local Fund
reference to certain constructive

e great Shiva Temple and, after
an address from an association
to the Municipality as at present

actioning the introduction of the

tion of dancing girls, which had
that of Madras.

dge's Court should not be removed
ence of opinion about this subject,
th September. It was ultimately

nt of temple committees. This is

e to a dispute about a road, which
vernment.

tely around Tinnevelly and Palam-
ea of rice just ready for the harvest,
a, leads through a region which is
long blue line of the ghauts. At
Zamorin, whom we lately made a
g cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joine d by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collecto r, of Madura.

303. At the Madura statio n the Municipal Commissioners met me with an address, in which they first tha nked me for the extension of local self-government and then asked for its further en couragement.

304. There is, I apprehend ers, no town in the Presidency where, during the last two years, the efforts of the pe ople towards managing their own local affairs have met with more encouragement la from the representative of the Government on the spot.

305. I should also remark that the Madura Municipality, which is fortunate in the activity and ability ali ke of its President and Vice-President, has been doing much to improve the wat eer-supply and general condition of the town. It has accordingly been very agree cable to the Government to be able to assist it by a considerable grant from Provin stincial Funds towards the building of the Vaigai bridge.

306. On the 18th there wa s a reception of the European residents and the chief of the Native community ic n the great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonid als of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactor ery; the large room which is now used as a court will require various alterations b fore it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty being—the very common one— bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the ts of the building which it is proposed to use as minor courts and public offices l subserve these respective purposes sufficiently well although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an addr ess from the general community.

307. The first request of the Madura inhabitants was that I would support the Periyar project. With that req uest I have most fully complied.

308. The second referred to the minor irrigation works. Of that I have said enough.

309. The third was with refe rence to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban, an l they asked that more reliable statistics should be taken befo ent deci ed on starting it. It goes without saying that the request of the peop l be c plied with.

310. The next request was w ea reference to the cost of litigation, to which I replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a considerable revenue has to be ed from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least l taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject whe was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to it that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to ess inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

311. The last request referre a proposal which was then being discussed, about separating Dindigul from M ura. Up to this time, however, the change, which we then thought of, has no een made, so that the request of the people has thus far been complied with. ersonally I still think that, if Madura could be divided on the same princip as Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it would be an advantage to the p ation, but this local question is inextricably connected with various large im l questions which can only be settled by the Viceroy and Secretary of State. ficial strength in Madura is not perhaps at present as well distributed as i ght be, and advantage will be taken of the changes in *personnel* which will caused by impending retirements on proportionate pensions, to see if some ge for the better cannot be made.

312. In the evening of th h, the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corridors of he Pagoda, on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of t e taste and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well kn wn—quite the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression, which many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by the prog ress of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes of the population, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or repair. I observed a master workman carving stone with very considerable skill, whose wag es were little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eight ann as.

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode and retu rned on the 20th September to Ootacamund.*

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute shal e published early in November.]

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

OOTACAMUND,

August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

In the month of October last, I comp leted, by a visit to South Canara, my general survey of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency, and, as some nine months have now passed, it may be time to review that survey, with the object of seeing what desirable changes have been n de in consequence of it, what remain to be made, and, above all, how far it has been possible to meet the requests of the people preferred to the head of the Gov ment in person.

2. The machine of administration, in all civilised countries, is now so compli- cated that it is necessary for those who pr eside over it perpetually to revise and re-revise, if important things are not to b e allowed to slip out of sight. The impossibility of doing this amidst the cond ions under which a statesman's life is now passed in Western Europe is a grave mi -tune. In a country governed as this is and must long continue to be, it is highl y desirable that the European rulers of every degree should come as much as possib le into contact with the ruled.

Thanks to the improvement of comm unications, the absence of famine and other causes, it has been my good fortune to see more of the Presidency than any of my predecessors have done in an equally short time.

In nearly a hundred addresses, which have been collected into a volume, I have secured a perfect photograph of what t he most articulate portion of the people were asking from the chiefs of the administ ration in 1882 and 1883.

In my replies, while recognizing the g ood sense of a very large proportion of the requests made, I took the greatest pos sible care not to commit my colleagues or myself to almost anything, and I am pa rticularly glad to be able to show by this paper, to the persons who came to see m e, with what scrupulous care every one of their wishes has been examined, and how very largely performance has surpassed promise.

3. When I left England in the autum n of 1881 the subject connected with Madras, which was most talked of at home, was the gold industry of the Wynaad. A few days before I started, a deputation int erested in the Nílgiri Railway came to visit me, and questions of considerable mo ment, with reference to the sanitation of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had b een many weeks in this country.

4. I determined accordingly that my fi st tour of inspection should be directed towards the West, and on the 4th January 1 882 I left Madras.

5. Travelling through the night, I re ached Pothanur on the morning of the 5th. There I was met by, amongst other s, Mr. Stuart, the Collector of Coimba- tore, whose valuable services we are now so soon to lose. He was, at that time, very much occupied with the wants of hi s district in the matter of wood, and sketched to me a project which had commen ded itself to his mind for afforestation on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hope*, but it has since become a *reality*, and the position of Coimbatore, so far as th e woodland and its connected benefits are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writing under date of the 5th August 1884, reports to me that very good progress has been made in the constitution of its reserved forests, in demarcation, in surv ay, and in fire protection. Attention has been given to the formation of fuel ar fodder reserves, though the Collec- tor's final recommendations have not yet be n received, and the forest revenue of the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stopped at Burliar and examined the Government Garden there.

9. I was glad to observe that the M
it continues so to do. Since that pe
Burliar, although, in spite of the kind he
grow at Guindy. It would be highly
so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson will,

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, in J
thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has altere
pursued, it is now succeeding much be
ever be a forest, but only a garden
work for the good of humanity will
some very bad forms of dysentery is
tion amongst us. Its success would
because, I was at the India Office wh
India, and I took a great interest in t

11. The Liberian coffee was frui
of much practical importance in this

12. The planters find the pericarp
Those kinds of coffee which have on
price, and the Liberian yields a crop o
vantages are thought, I am informed, t
leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on to
sioners presented an address in whic
not far distant when Ootacamund woul
Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to t
as a jest, at the expense "of the exagg

15. For myself, I think that in t
the dual arrangement of a summer and
it were only possible, an ambulant Go
the most desirable for India as a whol
kind of Government is no longer possi
and is quite incompatible, if it were
our centralised, scientific system o. adm
rules, precedents, and reports which
officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his rig
as the capital of the huge province whi
indeed, no one ever did so. The *conge*
sea-port town, the Mount Road shop
numerous small parks or "compounds"
square miles, form what is now called th
the Fort which formed the centre of t
Company upon the Coromandel Coast
capital, and can, indeed, never do so, a
ments to which I alluded in my speec
gradually become more important th
sentimental, and other good reasons,
Madras; and I trust that no Governm
from many points of view, Ootacamund

angosteen was prospering, and I learn that
iod, too, *Amherstia nobilis* has flowered at
lp of Dr. King of Calcutta, it has failed to
y desirable to naturalise in the Presidency
f any one can, succeed in doing this.

nuary 1882, to pronounce a failure; but,
the method of treatment that was being
er. He does not believe that with us it will
product; nevertheless, a very considerable
e accomplished, if this powerful remedy in
ade common and cheap, by garden-cultiva-
e particularly agreeable to me personally,
the first attempts were made to bring it to
m.

g freely; but I am told that it is not found
esidency.

too hard to enable them to pulp it readily.
y one seed in the berry command a higher
nly once in fourteen months. These disad-
outweigh its comparative immunity from

Ootacamund, where the Municipal Commis-
h they expressed a hope that the day was
d be made the permanent seat of the Madras

reat this as a serious claim, but spoke of it
erated pretensions of others."

he existing circumstances of this Presidency
winter capital is far the best. No doubt, if
vernment, a camp Government, would be
, and for every province in it; but that
le. It belongs to the days of personal rule,
only from considerations of expense, with
inistration with its infinite array of minute
require a gigantic apparatus of offices and

ht mind, would ever have selected Madras
h is known as the Madras Presidency, and,
ries of very poor villages *plus* the moderate
, the Government establishments, and the
which, scattered thinly over twenty-seven
e City of Madras, have been grouped around
the very small and humble affairs of the
The place has never grown to be a real
although, if the harbour and other improve-
n of June 30th are carried into effect, it will
n it is now.* Still I think for historical,
it would be the greatest mistake to leave
ent will ever dream of doing so, although,
l presents advantages which it cannot offer.

* The following is the passage to which I refer:—

"These being the circumstances with which we have g
the completion of its system of drainage and water-supp
semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the civiliz
secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Canal push
permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singareni c
excellent Municipal constitution which it has got, and wh
and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its harbour co
become a link in the communication between England, B

ot to deal, what should Madras wish for? It should wish first for
ly—that is, it should wish to take itself out of the list of the
ed cities—the cities which, like London, have a low death-rate;
ed on as fast as the means at the disposal of its Government will
oal brought to its gates; fourthly, it should wish to see the
ich Mr. Arundel has done so much to perfect, worked ever better
mpleted and made thoroughly efficient—so efficient that it may
ombay, and the further East."

17. The object of a wise administratio
municipal jealousies which are complicated
individuals, who derive pecuniary advantage
the State amongst them.

Madras at least has nothing to gain by insi
the apple either to herself or to her rival, and
have of late been insisting on a judgment of Pr

18. Some of the other requests of the Oo
more serious kind. They observed that the
claim Imperial help, and they asked for assis
and water-supply.

19. At that time this Government also
ask for *Imperial* help. Imperial help was, ind
Napier, and we recalled that fact to the Gov

Letter No. 287-W., dated 1st February 1882.

but
of t
in the interval, and we found, not unnaturall
wanted out of *Provincial* funds.

20. I trust we have not been niggardly in
date of which I am writing, we have, *inter ali*
draining the bazaar some Rs. 94,000, bought
Rs. 10,000, the highly insanitary "Lines" nea
ABC ground, and improved off the face of cr
same kind.

21. Speaking in round numbers, since the
me, Provincial has spent on the sanitation of C
through the Public Works Department, and n
Municipal Commissioners.

22. The lake is much less defiled than
cepting sewer has been carried down below the
all that could be desired; but what a pity that
from pollution the lake of Kodaikánal, did no
arrangements made with respect to what is
important *sanitarium* in Southern India.

23. As soon as the drainage works, now
turn to the water-supply and give some help
its improvement, just as we have done to th
important questions connected with it have
officers.

24. I found Government House advanc
finished, and several portions of the building w

25. I was glad to be able to record that
before I had anything to do with it, for, of the
unfit, there are few for which I feel myself mo
questions as to the policy of building, the p
of building to be erected had happily been
numerous problems which remained were all
gradually worked out in the course of years wit
of the proper departments of the Supreme Gov

26. I gave some attention, on this visit, to
to the Cinchona Plantations. Both of these ha
under the management of a man of great scient
Botany at Oxford.

27. The laying out of the gardens is bei
and shrubs are being properly labelled, whil
taking place in the management of the Cinch
the valley which separates the slopes of Snowd

n should be to soothe those little
so readily with the self-interest of
u from the presence of the heads of

sting that the Government shall give
it is a section of her inhabitants who
aris.

tacamund municipality were of a far
sanitation of the place might fairly
tance alike for sanitation, drainage,

considered that they had a right to
eed, promised in the days of Lord
ernment of India in the year 1882,
much time had passed, the policy
he Viceroy in Council had changed
y, that we had to give the assistance

giving that assistance. Since the
, paid out of Provincial revenue for
and got rid of, at the expense of
r the small public park known as the
ation various other nuisances of the

Municipal Commissioners addressed
otacamund not less than Rs. 97,000
ot less than Rs. 27,000 through the

it used to be, and, when the inter-
Willow Bund to the outfall, will be
the same foresight, which has saved
t preside a generation ago over the
obviously destined to be the most

in progress, are finished, we must
to the Ootacamund municipality for
at of Madras. Already, the most
been carefully investigated by our

ng to completion. The shell was
re habitable, at least in fine weather.
the constructive period had passed
many things for which I feel myself
e unfit than being an architect. All
urchase of property, and the kind
settled by my predecessors. The
in the nature of corollaries to be
h time, patience, and the concurrence
ernment.

the Government Gardens as well as
ve, within the last two years, come
ific eminence,—the late Professor of

g very much improved, all the trees
great and important changes are
na Plantations, more especially in
n from those of Dodabetta.

28. From Ootacamund I went
engaged in examining our estates
Mr. Cross, the South American trave
declaring that our supposed *Succiruo*
valuable *Micrantha*. On this questi
Minute, but it has now happily been
and I need not repeat what I there s

29. From Naduvatam I descend
stimulated by heavy rains, had bur
beauty.

30. Here some representations
getting seeds of the *Ledgeriana* spec
happily able to do so.

31. From the Ouchterlony Valle
the guests of Mr. O'Donoghue, and f

32. At Devála I received an a
Association. They called my atten
Since that date, the administration
cost Rs. 5,540 a-month, but a very
speaking, the Act abolishing the old
now within the civil and criminal ju
the Collector, who has superseded th
administrative work. The Head A
trate has been abolished. Both the
have had their pay increased; there
a Treasury Deputy Collector, and a
subordinate establishments have been
of some Rs. 1,390 a-month.

33. We have also created a Sp
business known as the Wynaad esch
out of hand more than two generat
settlement of the Wynaad portion of
five cases in three districts of South
separately reported on by the officer
Government asserts rights over land
the rebellion of the Pychee Rajah in

Further proceedings will be tak
from the Secretary of State.

34. The deputation next observe

"It is unfortunately our experience of
cles and unreasonable delay in the disposal
have, in some instances, left the country aft
on which to commence planting operations."

35. The Government, knowing
took immediate steps to improve th
that, on sending to Mr. Burrows, th
middle of August, the following ques

"How many land and mining applic
in the district since the beginning of J
disposed of?"

"Applications under Gold Mining
Applications under Waste Land
Europeans and East Indians
Natives .. .. ..
Applications under Gold Mining
Applications under Waste Land
Advertised for sale ..
Awaiting reports from subord

Rules *disposed of* since January 1882 .. 119
Rules— .. .. 96 } 207
.. .. 111 }
Rules *awaiting disposal* .. .. .. None.
Rules— .. .. 5 } 7"
ates .. .. 2 }

36. The deputation then passe
operations which had been some ti
pushed on as fast as possible.

on to Naduvatam to join Dr. Bidie, who was
there, with reference to the assertions of
ller, who had frightened us, not a little, by
ra was not *Succirubra* at all, but the far less
on I had occasion to write in my first Tour
laid at rest by the highest scientific authority,
aid.

ed the Ouchterlony Valley, where the coffee,
st prematurely into flower and was in great

were made to me about the importance of
ies of Cinchona, and at a later period I was

y we descended to Nadgani, where we became
ound ourselves in the midst of the gold region.
ddress from the Nílgiri Planting and Mining
tion first to the administration of the Nílgiris.
has been greatly strengthened. It used to
few weeks after the period of which I am
Commission came into force. The district is
risdiction of the Judge of Coimbatore, so that
e Commissioner, has far more time to give to
sistant remains as he was. The Joint Magis-
Deputy Tahsildars of Coonoor and Gúdalúr
is now an Assistant Collector, a Sub-Judge,
Deputy Tahsildar at Ootacamund, while the
considerably increased: all this at an expense

ecial Assistant for that important branch of
eats, which should, by rights, have been put
ions ago. When he has done his work, the
the Nílgiri district will be taken up. Twenty
Wynaad have been already inquired into and
appointed, each one being a case in which the
declared to be escheated in consequence of
the first days of this century.

ken after the receipt of the necessary orders

d:

many years that planters meet with invincible obsta-
of their applications for land, and intending investors
er waiting for years, despairing of ever obtaining land

that these complaints were not unfounded,
e state of affairs which has so much changed
e very active Collector of the district, in the
ion, I received the following reply:—

tions from planters and others have been disposed of
nuary 1882, and how many are still waiting to be

to the Revenue Settlement, and urged that the
e before commenced on the Nílgiris should be

37. I find that, since the 1st January 188
presented, no less than 295,000 acres have be
which was contemplated by the framers of th
largely increased, while thousands of land-hol
(leases) showing exactly the position, area, a
them. A complete revision of the village es
been carried into effect, and the Village Ce
purpose of providing the salaries of the village
to see me feared that years would elapse befo
completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris ar
completed before the document I am now dra

38. The memorialists next asked that a
located at Devála. This request has not be
police fo of the Wynaad has been streng
Head Constables and seven Constables in addi

39. Then they turned to the subject of
that I as travelling in the driest season of t
commu ications, during the monsoon, were
the G vernment have largely assisted the Loc
of th through line from Mettupálaiyam to C
of it which pass through the municipalities of
now determined to do the same by the who
for one end of the line of communication so
Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a m
we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a vi
Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him h
from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are
is undoubtedly startling, and though impro
become available, till eventually we may hop
the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to the
this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of th
in justice to other portions of the country
With regard to the middle portion of the roa
Board, writing under date the 23rd August
Gúdalúr to Devála is in good order, and the
Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good orde
has been done since I passed over it in Januar

40. Then my attention was called to the
made much more liberal. The limit of each
have now extended it to 150, we have aboli
should be entertained per acre, we have allow
lease without the previous sanction of Gov
applicant to obtain more than one mining leas

41. The gentlemen who came to see me
I do not think they will complain that this
done all that in it lay to help them to a railw
as by the Government of India, the proposals
Secretary of State, but the speculation not fi
they again applied to us for other terms, wher
first by this Government, secondly by that
depend upon the views entertained at the I
Mysore towards the West Coast, that project
of the gold industry; but for that, we are cert

42. Then they asked that the telegraph s
been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitri

43. They next proceeded to state their
Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my firs
forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of

2, a few days before the address was
en completely settled with the result
e address, that the revenue has been
lers have been furnished with puttahs
and assessment of the lands held by
tablishments of the district has also
ss Act has been introduced for the
officers. The gentlemen who came
re the settlement of the district was
e concerned, be completed or all but
wing up is in the hands of the public.
European Head Constable should be
en complied with *in terms;* but the
thened by the entertainment of two
tion to the previously existing force.
roads, asked me to notice the fact
the year, and assured me that their
disastrously bad. Since that period
al Fund Board to improve the whole
údalúr, have taken over those parts
Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have
le of the road in question. So much
vitally important to South Wynaad.
an, fit for the purpose, was availa e,
ew to its improvement, the line from
ave been already received. I hear
far advanced, but their total amount
vement will be pushed on, as funds
e to see the great through line across
Western Coast in really good order,
he line from Vayitri to Calicut) must,
be carried into effect gradually.
d, the President of the Local Fund
1884, reports that the road from
road on from Devála to Mango Tree
r, adding various details as to what
y 1882.

gold mining leases. These we have
grant was confined to 30 acres. We
hed the requirement that five coolies
ed the lessee to sublet or assign his
ernment, and we have permitted an
e.

then passed to the subject of railways.
Government has not, since that date,
y up the Nílgiris. Supported by us
of its promoters were accepted by the
ding favor with capitalists at home,
upon they were once more supported
of India. The final decision must
ndia Office. As to the railway from
has been thrown back by the reverses
ainly not responsible.

hould be extended to Vayitri. It has
to Calicut.

general views about the Government
add to what I said on the spot, viz.:
t emotion when I saw those magnificent
Naduvatam was an emotion of pride. I

took, at first, to be the head and ne
be those of a serpent,—a curious fac

82. My visitors belonged to a
communion neither with Rome nor w
me with an address accompanied by
there came a representative of the sec
but has of late years, if I comprehen
quarrel with the Holy See. He cam
which was competent to the Colle
promised.

83. At Calicut, the Municipal
asked, however, for nothing except t
towards the police force. That requ
used to be diverted to that purpose a
desired, for the promotion of sanitatio

84. Next arrived the representat
an interesting account of their mercan
request to the Government, except,
course they have always had and will

85. The Syrian Christians likew
came to offer their friendly congratula
Sabha (Malabar Association), which
Member in the Legislative Council; se
thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut
fifthly, the extension of the railway
these requests were no doubt credit
love of the parish should come first in
be thought of. Malabar has had, and
of the High Court intimately acqua
stamp of Sir William Robinson or
Government, executive or judicial,

86. The proposed establishmen
have already said, been considered
that more money should be appropr
tion of a far more reasonable kind
considerable extent. At the time the
spent in a year at Calicut on female
and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,84
for this purpose in the official year 18

87. Then the petitioners asked t
and Cannanore. Its extension to Cal
now sanctioned, but a great many mo
an extension to Cannanore could be a
effort.

88. Next they complained of the
asked for the restoration to the Loca
used to receive from Provincial Funds
simply a rate-in-aid levied on the who
supply advantages to Malabar, which

89. It was in 1877 that a state
most unfair to the rest of our districts
tion that so far from their land being
respect very great advantages. The
that assessments are high. This is
but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legis
page 7) been undisturbed whilst pric
ment assessment now bears a much
land than in other parts of the countr

uropean address the water was bordered by
ty mile there was a dense vegetation, in wh
ria ilicifolia, was the most conspicuous feature.
nd by night the people thronged every coign of
on with every demonstration of friendliness usual in
ust be admitted, not productive of happiness to
llers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-
uilon were left behind, and the Residency at the

of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the
own as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by
1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side
igns are carried into effect, the very large and
ite of which was shown and carefully explained
ers.

ade to me about the smuggling which is said to
and from British Cochin.
and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector
ess purpose of preventing such malpractices.
dvanced, will probably put an end once for all

eceived by the Resident formally announcing
(ootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning
rday unofficially, and which of course required
articulars.

I received various visitors including Colonel
th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop

Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those
g canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs,
and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras
Pandanus odoratissimus and various ferns, so
us plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo,
, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in
ded me an address, setting forth various local
e attention of the Resident. The Warkully
, and the fact of their having been excavated
nulate us to do whatever of the kind remains

r the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum
d of any public character; that my wife and
, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private
return visits, as they were unable, during the
the Palace.

way, a great variety of persons, amongst others
t an exchange of territory connected with the
he Periyar, from which it is hoped that great
District.

and the Second Ranees, being, according to
the circle affected by the mourning, both
the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could
jah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being
custom than the reigning Prince, as being
le to receive me.

hich I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's
Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at
to the senior students. The same compli-

ment which has been paid to Mr. Bea
who is believed to have done excellent wo

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar A
by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Sy
war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the easty
an open and undulating country, but entering, er
stretch along the banks of the stream that finds
and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be i
of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance
however, the weather, both during our journey
tallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several days wi
dency, but the charge of the party was taken b
the addresses delivered respectively at the temple
the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Courtallu
that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was
they might have a tramway connecting the chief
the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decide
into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be
obtained full information for their benefit, have
before those who are chiefly interested—the Trav

279. The next representation was about th
regard to that subject, I have already said enc
to the third representation, which had reference t

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a
mission would not improve elementary educati
higher education. As to this, I did my best to r

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots
works; the second involved a complaint about th
I need not return to the former subject.
ryots were founded on a misconception. In forn
of the village servants by fees of various kinds
fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the

282. The third complaint was about forest

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may b
securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileg
aims at, and that legislation in this respect may no
condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their

I need hardly say that the greatest possibl
of Forests to work the new Act, which had
this address, so as not in any way to interfere
hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to
The more intelligent of the peasantry are,
understand the broad outlines of our forest poli
complimentary message to a Village Munsif i
been giving his people extremely wise advice

283. The fourth request related to the
ments of the Government demand for land rev
This is a question which is never ending,
The people of different districts hold th
example, while the people of Tenkási want the
from five to seven, the people of Nellore
reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is

things, and it is right for persons, in
l legitimate requests, to refuse, point

gs, the granting or withholding of
Government, but the only important
s it happened, almost immediately
the Viceroy and Sir Evelyn Baring,
ywhere, has been in this Presidency

ed the visit of the Zamorin,—one of
ose annals connect far back with the
ntry whose traditions go so far into
which, even if we forget the practice
eas of what family continuity means,
f which thousands of houses in the

acode up the Beypore river and then
r, where I carefully examined our
t to see, while "professional philan-
poverty of India, a noble property
land—one likely ere long to be of
igh, which were seedlings in 1844.
r (*Manihot Glaziovii*) doing well.
parts of this Presidency. In the last
eat progress near Kullar. The far
tica) was also doing well, not so the

w-Stewart and Mr. Saunders to inspect
d the railway property.

since, a matter of some anxiety and
of the Madras line to Calicut will
o the abandonment of the threatened

r jungle and returned to Madras after

e on two important subjects, the use
tanning, and the value of the common
for young trees. With reference to
date, a very interesting memorandum
riculture has been ordered to collect
e in Babool bark and pods in Europe.
scertain the results of all the experi-
to the prickly-pear as a forester, but
fficer, has reported excellent results
actus as a protector of seedlings for a

uld once for all turn this most unpleas-

spection.

e 3rd of March 1882, and ran through

s from the inhabitants of that place.

pply of water from the Vellingiri Hills

lly inquired into by the Public Works
t passing by more urgent matters.

...o the circumstances of particular
...y idle to suppose that any arrangements
...europe...cumstances of different districts and parts of
...absolute adaptation to individual requirements.

102. Another project, however, ... meet local wants as far as possible.
Reservoir,—has been pretty fully in...
It is, however, a very big busin... sked for the extension of local self-government.
direct and indirect, but so costly as ... xtended.
is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet ... d of the union of revenue and magisterial func-
better. The selection of even the sm...
we rather grotesquely describe as a t...
called an artificial lake, with a water... or us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves

103. The greatly increased atte... estions, into one of finance. There can be no
to forest conservation in this district ... n reply, that it would be more in accordance
supply from the Noyel River. I me... s of legislation to have revenue and magisterial
having examined the Bolampatti Va... m of tendency flows in that direction.
denudation of the slopes around th... along my road, of the failure of coffee cultiva-
Coimbatore would suffer very griev... which I was crossing, but in British Territory
accordingly now being settled by th... estate in the hills above the Courtallum water-
expected that the reserved forest will ... se to preserve many of the trees of the primæval
official year. ... ty by shade very useful to the cultivation.

104. The deputation then asked ... rain and also coolness behind us, and the low
by extensive improvements in the pre... lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which
abandoned. ... the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as

105. This was the first time that ... ington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis,
the minor irrigation works, of whic... y, proposes to reserve. At present they grow
is I believe generally known, this G... uppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit
great and special attention. They f... rs, as is done by the prickly-pear.
cation with Sir Evelyn Baring on t... al at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an
has had in many directions such m...
grants for them have been everywhere... velly observed:
not, as formerly of the Public Works ... nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Govern-
on the spot, who are now allowed to e... have been well attended to by the various officials who
vision of these most important works ... no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion
grant, while the necessity for working ... in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare
steadily kept before the minds of all C...

... ness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to
106. The whole irrigation system ... trade between the two places is not inconsiderable,
works which have their own syste... sons, intimately connected one with the other, and we
Baring's visit, and of course since this ... further be developed by this improvement in internal
works, been begun to be surveyed b...
working by what are called tank divis... ay say that, however the railway runs into
be put into thorough order by the ordi... n or the southern route, it will be certain to
and a commencement of the executive ...

107. Of course, it will take long ... ss I made some observations which I am not
I have great faith in the German pr...
ended," and nothing could be more ... l the good wishes which you have expressed with
of the Periyakulam Basin, the first ... t to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted
Montgomerie. ... rts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but
... hose who are brought into immediate contact with
108. When we talked this matter ... gs, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras
that the Tank Divisions would have ... nt needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied
occupy fifty-five years; but by dividi... istments which were not in a satisfactory condition
Executive Staff, it may, I think, be go... ut on better footing; that the best men throughout
... ay, come to know that their work was watched
109. After some remarks with r... d that they were not reduced to hopelessness by
sitting at Calcutta, the members of t... e d, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority,
houses and encourage them to work a... and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt,
delicate textures." ... as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of
... used about the philosopher who wrote the life
110. I lost no time in going to t... r of this part of India would most, I think, desire
in the work, of a very distinctive kind...
able, but not such, I thought, as to com...
of the address "the unrivalled Indian h...

"Of such good dulness, howev...
anywhere find a district which more nat...ber last, I com
Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its his...districts
the events which occurred during the terrible pe...me t
rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enou...
prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? becau...een
profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly it ha
known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty cons... Go
consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course ... in
the right of using for her own urgent needs, to ... ho p
levied within her borders" referred to the exp... con
its financial consequences, which, at the time I ... ve r
the end of the year became a reality. ... hig

293. On September 14th I received th... poss
Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the... com
schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at me...
were any definite requests made, except that ... ual
Christians, a request which I need not say I w...
that they should have the most perfect equality ... vha

294. Here also I received a long addre... inis
This was officially considered, and the petitio... th
substantially the same as those mentioned abo... st
we were not prepared to legislate in the direct... se
Early on the morning of the 15th I dro... h
met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to th...
and in the neighbourhood of which I had ca...
questions connected therewith. I remarked at...
be made for constructing a bridge upon the p...
which ran out from the side of the anicut lo...
no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently b...
Board, but has been referred back to them w...
details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visite...
examining that really noble structure, recei...
representing, as I gathered, the party oppos...
constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for ...
elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipal...

298. Next came a request about the pas...
reference to the general legislation of India, ...

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub-...
to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of di...
and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on tha...
decided that the Court should not be removed...

300. The third subject was the establish...
part of the pagoda question already alluded t...

301. The last request was with refere...
belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-g...

302. The whole of the country immed...
cottah was at this period of the year one vas...
but the line, which took me towards Ma...
in September a desert, relieved only by ...
Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of t...
Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a r...

... reiterate some observations which I

...—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It
...ermany, and in France. I remember some
...ment of the Morbihan on the shore of the
...een made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and
...in the next few years, await any one who,
...Indian manufactures. In order, however,
...t keep in view three maxims. In the first
...avoid all European ones; in the second
...stilence; and in the third place, they must
...k returns. If they attempt to stick to the
...profits, they may as well go out of business
...pidly for that kind of thing. If, however,
...ll follow these three very simple maxims, I
...chieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and
...competition of Manchester, let our people
...operate with Manchester, let Manchester do
... them do for Manchester the hundred and

...t to the pretty little temple of Perur,
...s in which my attention was, for the
... management. I have since received
...about which the most various opinions
... to say that the whole question which
... hands of a Committee over which my

...understanding that was said to exist
...nities of Coimbatore; and I was asked
...ment, passed in 1874, with respect to
...hen passing in procession before the

...l by the High Court to be *ultra vires*,
...ent, the wish of the memorialists, that
...re it issued, was fulfilled.

...in pieces of land should be restored to
...inquired into, and the petitioners have
...atever to the area (between 60 and 70

...mined several of the so-called Pandava
... for the first time, brought home to me
... past of South India.

...naut to Ootacamund, where the special
...r the sanitation, was able to report to
...tween himself and the municipality,
...me to an end.

...rst visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along
...le to me the suggestion about the Com-
...s produced such good results. I was
...rk, and the Government has steadily
...ince the date of which I am speaking,
...l been improved, most of the trees and
... has been extended by throwing into
... end.

...alem, where I received a long address.
... was to have the right of choosing the

... as follows:—
... of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chair-
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is in charge of the Railways by the Members of the Madras Government and their officials at* Guindy, with the result that the Government of India has undertaken to recommend the line to the Secretary of State;" but on the morning of the 15th August our anxieties were set at rest by my receiving a telegram from the Secretary of State to say that the extension of the line by the Madras Railway Company had received his sanction.

* In November 1883.

71. My visitors then turned to the extension of railway communication across North Malabar and the Wynaad to the Mysore frontier. To that subject I have alluded already. It belongs not to the Provincial but to the Supreme Government, and must be dependent on its views.

72. They also stated that the amount of port dues collected at Calicut greatly exceeded the amount spent upon the Port. On this point the Master Attendant was immediately consulted. It turned out that the memorialists were in error, and that the charges had exceeded the receipts.

73. With regard to the complaint that the system of canals in the Malabar district was far from satisfactory, some recent communications between the Public Works Department and the spokesman of the deputation which came to see me leads me to suppose that the extension of the railway to Calicut will effect what the memorialists most wanted in a somewhat different way, but the good ordering of the backwater communication all along the West Coast is, I fully admit, a matter of importance, and Colonel Ross Thompson, who is expected out in October, is to be directed to examine the whole line of waterway alike in Malabar and South Canara.

74. My visitors further desired the establishment of an experimental garden. We have not as yet seen our way to do that, but Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Calicut, is experimenting both with the Hevea and the Castilloa as well as with the Ipecacuanha in close co-operation with the officers of Government.

75. Dr. Trimen, the distinguished head of the great gardens at Perideniya in Ceylon, who visited the Nílgiri Cinchona plantations in company with Mr. Lawson and Dr. Bidie in the summer of 1883, has been assisting us by sending both Hevea and Castilloa plants.

76. With regard to the Rhea and other fibres to which the deputation also alluded, I have reason to hope that private enterprise has stepped in to develop these most important products. Rhea fibre worked up into a substance of great beauty was shown me by Mr. Pinching some months ago.

77. The deputation further asked for the establishment of a first-grade college teaching up to the B.A. standard. This request has been considered, but it is not thought that there is any present occasion for an institution of the kind. It would, indeed, in my opinion, do more harm than good.

78. The memorialists spoke also of the trade of the port and the state of the pier. To that subject I gave great attention, as it had been previously arranged in Council I should do, examining the pier on the 18th with Colonel Sankey, the Master Attendant, Mr. McWatters, and others including the principal merchants who used it. Several courses were suggested and carefully reviewed. The upshot of many discussions has been that the pier has now been handed over to the merchants of the port on a 99-year lease.

79. Then came to me a large deputation of Jenmis who were followed by the representatives of the other side of the Malabar land question, the Kanamkars.

80. Since the date of which I am writing we have received Mr. Logan's elaborate report; that report has been considered by a Commission, and the views of that Commission are now about to be submitted to the very highest authorities on the questions which are raised by the rival claims of these people whom I do not attempt to describe by any English term; so conflicting are the opinions of the persons, who have most right to speak, as to their exact position in relation to each other.

81. After seeing them I was visited by a deputation of Syrian Christians headed by their Bishop, who bore in his hand a crozier, surmounted by what, I

took, at first, to be the head and neck of a pelican, but found upon examination to be those of a serpent,—a curious fact.

82. My visitors belonged to a section of the Syrian Christians, which is in communion neither with Rome nor with the Patriarch of Babylon. They presented me with an address accompanied by an historical sketch. When they were gone, there came a representative of the section which holds with the Patriarch of Babylon, but has of late years, if I comprehend their position, followed that dignitary into a quarrel with the Holy See. He came to lay before me a grievance, the redress of which was competent to the Collector, whose good offices he was accordingly promised.

83. At Calicut, the Municipal Commissioners also came to see me. They asked, however, for nothing except to be relieved from paying the contribution towards the police force. That request has been granted, so that the funds which used to be diverted to that purpose are now set free, exactly as the Commissioners desired, for the promotion of sanitation and education.

84. Next arrived the representatives of the Basel German Mission, who gave an interesting account of their mercantile and other labours, but did not make any request to the Government, except, by implication, one for full liberty, which of course they have always had and will have.

85. The Syrian Christians likewise had no special request to make, but only came to offer their friendly congratulations. Not so the body known as the Kerala Sabha (Malabar Association), which asked for many things, first, a Malayali Member in the Legislative Council; secondly, a Malayali Judge in the High Court; thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut; fourthly, more money for female education; fifthly, the extension of the railway to Calicut and Cannanore. The first two of these requests were no doubt creditable to local patriotism. It is right that the love of the parish should come first in all countries; but nothing of the kind could be thought of. Malabar has had, and will have, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court intimately acquainted with its special customs,—men of the stamp of Sir William Robinson or Mr. Holloway; but the highest officials of the Government, executive or judicial, cannot be selected on geographical grounds.

86. The proposed establishment of a first-grade college at Calicut having, as I have already said, been considered quite unnecessary, I pass on to the next request, that more money should be appropriated for female education. This was a suggestion of a far more reasonable kind, and with it we have been able to comply to a considerable extent. At the time the address was delivered about Rs. 1,114 were spent in a year at Calicut on female education, while Rs. 2,700 from Provincial and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,840 from Endowment Funds have been allotted for this purpose in the official year 1883-84.

87. Then the petitioners asked that the railway should be extended to Calicut and Cannanore. Its extension to Calicut has, as I have elsewhere mentioned, been now sanctioned, but a great many more important lines will have to be made before an extension to Cannanore could be approved, unless indeed it were made by local effort.

88. Next they complained of the unequal incidence of the Local Fund cess and asked for the restoration to the Local Funds of the contribution which the district used to receive from Provincial Funds, but they did *not* state that these grants were simply a rate-in-aid levied on the whole of the Madras Presidency for some time, to supply advantages to Malabar, which each of the other districts supplied to itself.

89. It was in 1877 that a state of things, whose continuance would have been most unfair to the rest of our districts, was amended, and I had to tell the deputation that so far from their land being peculiarly highly taxed, they enjoyed in that respect very great advantages. There would appear to be a tradition in Malabar that assessments are high. This is founded on the fact that they *were* once high, but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legislative Department, 2nd October 1877, No. 77, page 7) been undisturbed whilst prices have advanced enormously. The Government assessment now bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value of land than in other parts of the country.

90. Local patriotism is apt to forget such things, and it is right for persons, in authority, while granting, so far as they can, all legitimate requests, to refuse, point blank, requests which are clearly illegitimate.

91. Next they asked for one or two things, the granting or withholding of which did not lie within the province of this Government, but the only important prayer,—reduction in the price of salt,—was, as it happened, almost immediately granted,—thanks to the wise financial policy of the Viceroy and Sir Evelyn Baring, —a policy which successful, it is believed, everywhere, has been in this Presidency *brilliantly* successful.

92. When at Calicut, I received and returned the visit of the Zamorin,—one of the not very numerous personages in India whose annals connect far back with the great stream of history. It is curious in a country whose traditions go so far into the past, that there should be so few families to which, even if we forget the practice of adoption, so contrary to all our European ideas of what family continuity means, there is attached anything like the interest of which thousands of houses in the West can boast.

93. From Calicut I went by water to Areacode up the Beypore river and then drove through a lovely country to Nilambúr, where I carefully examined our magnificent teak plantations. It was pleasant to see, while "professional philanthropists" were shrieking about the increasing poverty of India, a noble property maturing in this out-of-the-way corner of the land—one likely ere long to be of enormous value. I saw trees, a hundred feet high, which were seedlings in 1844.

94. At the same place I found the *Ceara* rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*) doing well. It is evidently going to be a success in many parts of this Presidency. In the last couple of years it has, for example, made great progress near Kullar. The far more valuable *Panama* rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) was also doing well, not so the Pará rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*).

95. At Beypore, I went with Colonel Shaw-Stewart and Mr. Saunders to inspect a spot where a rather serious erosion threatened the railway property.

96. This was at that time, and has been since, a matter of some anxiety and no small expense to us; but the extension of the Madras line to Calicut will altogether alter the state of affairs, and lead to the abandonment of the threatened terminus.

97. Thence I passed to inspect the Walliar jungle and returned to Madras after an absence of sixteen days.

98. At Erode, Mr. Nicholson spoke to me on two important subjects, the use of the bark of the Babool (*Acacia Arabica*) for tanning, and the value of the common prickly-pear (*Opuntia Dillenii*) as a protector for young trees. With reference to the first of these, we have obtained, since that date, a very interesting memorandum from Mr. Gamble, and the Director of Agriculture has been ordered to collect information regarding the prospects of a trade in Babool bark and pods in Europe.

There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the results of all the experiments that have been made with reference to the prickly-pear as a forester, but Mr. Wooldridge, a very intelligent forest officer, has reported excellent results from South Arcot, where he has used the Cactus as a protector of seedlings for a long time.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could once for all turn this most unpleasant American invader into a useful servant.

Second Tour of Inspection.

I again left Madras on the evening of the 3rd of March 1882, and ran through to Coimbatore.

99. The next day I received an address from the inhabitants of that place.

100. Their first request was that a supply of water from the Vellingiri Hills should be turned into the Noyel River.

101. This project has not yet been fully inquired into by the Public Works Department, nor could it have been without passing by more urgent matters.

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

me better than any silk I saw, and I would reiterate some observations which I made in replying, viz.:

"All through Europe the taste for Indian Art,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan on the shore of the Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones; in the second place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a pestilence; and in the third place, they must adopt the European practice of small profits and quick returns. If they attempt to stick to the old Indian principle of few transactions and large profits, they may as well go out of business at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and fine textures.' Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, co-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a visit to the pretty little temple of Perur, a few miles off. Here I received an address in which my attention was, for the first time, called to the difficulties of pagoda management. I have since received a great many representations on this subject, about which the most various opinions prevail, and it will be enough for the present to say that the whole question which presents difficulties of every sort is now in the hands of a Committee over which my honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

112. The address then passed to the misunderstanding that was said to exist between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of Coimbatore; and I was asked to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Government, passed in 1874, with respect to one sect playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the religious edifices of the other.

113. That order was afterwards declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*, so that, without the intervention of Government, the wish of the memorialists, that matters should go on as they used to do before it issued, was fulfilled.

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that certain pieces of land should be restored to the temple. This matter has been carefully inquired into, and the petitioners have thus far wholly failed to prove any claim whatever to the area (between 60 and 70 acres) for which they asked.

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I examined several of the so-called Pandava pits with their curious interments, and had, for the first time, brought home to me how little we know, as yet, about the distant past of South India.

116. From Coimbatore I went up the ghaut to Ootacamund, where the special officer, who had been appointed to look after the sanitation, was able to report to me that the friction which had existed between himself and the municipality, and which had given us some trouble, had come to an end.

117. On this occasion, too, I made my first visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he made to me the suggestion about the Committee on the Forest Bill, which afterwards produced such good results. I was much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Park, and the Government has steadily supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. Since the date of which I am speaking, the roads, the fencing, the arbours have all been improved, most of the trees and shrubs have been labelled, and the ground has been extended by throwing into it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lower end.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon Salem, where I received a long address.

119. The first request of the people was to have the right of choosing the Vice-President of the Municipality.

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs as follows:—

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors shall appoint their Chairman by

election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on was the Imperial License Tax, which is a matter belonging to the Government of India, and the arguments for and against which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the contribution made by the municipality to the police force. The wish of the people with regard to that has, as I have mentioned above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was that Sanscrit should be taught in the college. It turned out on inquiry that the number of boys who wished to study Sanscrit was altogether trifling, and that those who wished to do so belonged merely to a single caste.

The Director of Public Instruction went as far as he properly could in compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, when he informed them that he was prepared to allow a Pundit to teach in the college if a class or classes could be formed to be remunerated solely by fees paid by the parents of the pupils to him through the head master of the college.

123. The address then passed on to speak of the industrial development of the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to see Government doing so much for the general education of the people, to see our university giving us more and more graduates and under-graduates year by year. But the State has, as yet, done comparatively little or nothing towards the development of the Indian Arts, whether polite or industrial. Confining ourselves to the last, it is time, we venture to submit, that the Government opens Industrial schools in large towns. We believe it is not asking too much if we request the Government to establish in Salem a school or two for teaching one or more branches of industry."

124. These were very sensible observations, and the Government if it has not been able to grant the precise request made, has been doing a great deal and hopes to do a great deal more in the direction indicated.

125. Amongst other things we have, since March 1882, put the School of Arts at Madras under new management, and are placing it on an improved footing with the object of teaching the natives of India rather to imitate or, better still, to emulate the best works of their own countrymen, than to seek for models in Europe.

126. This Government has lent all the assistance in its power to the schemes of the Art Committee, which sat in Calcutta last December. It has promised to aid to the uttermost the endeavours which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now making as head of the Royal Commission to stimulate the arts and industries of India by means of an exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and it has laid before the Secretary of State certain proposals, which were warmly supported by the Government of India, have just been sanctioned, and will ere long be carried into effect. A Committee, under the very able guidance of Colonel Hawkes, is now engaged in taking measures to retain for the use of the Presidency some permanent record of the collection of Indian art in the Calcutta Exhibition and of the best specimens of the art-ware of Burmah and South India.

127. We have told the Director of Public Instruction to examine the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction published this year in London, and to inform Government in how far the recommendations made by the gentlemen who conducted that elaborate inquiry can be applied to this country.

With reference, however, to technical instruction, it must be carefully kept in mind in India and everywhere else that the soil out of which good technical instruction must grow is good primary and secondary education, primary and secondary education disembarrassed as much as possible of every study which cannot effectively "restate the reasons of its existence."

128. The deputation then complained of the competition of jail manufactures with local industry.

Great changes in this direction have been, as is well known, made all throughout India within the last two years, jail manufactures which compete directly or indirectly with local manufactures having been to a great extent abandoned.

Lastly, the petitioners protested againt Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, to which I replied:

"So far as I am aware, that idea has never passed in the mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improvement of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite another way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presidency want the very best intelligence, experience, and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them from whatever quarter these good things can be obtained."

129. While at Salem I had much conversation with the then Collector, about the bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. He thought at that time that it was diminishing, but as we all know a recrudescence of it some months later led to very deplorable results. So true is it that in India our steps ever lie—

———per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

130. Mr. Stokes directed my attention to various matters of importance. I find the following noted in my second Tour Minute:—

(i) The question whether it might not be expedient to give greater power to district officers, in dealing with subordinates of whose efficiency or character they have a thoroughly bad opinion, but against whom they are unable to prove distinct and specific charges.

In the current year Collectors have received greater powers, being now invested with authority to order transfers of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving loss of salary (but not degradation of rank) and suspensions not exceeding six months, subject to appeal in every case.

(ii) The importance of giving every assistance to minor irrigation works.

A greater amount of assistance, as I have already said, has been given, and without the imposition of the special cess to which the Collector thought the people would be ready to submit.

(iii) The inconvenience caused by so much Local Fund money being locked up while the famine demands against the funds remained unsettled.

This matter has received attention in all districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 outstanding when the Collector spoke, only Rs. 50,000 now remain, while provision is made for the adjustment of this amount in the estimates of the current year.

(iv) The urgent need of pushing on as quickly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry (office) at Dharmapuri.

This building was duly completed, and has been in use since the end of last year.

131. I observed in the same Minute:

"The cholera which was lately so bad at Salem has now ceased; but, considering that the population still uses the terribly-polluted river for many purposes, although excellent wells have been sunk, it is hardly possible that this large place should long continue exempt from some epidemic or other."

132. I also called attention to this important matter in a speech.

133. In 1883, the cholera returned to Salem and committed great ravages. I am afraid it will continue to do so until the water-supply is amended. I was glad accordingly to observe that in the municipal budget for 1884-85 it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20,000 in the open market for the construction of a sewer to intercept the drainage of the town flowing into the river, and that detailed plans and estimates are promised.

134. It was in the neighbourhood of Salem that I was first led to reflect on the great importance of avenues in this "land of the sun" and in no part of the Presidency have I seen finer ones than those which that district owes I believe to a Mr. Orr. His delightfully simple methods are no longer suited to our manners and customs, but none the less should every Madras Collector try to leave a memorial of himself in the trees along the roads of his district. This is just one of the small things which does a great deal more for human happiness than many pretentious and magnificent schemes.

135. On the morning of the 16th March I returned to Madras.

Third Tour of Inspection.

136. My next journey began at Ootacamund and was to have taken me first to the Palanis, but a telegram, from the Viceroy, warning me that we might have to send troops to Egypt, made it necessary for me to remain nearer railway and telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited the anicut which governs the Kalingaroyen channel, and the town of Bhávani, where I heard some complaint of the transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but I am afraid there cannot be the slightest doubt that that place is far more convenient, to the majority of persons interested, than its rival.

138. From Erode we proceeded to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little complained to me of the difficulty of obtaining fibres.

139. We have given in the last couple of years much attention to that subject, and some of the results may be mentioned.

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himself has been regularly supplied with all papers on the subject, a lease of land near the Bhávani has been granted for experiments, and it is believed that that lease will enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up *Sanseviera zeylanica* to good profit. Funds have been provided to meet the cost of fibre experiments on behalf of Government in various places, and steps are being taken to ascertain the commercial value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub which occurs very abundantly in many of our districts.

141. From Karúr I passed to Trichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival, I inspected the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable condition. It has now been properly railed in, while the event which has given it a melancholy celebrity has been commemorated by an inscription.

142. On the 5th I went to the anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the large plantations near the landing place just below the weir of the Cauvery.

143. That done, there followed a number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catholic, and Hindu. In the evening the people presented to me an address. First, they spoke to me about the minor irrigation works. On that subject I need say no more. Secondly, they addressed me about the Vengur channel project, which, proposed some years ago by certain proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, that the Vengur channel could not be made, and the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed for it, are being now given back to the subscribers with the accumulated interest. The good results which were expected to accrue to the neighbouring lands from the Vengur project will, it is now believed, accrue, in more abundant measure, from the improvement of the Wyacondan channel.

145. The next topic was the Imperial License Tax of which I have already spoken, and the next the pagoda endowment question. In replying to what the deputation said on the latter subject, I made a remark, which I think requires to be kept before the mind of those who are interested in them, viz.:

"Then you speak of your devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment in saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faith?"

146. Lastly, they asked that Government should not disconnect itself from the higher education. I need not say that Government is not going to disconnect itself from the higher education.

147. On the following day I addressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then under orders for Egypt. Their Colonel called my attention to the shifts to which the men were being put for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is now being provided, and will, it is believed, be completed on or before the 1st October next, at a cost of something like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindigul, where the inhabitants addressed me upon only one subject, but that a very important one to them,—their water-supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last I learned from its active and able Collector that trial wells had been dug whence water has been pumped, and that he had every hope that the water would turn out good. It was to be sent down to Madras for chemical examination. The particular scheme which the people suggested to me in 1882 would have severely taxed their resources, even if it had been possible, which is doubtful. The present one would appear to be much more hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity of calling attention to the lecture which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a subject than which there is absolutely none more important in Southern India.

152. If only the people would conform in their practice to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are to be found in their sacred books, half the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vanish away.

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard an equally good account of them as I passed, the other day. He is spreading good medicines and some elementary ideas of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's cigar factory, with which I was much pleased. Governments cannot interfere in such matters, but, in my private capacity, I have done all I could to make his very good wares known at home.

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place brought me some of his work to see. It seemed to me that something might be saved, and the policy of the Government of India furthered, if this manufacture could be encouraged. The locks were accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant results, as were those of another Madura locksmith. Orders have issued for a further trial of locks made in factories in the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjore, where I received a very cordial welcome, but where the people made no special requests. While there, however, I heard incidentally a bad account of the date and mahogany trees, about which the present Chief Secretary had, when Collector of the district, taken much trouble. I had this looked into, for the * introduction of valuable plants into a country like this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very highest importance, and severe notice should be taken of any wilful carelessness in allowing experiments once well begun to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and dates grown in the Tanjore District have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund.

157. The conditions under which the mahogany grows in its native country are very different from any which prevail at least in the eastern parts of this presidency, but there must be climates in Madras where the date palm, so nearly allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *Phœnix farinifera*, &c., ought to flourish. Our French friends do not mean to be caught napping in such matters. I have already been addressed officially about our mahogany experiments, with a view to the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wall of the little Fort Church menaced the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and noted that, although it was not one of his most successful efforts, it should not be allowed to go to ruin. The repairs were completed in August 1883.

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* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary:—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grains of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty or thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brought into existence more human beings by this supply of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egypt to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after all that is now spoken of in our ridiculous Persian missions has fallen into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th July the people met me with an address.

160. The first request made was that the temple in the fort should be handed back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the admiration expressed for the temple was natural and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong."

161. The second was a similar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. I have not, as you know, seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but, as to that, I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

162. I may say that, after making the speech just quoted, I examined the mosque and saw no occasion to modify the views I had expressed. Probably neither request would have been made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhammadan school may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters."

163. The third request was for an improved water-supply, which the people wished to obtain by means of pipes from a certain large tank in the neighbourhood. This project was examined, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the tank, as a source of supply, on account of the surface drainage which it receives. The sinking of large wells at a suitable distance is now contemplated, and sketches and estimates are being prepared for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a report with reference to cholera, dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon says that the Municipality has recently done much to improve the sanitation of the town.

164. The fourth request was for improved railway communication, and especially for a branch railway passing through the town and leading to Pólúr and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received much consideration from Government, since the date of which I am writing. For the moment it will be enough to say that the survey of the line from Vellore railway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and Arni, together with the extension south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway has been completed, and its early construction is under consideration.

165. The fifth request related to a small matter which belonged to the Collector Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in better hands.

166. My answer to the sixth I have mentioned above. The seventh was that the town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

There is no intention of abolishing Vellore as a military station, and a regiment was sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

167. A journey of 22 miles over superb roads—roads are the glory of North Arcot, as avenues are that of Salem,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received an address.

168. The first request was for railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore southward having been, as I have mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation to take up ere long the survey of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town should be connected with Vellore by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should find a way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with reference to local self-government.

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the details therewith connected are being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the maladministration of temple funds. I have already explained what has been done with reference to that subject.

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Court should be located at Chittoor.

This has been done with the result, by the way, that the Palmanér people think that they have now just the same grievance which the Chittoor people had two years ago, but of these geographical controversies a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned is, under existing conditions of time and space, impossible.

173. The sixth request was for certain alterations in the arrangements of the Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after full consideration by the proper authorities; as regards the other, the wishes of the people have been recently met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered possible.

174. While at Chittoor I received and returned the visits of the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-needed sanitary improvements which he was introducing, and to which I shall refer again when I come to review my seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this neighbourhood I opened a bridge over the Payani, inspected the jail where there had been a good deal of illness which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and discussed with the Collector the state of the ruins of the Fort which Clive has made historical and in which destruction should not be allowed to go further. I also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then transferred myself to Bellary, where I received an address from the Municipal Commissioners.

177. Their first request was that they should obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Imperial Government, but has formed the subject of much correspondence between it and this Government. It having finally resolved that municipal taxation is not to be levied on Government buildings in cantonments, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioners to re-introduce the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the exemption of military officers, has been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded to express their thanks to the Government of India and to this Government for the steps taken in view to the introduction of an enlarged measure of self-government.

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for many reasons, and, amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient government for the country at all. Take this district and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, these two districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, recently been separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have, in each of the two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it, at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree, but, if it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the money; but the first is possible, and, if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say good speed to local self-government."

179. The second request related to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore tank.

The investigation of these projects has not yet been taken up, but under date of 28th August, this year, the Public Works Department reports that a special officer has now been made available and will soon proceed to examine them.

180. The third request was for the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by jury has now been introduced.

181. Speaking on another subject, I said and am glad here to repeat:

"The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen, who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the extension of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific, and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products that India must mainly look for prosperity."

182. Then came an address on the subject of cotton, in which the memorialists asked me to give my attention to "the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in connection therewith." My honorable colleagues and I did so and came to the conclusion that any further legislation on the subject would not be advisable.

183. I may remark, in passing, that (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the buyer, who should remember the maxim *caveat emptor*; (2) a legitimate trade in mixed cotton exists in this presidency; (3) a bad habit of giving advances to men of straw ties the hands of the buyer, frequently obliges him to take adulterated cotton, and should be abandoned; (4) the cost of Inspectors would naturally form a burden on the trade; (5) fraudulent adulteration is already punishable under the Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited the ruins of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished Bellary-Hubli line, the authorities of which were extremely courteous and helpful.

185. At the Railway Station of Hospet I received a very well written address, the most important part of which was the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—

"These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and meritorious as that of founding new ones."

186. The strong interest which the people here took in their historical neighbourhood pleased me much, and in replying I said:

"Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the Archæologist is time. There are countries in which, before he can begin his campaign against time, he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear about anything that seems to interfere, even for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the Archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here."

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as follows:—

"No time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the associations, which made the sweeping away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily. It may, however, be impossible to save it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a little care now, will stand for long years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and generally agree with his conclusions; but I would confine our action for the present to keeping things absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later stage of our proceedings."

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami temple above alluded to has been entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavement have been repaired, the ruinous ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large stones weighing from three to six tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone car repaired, besides a variety of other works set forth in Mr. Black's report received by us on the 8th August.

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had encamped with a view to visit Vijianagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the purpose of seeing the very valuable forest (with regard to which I had much conversation with Mr. Brandis) and of exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling us to deal with this forest has now been concluded, the survey has been completed, and an important piece of forest is very carefully looked after, to the great advantage alike of the small native state concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned to Bellary, where Colonel Clarke, who was in command of the artillery, told me that his horses were cruelly in want of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now in course of erection.

192. In my tour minute occurs the following paragraph, describing the impression I received of military matters at Bellary:—

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into all branches of the service by General Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was quite impossible, even for a Civilian, not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite unusually interested in their work. The troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning of the 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the Field Battery—all, to my non-professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up the Fort with General Prendergast, and am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of money required to make it efficient as a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled times, should be spent forthwith. General Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the extremely important circulars lately issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If all officers in high command throughout the territories garrisoned by the Madras Army do the same, these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advantage."

193. As regards the alterations required to make the Fort efficient as a place of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has since been made for the purpose.

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me various representations about the churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have been carefully considered. We did not see our way to substitute for the two existing ones a single church, but the necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were completed in May 1883, and the Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received, late at night, an address from the native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and maintenance of the ruins of Vijianagar. I have already stated what has been done in relation to that.

198. Their second request was for irrigation works. The same remark applies to this.

199. Their third request was for the construction of a line to connect the southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore State Railway. A survey of an

extension to Hindupur of the line, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to Guntakal, is now in progress.

200. The last request was that some measures should be adopted for raising the status, emoluments, and prospects of the petitioners. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Uncovenanted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector were sanctioned in the early half of 1883, and have been carried into effect from 1st July in that year.

Very considerable changes with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk Establishments, and to our subordinate officials generally, involving a very large increase of expenditure from Provincial Funds, have been accepted by this Government and will immediately be submitted to the Government of India.

201. From Bellary I ran along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro, and admired the really noble fortress. Thence a journey of thirty-four miles, across what ought at this season to be a plain covered with young crops, but which was a wilderness of black dust, red dust and sand swept by an unintermitting hurricane, took me to Anantapur, where the great tank was as dry as the Sahara.

202. Here I received an address from the inhabitants, who, first of all called my attention to the want of accommodation for the people of the town, and asked for the allotment of new sites for buildings. Shortly after this we received and sanctioned the necessary plans, and all the preliminaries required for the extension of the town have now, we are informed, been duly carried into effect.

203. I also noted in my third tour minute that accommodation for our officials was sadly wanted at Anantapur, and that we ought to do what we could, in reason, to diminish the existing inconvenience.

All the buildings that were most wanted in July 1882 are now in progress.

204. The second request was for the introduction of artesian wells. To that I replied:

"I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know, before expressing any opinion on this subject, what the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."

205. Subsequent inquiries made have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, established the fact that the district is quite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.

206. The third request was for a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur, and Bangalore.

The object of the memorialists will be met as well as the conformation of the country and other circumstances will permit by the line now under survey from Guntakal to Anantapur and Hindupur.

207. In replying to the Anantapur address, I said:

"I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it is really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government of this presidency comes to an end, without a serious attempt being made to answer the question whether it is impossible to revive, in these regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know, that, in doing so, I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes, of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems."

Ere long we shall, I hope, have the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the investigation of a variety of questions connected with this science where the admirable labours of the geological survey had, in the nature of things, to leave them, but I should have thought that with regard to diamonds there was already enough information to induce more searching for them than I hear of.

208. At one time our rules were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable to the miner. Perhaps it is not as widely known, as it should be, how much we have relaxed them in the last two years.

209. We have lately asked the Colonial Office for any papers they may be able to supply us with reference to the diamond industry.

210. The fourth request was that a Middle School should be started. A Middle School has been started.

211. The fifth request was that Government should not, in the present state of the country, leave the higher education entirely to native and missionary agencies. Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 miles carried me to Tadpatri. On the way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank which covers some eight square miles, but was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukotta Hills, which were covered with a fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These Hills, as I observed in my third Tour Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enable us to turn into a valuable property. They have since been surveyed. The woodland is found to contain about five square miles, and the accounts, with regard to it, continue favorable.

213. I heard something of dacoity (brigandage) in this neighbourhood, and communicated with the Inspector-General of Police with the result that all seems now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri address referred to the paucity of irrigation works in that district. I have already mentioned what has been done with regard to this throughout the presidency.

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked me to give the conservation of forests the attention which it deserved. This has been done. Thirdly, they asked for a reduction of the railway tariff with a view to improving the cotton trade.

This is a matter in which there are many interests to be consulted, and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who reconsidered this question, at the suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, reports that the charge for loose cotton consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in August 1882 from 26 to 18 pies per ton per mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two temples—the Vishnavite and the Sivite—of very considerable architectural merit. The latter, which is the best of the two, is in considerable danger from the floods of the Pennér, for it stands on the banks of that typical Madras river, which is for months a waste of sand and then for hours a raging torrent sweeping all the works of man before it. From information obtained on the spot, I am led to believe that there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers, if they will only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cuddapah, where I received a long address.

218. The first request was that we might view with favor a scheme for improving the water-supply of the town. I went to see the springs alluded to, and made the following remarks in my third Tour Minute:—

"Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptionally dry season—for Cuddapah, like Anantapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadly from want of rain—they were very full and strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient supply for the town. Between them and it there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo and turmeric, two of the great staples of Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question whether any, and if so what, compensation would be due to some of the cultivators will have to be considered when the proposals of the Municipality with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, the Booga springs scheme and another have been investigated, with the result that the latter has, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, been abandoned, while further experiments are to be made to gauge the Booga water-supply, for the conduct of which the President of the Municipality has advertised for the services of an Engineer, the Public Works Department being unable to spare the services of one of their officers. To meet the cost of these experiments Government have sanctioned the levy of tolls at full rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the privilege of electing representatives to the Municipal Board. This request has been granted some time ago.

221. The fourth request was that certain irrigation works should be considered and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is now being investigated; the other, known as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, had been investigated and found by the

Engineers to be impracticable before I was addressed on the subject, the great depth at which rock is reached, at the spot where the dam was to be constructed, being found to prohibit the construction of a reservoir. As the locality seems at first sight an extremely suitable one, it is not surprising that the people should have been loth to part with the hope that the reservoir they wished for could be made.

223. Then the memorialists asked for a permanent settlement. As is well known, the present views of the supreme authorities, although highly favorable to letting the people "sit easy," as we say in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of assessments are quite adverse to what is properly called a *permanent* settlement.

224. This request, however, was based upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners thought that before the recent settlement dry lands had not been assessed above one rupee an acre, but this was not so. The old rates, far from not going above one rupee, sometimes went as high as nearly eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say one halfpenny. Now they vary only from five rupees to four annas, or say sixpence, four annas being the lowest assessment now anywhere permitted in the districts under the new settlement, on the ground that land which cannot bear an assessment of sixpence an acre is not really arable land.

225. Further they stated that formerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner had in any way improved the land, and they implied that a tax was now charged on the ryots' improvements. That however is not the case; no change of this sort has been made, and it would be most impolitic to make it.

226. The deputation then went on to complain that hundreds of acres of land were lying waste, and asked that we should devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature has grown up about the abandonment of lands in the Cuddapah district, it having been imagined that the high rates imposed by the revised settlement might have caused this.

228. It has turned out, however, that the cause of the abandonment of a quantity of land over 80,000 acres in the district, which was cultivated or nominally cultivated, was, first, the famine and, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity of land was assessed at only an anna an acre. Such a low assessment allowed the ryot to hold a great deal of land of which he made no use, and this land, when he has to pay for it sixpence an acre, instead of three halfpence or in some cases only one halfpenny an acre, he has abandoned, with the result of concentrating his attention upon land that will really grow human food.

229. The Muhammadan inhabitants also presented to me a very intelligent address, in which they made the agreeable announcement that they had no grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to Conjeeveram, where I also received an address.

231. There was no request made to me in it, but I was told that the Commissioners were about to submit a certain scheme to Government with reference to improving their water-supply. This was not done because, as I understand, they found it would be too costly, but they have submitted a proposal of a far less costly kind, which has been sanctioned.

Fourth Tour of Inspection.

232. On the morning of August 28th I again left our summer capital for the plains.

233. It had been raining for several months, and the tanks were most satisfactorily full. At Coimbatore and at Shoranore I was mainly occupied with obtaining information with regard to the recent outbreak of cholera in the jail at the former place, which has happily not recurred, but the causes of which have never been fully explained; the state of things at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries about Malabar Land Tenures, the results of which had just been put into shape.

234. From the southern end of the bridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road lies through the territories of the Rajah of Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more beautiful piece of non-mountainous scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influence of the recent heavy rains, was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet of green, the wild flowers of exceptional beauty and interest, the population singularly well grown and stalwart.

236. At Trichore I had time to see the principal buildings, and at night the large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so unlike anything which one sees on the Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful system of lagunes which we know as the backwaters, I found myself in the early morning of the 30th at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightful morning it was, worthy of Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the rain descended with persistent fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me and was followed half an hour later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They were immediately succeeded by a deputation from the white Jews, and that again by a deputation from the black Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Synagogues. I returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a durbar was held, and thence went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—according, I believe, to the usual custom on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and other authorities, while, at that of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr. Logan has carefully translated.

239. There seems no doubt that it is not as old as it is sometimes called, but it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in the Monastery of the Trinitá at La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw in Europe.

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a dinner at the Residency, at which, being still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya Rajah, who proposed the health of the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing that of the Rajah.

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I crossed the lagune very early to British Cochin. The Municipal Commissioners received me at the landing place and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request except that the Madras Government would bestow its attention on the subjects of special interest to them, which might from time to time be submitted for its consideration, a request with reference to which it was easy to promise compliance and to keep the promise when made. They have, for example, recently asked us to allow them to purchase twenty-five additional iron tanks from municipal funds for the purpose of storing water, and this request was granted. They also took the opportunity of explaining very clearly some of the improvements which they had made and some of the difficulties which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamber of Commerce, who asked first for a railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I said at the time:

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I need say nothing. You are aware of the position of the question and of the line which has been taken by the Madras Government. By that line, subject to the decisions of the higher authorities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am delighted to find that you have a hope of being able to lay before us a scheme for a harbour, which will cost far less than the one which was last under consideration, for I confess that my heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculation about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure that the professional advisers of the Government and the Government itself will listen with great attention to any propositions submitted to them which have the support of this Chamber; but I need not remind you that questions of this kind have to be finally decided not hard by in Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course, matters appertaining to the Supreme Government. Much correspondence took place with respect to the first, and this Government advised the construction of the railway on a joint guarantee for a term of fifteen years by the British Government and by the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the liabilities of each being regulated by the extent to which it was interested in the construction of the line.

246. The Government of India did not see its way to accept the proposals made, and the matter is still in abeyance.

247. Great attention has been given to the question of a harbour at Cochin, but up to this time it has not been made clear to me that a really good harbour could be made there, even if the Government of India had the purse of Fortunatus.

248. A harbour, different from that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of when I was at Cochin, but plans and estimates for it have not been yet placed before us.

249. Then I was taken to see the old church, where much was wanted. We have since given a grant for the repair of this curious structure and the assistance of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I returned to the Residency, where, in the course of the morning, I received a visit from the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the Carmelite Mission in South-Western India.

251. Later came a large number of Syrian Christians of many shades of opinion, who presented a short, but very noticeable, address, in which, amongst other things, they said that my visit was "the occasion which for the first time, after ages of separation, witnessed the spectacle of all the different sects of their community, following divergent articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences and joined together to do honor to their common friend."

252. In the early afternoon I received a deputation of rate-payers from British Cochin, who presented a prodigiously long, but not very numerously signed, address. They first complained of the mismanagement of their municipal affairs. To that part of the address I replied as follows:—

"I have listened with much interest to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation, while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely-watched servitude which is mocked with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to burn the candle at both ends. A lady in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for burning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself unable to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weather which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the Police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would require very large funds, but where are they to come from? You ask for local self-government, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put a very poor community in a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which a wealthy community can easily provide for itself.

"As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined in a friendly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion."

253. Since this address was presented very large changes have been introduced, as is well known, in the position of Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see how far, when the new system is fairly under way, the people of Cochin will support the policy heretofore pursued by their Municipality, or that which found favor with the representatives of the local opposition who addressed me. Already last year we introduced the elective system, but so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-government, which was earnestly pressed on me, create, when it was once given, that for want of candidates we were obliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitioners against their Municipality, the condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I observe from the latest Municipal report, attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no satisfaction to the petitioners, and which they said served the purpose of a Nekropolis for dogs, has, it appears, been abandoned after much local discussion.

256. To the water-supply, which was another grievance, I have already alluded.

257. Another grievance was about a certain jetty. This was inquired into and the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken, but the Government entirely agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were acting fully within their rights. As their President put it, they said to persons who wanted to land goods: "There is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to you, pay us so much; if you don't care to pay, then land goods through the mud as you used to do. We are not preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complained about certain of their medical arrangements. Some of these were purely municipal matters, and I have reason to believe that the Municipality look very well after them. Others related to the Government, and appear to amount to a request that it should retain the services of medical men for the purpose of attending the inhabitants at large without fee or reward, a proposition which was, of course, wholly inadmissible.

259. Turning now to matters which belong more directly to the Government, I was told by the petitioners that the Police force assigned to Cochin was inadequate. The strength of the Police, however, would appear to be unusually large in proportion to the population. The peculiar circumstances of Cochin to which the petitioners alluded are already carefully recognised in the distribution of the Police Force. In the large towns of Malabar which are surrounded on all sides by British territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the proportion of police to population is far smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port conservancy, with regard to which the Marine authorities were consulted, but did not see their way to support the petition.

261. The last complaint was with reference to the encroachments of the sea, which was said to be carrying off valuable cocoanut trees and other property. This grievance was of the same character as that of the persons who build houses under Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine Department visited the spot, after six months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of sand between the coast boundary pillar and the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain where they never ought to have been placed, viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the injury never really reached the normal line. Although the injury and loss were so recent, the lesson is of so little use that new trees are here and there being planted, and new huts are preparing now. In the complaint referred to, the inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really fishermen, to whom the close proximity of the sea is a great object, and whose experience and tradition should be sufficient warning to them."

262. Later in the day I visited another Synagogue of the black Jews at Ernacolum, where most of those who had formed the deputation met me, which they were unable to do at their principal Synagogue, having grounded, as they returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the lagune—a common incident, it would appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian church, whence I drove to the large school which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Director of Public Instruction, has created almost out of nothing, for he began with thirty boys in a shed. I gathered from him that his pupils took on the whole more kindly to mathematics than to any other study. The younger boys were learning to write or engrave upon the palm-leaf—a strange sight to an English eye. Since the date of my visit we have acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making him a Fellow of the Madras University.

264. I started after nightfall—the lagune being everywhere beautifully illuminated till we passed out of Cochin waters—and arrived on the morning of the 1st September at Karmady. The route lay now through channels narrow as rivers, now narrower still—little more than canals, and again expanding into chains of

wide but perfectly placid lakes. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick groves of the cocoanut palm, under which there was a dense vegetation, in which the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivaria ilicifolia*, was the most conspicuous feature. All along the course by day and by night the people thronged every coign of vantage and received the party with every demonstration of friendliness usual in these climes—some of them, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to those who are not sound sleepers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-eight miles between Cochin and Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the small patch of British territory known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' designs are carried into effect, the very large and important harbour of Quilon, the site of which was shown and carefully explained to me by Mr. Hannyngton and others.

266. Complaints were here made to me about the smuggling which is said to be carried on alike from this place and from British Cochin.

This matter was looked into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector having been appointed for the express purpose of preventing such malpractices.

Negotiations, which are far advanced, will probably put an end once for all to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was received by the Resident formally announcing the death of His Highness the Mootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning prince, which I had heard of yesterday unofficially, and which of course required my plans to be modified in many particulars.

268. In the course of the day I received various visitors including Colonel Boone and other officers of the 6th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those we had traversed, partly through long canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs, amongst which the *Cerbera odollam* and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras gardens were, with the ubiquitous *Pandanus odoratissimus* and various ferns, so abundant as to overpower less vigorous plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo, one of the most desolate little nooks, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in Asia. The priest of that place handed me an address, setting forth various local inconveniences to which I called the attention of the Resident. The Warkully tunnels are really very noble works, and the fact of their having been excavated by a Native Government should stimulate us to do whatever of the kind remains undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, under the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum should be, as far as possible, divested of any public character; that my wife and I should visit the Maharaja, his wife, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private friends, but that there should be no return visits, as they were unable, during the first stage of the mourning, to leave the Palace.

271. I saw, however, in a quiet way, a great variety of persons, amongst others the Dewan, who talked to me about an exchange of territory connected with the great Irrigation Project known as the Periyar, from which it is hoped that great advantages will accrue to the Madura District.

272. The husbands of the Senior and the Second Ranees, being, according to the customs of Travancore, outside the circle affected by the mourning, both visited me; on the other hand, neither the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could do so. I offered to visit the Eliya Rajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being even more bound by the trammels of custom than the reigning Prince, as being deputed to be chief mourner, was unable to receive me.

273. Amongst other institutions which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's College, over which I went with Dr. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at whose request I addressed a few words to the senior students. The same compliment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at the same time extended to Dr. Ross, who is believed to have done excellent work for the Travancore State.

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Syrian Church, which is at open war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the eastward, passing, at first, through an open and undulating country, but entering, ere long, the great forests which stretch along the banks of the stream that finds its way to the sea near Quilon and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be impossible to speak too strongly of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance of the vegetation. Unluckily, however, the weather, both during our journey and after we had reached Courtallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several days with Mr. Hannyngton at the Residency, but the charge of the party was taken by Mr. Pennington. I replied to the addresses delivered respectively at the temples of Courtallum and at Tenkási, the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Courtallum inhabitants made to me was that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was not to take the northern route, they might have a tramway connecting the chief towns on the Tinnevelly side of the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decided how the much-talked-of railway into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be said on both sides, and we, having obtained full information for their benefit, have now placed the whole question before those who are chiefly interested—the Travancore authorities.

279. The next representation was about the minor irrigation works. With regard to that subject, I have already said enough, as I have also with regard to the third representation, which had reference to the pagoda funds.

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a hope that the Educational Commission would not improve elementary education at a too great sacrifice of the higher education. As to this, I did my best to re-assure them.

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots referred to the minor irrigation works; the second involved a complaint about the levy of the village service cess.

I need not return to the former subject. As to the other, the remarks of the ryots were founded on a misconception. In former days they paid for the services of the village servants by fees of various kinds, some legal, some illegal. These fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the cess complained of is now levied.

282. The third complaint was about forest conservancy and ran as follows:—

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may be made in the Bill about to be passed for securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileges consistent with the universal good it aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not drift in the direction of depressing the condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their independence."

I need hardly say that the greatest possible care is taken by the Conservators of Forests to work the new Act, which had just passed at the time I received this address, so as not in any way to interfere with any privileges which do not hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to those of the moment.

The more intelligent of the peasantry are, it is believed, rapidly getting to understand the broad outlines of our forest policy. I had occasion lately to send a complimentary message to a Village Munsif in the Anantapur District, who had been giving his people extremely wise advice on this subject.

283. The fourth request related to the *kistbandi*, that is to say, to the instalments of the Government demand for land revenue.

This is a question which is never ending, still beginning.

The people of different districts hold the most diverse views about it. For example, while the people of Tenkási want the number of their instalments increased from five to seven, the people of Nellore are extremely anxious to have theirs reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is now once more examining the subject

with a view to adjust the Government demand to the circumstances of particular places as nearly as it can, but it is perfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements can be wholly satisfactory. The circumstances of different districts and parts of districts are too varied to admit of absolute adaptation to individual requirements. Infinite care is, however, taken to meet local wants as far as possible.

284. Next, the petitioners asked for the extension of local self-government. Local self-government has been extended.

285. Lastly, they complained of the union of revenue and magisterial functions.

286. That is a question not for us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves itself, like many other Indian questions, into one of finance. There can be no doubt, as I told the petitioners in reply, that it would be more in accordance with the most scientific principles of legislation to have revenue and magisterial functions separated, and the stream of tendency flows in that direction.

287. I heard dismal accounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultivation in the part of Travancore which I was crossing, but in British Territory things were better. I visited one estate in the hills above the Courtallum waterfalls, where they had had the sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval forests, which repaid this generosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

288. At Courtallum we left rain and also coolness behind us, and the low water-parting, which separates the lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which depend upon the main stream of the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as possible. Here and there Mr. Pennington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis, as it seems to me most judiciously, proposes to reserve. At present they grow nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I suppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit of defending more valuable seedlings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

289. Immediately on my arrival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an address to which I replied.

290. The inhabitants of Tinnevelly observed:

"We have, we are thankful to say, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Government in the matter of local wants, as they have been well attended to by the various officials who have served amongst us, and will, we have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion offers, as our present Collector has been long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare himself in the cause of the public.

"We look forward with much eagerness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to Trivandrum from this town. The land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable, and the two provinces are, for various reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we trust that the resources of the country will further be developed by this improvement in internal communication."

With regard to the latter, I may say that, however the railway runs into Travancore, whether by the northern or the southern route, it will be certain to benefit it and Tinnevelly.

291. In replying to their address I made some observations which I am not sorry to repeat, viz.:

"It only remains to thank you for all the good wishes which you have expressed with regard to my administration. I trust that to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted only by sudden changes and startling efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, those who are brought into immediate contact with it are not able to say, amongst other things, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders; that those of our departments which were not in a satisfactory condition —such as the Forest Department—had been put on better footing; that the best men throughout our various services had, very early in the day, come to know that their work was watched with sympathetic interest at headquarters; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by seeing all the most influential positions bestowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.

"These are not very sensational ambitions, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt, read, even when recorded by the ablest pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of lead, a phrase which was, by the by, originally used about the philosopher who wrote the life of the Statesman with whose spirit a wise ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire to be filled—the life of Turgot.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness of nations. I do not think one could anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with the events which occurred during the terrible period which preceded its passing under British rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to describe the unbroken progress and prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because those eighty years have been years of profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly had never from the beginning of time known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutive months, perhaps not even eighty consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders" referred to the expected visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and its financial consequences, which, at the time I spoke, were only a hope, but before the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received the principal people—European and Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the afternoon was chiefly given to the schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at four of these, but at none of them were any definite requests made, except that no disfavor should be shown to Native Christians, a request which I need not say I was able to meet with the assurance that they should have the most perfect equality of treatment.

294. Here also I received a long address on behalf of the cotton interest. This was officially considered, and the petitioners were informed that, for reasons substantially the same as those mentioned above in the review of my third tour, we were not prepared to legislate in the direction they desired.

Early on the morning of the 15th I drove out with Colonel Hasted, who had met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the Srívaikuntham Anicut which I saw and in the neighbourhood of which I had carefully explained to me the various questions connected therewith. I remarked at the time, "a proposal will presently be made for constructing a bridge upon the piers long since built with that view, which ran out from the side of the anicut looking down stream, and there can be no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently been transmitted by the Local Fund Board, but has been referred back to them with reference to certain constructive details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visited the great Shiva Temple and, after examining that really noble structure, received an address from an association representing, as I gathered, the party opposed to the Municipality as at present constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for sanctioning the introduction of the elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipality.

298. Next came a request about the position of dancing girls, which had reference to the general legislation of India, not that of Madras.

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub-Judge's Court should not be removed to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of difference of opinion about this subject, and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on the 15th September. It was ultimately decided that the Court should not be removed.

300. The third subject was the establishment of temple committees. This is part of the pagoda question already alluded to.

301. The last request was with reference to a dispute about a road, which belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-government.

302. The whole of the country immediately around Tinnevelly and Palamcottah was at this period of the year one vast sea of rice just ready for the harvest, but the line, which took me towards Madura, lea's through a region which is in September a desert, relieved only by the long blue line of the ghauts. At Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the Zamorin, whom we lately made a Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a rising cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joined by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Madura.

303. At the Madura station the Municipal Commissioners met me with an address, in which they first thanked me for the extension of local self-government and then asked for its further encouragement.

304. There is, I apprehend, no town in the Presidency where, during the last two years, the efforts of the people towards managing their own local affairs have met with more encouragement from the representative of the Government on the spot.

305. I should also remark that the Madura Municipality, which is fortunate in the activity and ability alike of its President and Vice-President, has been doing much to improve the water-supply and general condition of the town. It has accordingly been very agreeable to the Government to be able to assist it by a considerable grant from Provincial Funds towards the building of the Vaigai bridge.

306. On the 18th there was a reception of the European residents and the chief of the Native community in the great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonials of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactorily; the large room which is now used as a court will require various alterations before it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty being—the very common one—its bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the parts of the building which it is proposed to use as minor courts and public offices will subserve these respective purposes sufficiently well although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an address from the general community.

307. The first request of the Madura inhabitants was that I would support the Periyar project. With that request I have most fully complied.

308. The second referred to the minor irrigation works. Of that I have said enough.

309. The third was with reference to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban, and they asked that more reliable statistics should be taken before Government decided on starting it. It goes without saying that the request of the people will be complied with.

310. The next request was with reference to the cost of litigation, to which I replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that is matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we all know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a considerable revenue has to be raised from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least bad taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject when I was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to admit that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to be less inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

311. The last request referred to a proposal which was then being discussed, about separating Dindigul from Madura. Up to this time, however, the change, which we then thought of, has not been made, so that the request of the people has thus far been complied with. Personally I still think that, if Madura could be divided on the same principles as Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it would be an advantage to the population, but this local question is inextricably connected with various large imperial questions which can only be settled by the Viceroy and Secretary of State. Official strength in Madura is not perhaps at present as well distributed as it might be, and advantage will be taken of the changes in *personnel* which will be caused by impending retirements on proportionate pensions, to see if some change for the better cannot be made.

312. In the evening of the 18th, the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on this occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corridors of the Pagoda, on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of the taste and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well known—quite the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression, which many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by the progress of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes of the population, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or repair. I observed a master workman carving stone with very considerable skill, whose wages were little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eight annas.

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode and returned on the 20th September to Ootacamund.*

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute shall be published early in November.]

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

OOTACAMUND,

August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

In the month of October last, I completed, by a visit to South Canara, my general survey of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency, and, as some nine months have now passed, it may be time to review that survey, with the object of seeing what desirable changes have been made in consequence of it, what remain to be made, and, above all, how far it has been possible to meet the requests of the people preferred to the head of the Government in person.

2. The machine of administration, in all civilised countries, is now so complicated that it is necessary for those who preside over it perpetually to revise and re-revise, if important things are not to be allowed to slip out of sight. The impossibility of doing this amidst the conditions under which a statesman's life is now passed in Western Europe is a grave misfortune. In a country governed as this is and must long continue to be, it is highly desirable that the European rulers of every degree should come as much as possible into contact with the ruled.

Thanks to the improvement of communications, the absence of famine and other causes, it has been my good fortune to see more of the Presidency than any of my predecessors have done in an equally short time.

In nearly a hundred addresses, which have been collected into a volume, I have secured a perfect photograph of what the most articulate portion of the people were asking from the chiefs of the administration in 1882 and 1883.

In my replies, while recognizing the good sense of a very large proportion of the requests made, I took the greatest possible care not to commit my colleagues or myself to almost anything, and I am particularly glad to be able to show by this paper, to the persons who came to see me, with what scrupulous care every one of their wishes has been examined, and how very largely performance has surpassed promise.

3. When I left England in the autumn of 1881 the subject connected with Madras, which was most talked of at home, was the gold industry of the Wynaad. A few days before I started, a deputation interested in the Nílgiri Railway came to visit me, and questions of considerable moment, with reference to the sanitation of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had been many weeks in this country.

4. I determined accordingly that my first tour of inspection should be directed towards the West, and on the 4th January 1882 I left Madras.

5. Travelling through the night, I reached Pothanur on the morning of the 5th. There I was met by, amongst others, Mr. Stuart, the Collector of Coimbatore, whose valuable services we are now so soon to lose. He was, at that time, very much occupied with the wants of his district in the matter of wood, and sketched to me a project which had commended itself to his mind for afforestation on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hope*, but it has since become a *reality*, and the position of Coimbatore, so far as the woodland and its connected benefits are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writing under date of the 5th August 1884, reports to me that very good progress has been made in the constitution of its reserved forests, in demarcation, in survey, and in fire protection. Attention has been given to the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, though the Collector's final recommendations have not yet been received, and the forest revenue of the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stopped at Burliar and examined the Government Garden there.

9. I was glad to observe that the Mangosteen was prospering, and I learn that it continues so to do. Since that period, too, *Amherstia nobilis* has flowered at Burliar, although, in spite of the kind help of Dr. King of Calcutta, it has failed to grow at Guindy. It would be highly desirable to naturalise in the Presidency so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson will, if any one can, succeed in doing this.

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, in January 1882, to pronounce a failure; but, thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has altered the method of treatment that was being pursued, it is now succeeding much better. He does not believe that [illegible] it will ever be a forest, but only a garden, product; nevertheless, a very considerable work for the good of humanity will be accomplished by this powerful remedy in some very bad forms of dysentery is made cheap, by garden-cultivation amongst us. Its success was particularly agreeable to me personally, because, I was at the [illegible] when the first attempts were made to bring it to India, and I took interest in them.

11. The Liberian coffee was fruiting freely; but I am told that it is not found of much practical importance in this Presidency.

The planters find the pericarp too hard to enable them to pulp it readily. Lands of coffee which have only one seed in the berry command a higher [illegible], and the Liberian yields a crop only once in fourteen months. These disadvantages are thought, I am informed, to outweigh its comparative immunity from leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on to Ootacamund, where the Municipal Commissioners presented an address in which they expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when Ootacamund would be made the permanent seat of the Madras Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to treat this as a serious claim, but spoke of it as a jest, at the expense "of the exaggerated pretensions of others."

15. For myself, I think that in the existing circumstances of this Presidency the dual arrangement of a summer and winter capital is far the best. No doubt, if it were only possible, an ambulant Government, a camp Government, would be the most desirable for India as a whole, and for every province in it; but that kind of Government is no longer possible. It belongs to the days of personal rule, and is quite incompatible, if it were only from considerations of expense, with our centralised, scientific system of administration with its infinite array of minute rules, precedents, and reports which require a gigantic apparatus of offices and officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his right mind, would ever have selected Madras as the capital of the huge province which is known as the Madras Presidency, and, indeed, no one ever did so. The *congeries* of very poor villages *plus* the moderate sea-port town, the Mount Road shops, the Government establishments, and the numerous small parks or "compounds" which, scattered thinly over twenty-seven square miles, form what is now called the City of Madras, have been grouped around the Fort which formed the centre of the very small and humble affairs of the Company upon the Coromandel Coast. The place has never grown to be a real capital, and can, indeed, never do so, although, if the harbour and other improvements to which I alluded in my speech of June 30th are carried into effect, it will gradually become more important than it is now.* Still I think for historical, sentimental, and other good reasons, it would be the greatest mistake to leave Madras; and I trust that no Government will ever dream of doing so, although, from many points of view, Ootacamund presents advantages which it cannot offer.

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* The following is the passage to which I refer:—

"These being the circumstances with which we have got to deal, what should Madras wish for? It should wish first for the completion of its system of drainage and water-supply—that is, it should wish to take itself out of the list of the semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the civilized cities—the cities which, like London, have a low death-rate; secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Canal pushed on as fast as the means at the disposal of its Government will permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singareni coal brought to its gates; fourthly, it should wish to see the excellent Municipal constitution which it has got, and which Mr. Arundel has done so much to perfect, worked ever better and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its harbour completed and made thoroughly efficient—so efficient that it may become a link in the communication between England, Bombay, and the further East."

17. The object of a wise administration should be to soothe those little municipal jealousies which are complicated so readily with the self-interest of individuals, who derive pecuniary advantage from the presence of the heads of the State amongst them.

Madras at least has nothing to gain by insisting that the Government shall give the apple either to herself or to her rival, and it is a section of her inhabitants who have of late been insisting on a judgment of Paris.

18. Some of the other requests of the Ootacamund municipality were of a far more serious kind. They observed that the sanitation of the place might fairly claim Imperial help, and they asked for assistance alike for sanitation, drainage, and water-supply.

19. At that time this Government also considered that they had a right to ask for *Imperial* help. Imperial help was, indeed, promised in the days of Lord Napier, and we recalled that fact to the Government of India in the year 1882, but much time had passed, the policy of the Viceroy in Council had changed in the interval, and we found, not unnaturally, that we had to give the assistance wanted out of *Provincial* funds.

Letter No. 287-W., dated 1st February 1882.

20. I trust we have not been niggardly in giving that assistance. Since the date of which I am writing, we have, *inter alia*, paid out of Provincial revenue for draining the bazaar some Rs. 94,000, bought and got rid of, at the expense of Rs. 10,000, the highly insanitary "Lines" near the small public park known as the ABC ground, and improved off the face of creation various other nuisances of the same kind.

21. Speaking in round numbers, since the Municipal Commissioners addressed me, Provincial has spent on the sanitation of Ootacamund not less than Rs. 97,000 through the Public Works Department, and not less than Rs. 27,000 through the Municipal Commissioners.

22. The lake is much less defiled than it used to be, and, when the intercepting sewer has been carried down below the Willow Bund to the outfall, will be all that could be desired; but what a pity that the same foresight, which has saved from pollution the lake of Kodaikánal, did not preside a generation ago over the arrangements made with respect to what is obviously destined to be the most important *sanitarium* in Southern India.

23. As soon as the drainage works, now in progress, are finished, we must turn to the water-supply and give some help to the Ootacamund municipality for its improvement, just as we have done to that of Madras. Already, the most important questions connected with it have been carefully investigated by our officers.

24. I found Government House advancing to completion. The shell was finished, and several portions of the building were habitable, at least in fine weather.

25. I was glad to be able to record that the constructive period had passed before I had anything to do with it, for, of the many things for which I feel myself unfit, there are few for which I feel myself more unfit than being an architect. All questions as to the policy of building, the purchase of property, and the kind of building to be erected had happily been settled by my predecessors. The numerous problems which remained were all in the nature of corollaries to be gradually worked out in the course of years with time, patience, and the concurrence of the proper departments of the Supreme Government.

26. I gave some attention, on this visit, to the Government Gardens as well as to the Cinchona Plantations. Both of these have, within the last two years, come under the management of a man of great scientific eminence,—the late Professor of Botany at Oxford.

27. The laying out of the gardens is being very much improved, all the trees and shrubs are being properly labelled, while great and important changes are taking place in the management of the Cinchona Plantations, more especially in the valley which separates the slopes of Snowdon from those of Dodabetta.

28. From Ootacamund I went on to Naduvatam to join Dr. Bidie, who was engaged in examining our estates there, with reference to the assertions of Mr. Cross, the South American traveller, who had frightened us, not a little, by declaring that our supposed *Succirubra* was not *Succirubra* at all, but the far less valuable *Micrantha*. On this question I had occasion to write in my first Tour Minute, but it has now happily been laid at rest by the highest scientific authority, and I need not repeat what I there said.

29. From Naduvatam I descended the Ouchterlony Valley, where the coffee, stimulated by heavy rains, had burst prematurely into flower and was in great beauty.

30. Here some representations were made to me about the importance of getting seeds of the *Ledgeriana* species of Cinchona, and at a later period I was happily able to do so.

31. From the Ouchterlony Valley we descended to Nadgani, where we became the guests of Mr. O'Donoghue, and found ourselves in the midst of the gold region.

32. At Devála I received an address from the Nílgiri Planting and Mining Association. They called my attention first to the administration of the Nílgiris. Since that date, the administration has been greatly strengthened. It used to cost Rs. 5,540 a-month, but a very few weeks after the period of which I am speaking, the Act abolishing the old Commission came into force. The district is now within the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Judge of Coimbatore, so that the Collector, who has superseded the Commissioner, has far more time to give to administrative work. The Head Assistant remains as he was. The Joint Magistrate has been abolished. Both the Deputy Tahsildars of Coonoor and Gúdalúr have had their pay increased; there is now an Assistant Collector, a Sub-Judge, a Treasury Deputy Collector, and a Deputy Tahsildar at Ootacamund, while the subordinate establishments have been considerably increased: all this at an expense of some Rs. 1,390 a-month.

33. We have also created a Special Assistant for that important branch of business known as the Wynaad escheats, which should, by rights, have been put out of hand more than two generations ago. When he has done his work, the settlement of the Wynaad portion of the Nílgiri district will be taken up. Twenty five cases in three districts of South Wynaad have been already inquired into and separately reported on by the officer appointed, each one being a case in which the Government asserts rights over land declared to be escheated in consequence of the rebellion of the Pychee Rajah in the first days of this century.

Further proceedings will be taken after the receipt of the necessary orders from the Secretary of State.

34. The deputation next observed:

"It is unfortunately our experience of many years that planters meet with invincible obstacles and unreasonable delay in the disposal of their applications for land, and intending investors have, in some instances, left the country after waiting for years, despairing of ever obtaining land on which to commence planting operations."

35. The Government, knowing that these complaints were not unfounded, took immediate steps to improve the state of affairs which has so much changed that, on sending to Mr. Burrows, the very active Collector of the district, in the middle of August, the following question, I received the following reply:—

"How many land and mining applications from planters and others have been disposed of in the district since the beginning of January 1882, and how many are still waiting to be disposed of?"

"Applications under Gold Mining Rules *disposed of* since January 1882 ..	119	
Applications under Waste Land Rules—		
Europeans and East Indians	96	207
Natives	111	
Applications under Gold Mining Rules *awaiting disposal*	None.	
Applications under Waste Land Rules—		
Advertised for sale	5	7"
Awaiting reports from subordinates	2	

36. The deputation then passed to the Revenue Settlement, and urged that the operations which had been some time before commenced on the Nílgiris should be pushed on as fast as possible.

37. I find that, since the 1st January 1882, a few days before the address was presented, no less than 295,000 acres have been completely settled with the result which was contemplated by the framers of the address, that the revenue has been largely increased, while thousands of land-holders have been furnished with puttahs (leases) showing exactly the position, area, and assessment of the lands held by them. A complete revision of the village establishments of the district has also been carried into effect, and the Village Cess Act has been introduced for the purpose of providing the salaries of the village officers. The gentlemen who came to see me feared that years would elapse before the settlement of the district was completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris are concerned, be completed or all but completed before the document I am now drawing up is in the hands of the public.

38. The memorialists next asked that a European Head Constable should be located at Devála. This request has not been complied with *in terms;* but the police force of the Wynaad has been strengthened by the entertainment of two Head Constables and seven Constables in addition to the previously existing force.

39. Then they turned to the subject of roads, asked me to notice the fact that I was travelling in the driest season of the year, and assured me that their communications, during the monsoon, were disastrously bad. Since that period the Government have largely assisted the Local Fund Board to improve the whole of the through line from Mettupálaiyam to Gúdalúr, have taken over those parts of it which pass through the municipalities of Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have now determined to do the same by the whole of the road in question. So much for one end of the line of communication so vitally important to South Wynaad. Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a man, fit for the purpose, was available, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a view to its improvement, the line from Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him have been already received. I hear from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are far advanced, but their total amount is undoubtedly startling, and though improvement will be pushed on, as funds become available, till eventually we may hope to see the great through line across the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to the Western Coast in really good order, this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of the line from Vayitri to Calicut) must, in justice to other portions of the country, be carried into effect gradually. With regard to the middle portion of the road, the President of the Local Fund Board, writing under date the 23rd August 1884, reports that the road from Gúdalúr to Devála is in good order, and the road on from Devála to Mango Tree Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good order, adding various details as to what has been done since I passed over it in January 1882.

40. Then my attention was called to the gold mining leases. These we have made much more liberal. The limit of each grant was confined to 30 acres. We have now extended it to 150, we have abolished the requirement that five coolies should be entertained per acre, we have allowed the lessee to sublet or assign his lease without the previous sanction of Government, and we have permitted an applicant to obtain more than one mining lease.

41. The gentlemen who came to see me then passed to the subject of railways. I do not think they will complain that this Government has not, since that date, done all that in it lay to help them to a railway up the Nílgiris. Supported by us as by the Government of India, the proposals of its promoters were accepted by the Secretary of State, but the speculation not finding favor with capitalists at home, they again applied to us for other terms, whereupon they were once more supported first by this Government, secondly by that of India. The final decision must depend upon the views entertained at the India Office. As to the railway from Mysore towards the West Coast, that project has been thrown back by the reverses of the gold industry; but for that, we are certainly not responsible.

42. Then they asked that the telegraph should be extended to Vayitri. It has been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitri to Calicut.

43. They next proceeded to state their general views about the Government Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to add to what I said on the spot, viz.:

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my first emotion when I saw those magnificent forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of Naduvatam was an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government should have created and should possess so fine an estate; but I nevertheless think, as you do, that the time must come when the same wise policy which made it acquire will make it desire to dispossess itself of that estate. The only questions that can well be raised are as to the time when, and the way in which, this ought to be done. The time will arrive when Government can do no more to promote the establishment of the Cinchona industry in India than can be done by private persons, and the way in which it should dispossess itself of the property is of course the one which will be most profitable for the public. These questions will some day have to be decided by some Secretary of State for India. So many controversies are still going on about Cinchona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to think that it would be advantageous to the industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of Government in too great a hurry; but when I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may reckon upon my good wishes, for I belong to that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it once was, which desires to limit rather than to increase the functions of Government, which takes for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer*.'"

44. Since these words were spoken the Home Government and that of Madras have taken up, in good earnest, the solution of those problems with regard to Cinchona cultivation which only Governments assisted by the best science of the day can solve. Mr. Lawson's botanical and horticultural knowledge will soon be supplemented by that of a chemical expert, who has been studying recently at Leyden under the auspices of Dr. de Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the chemistry of Cinchona; and it is to be hoped that in the next few years all that is necessary to be known for the production to the best advantage in India of the Cinchona alkaloids will be ascertained and placed at the disposal of every one who desires to engage in Cinchona planting.

45. The last topic on which my visitors touched was their difficulties with respect to labor. That is a very thorny subject on which it is almost impossible to satisfy both the employers and the employed. The present state of the case is that the views of the planters, of the High Court, and of the district officers have been ascertained for the purpose of being communicated to the Government of India.

46. Much misconception would seem to prevail amongst employers as to the existing state of the law, and it has not yet been made clear to me that any change is really wanted in the *substance* of the existing enactments.

47. It was also suggested that an Act should be passed for the registration of all contractors, cooly maistries, and mechanics, but the Government of India considers this to be a matter on which legislation is not advisable, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

48. The next address which I received was at Pandalur, where the people asked for the establishment of a police station. We were not able to comply in terms with this wish, but we have been able to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police force of Devála and of Nadghani, as I have already remarked.

49. They further asked for the appointment of a Village Magistrate, the enforcement of those sections of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, for improved roads and a home for poor travellers.

50. The supply of the last of these wants is clearly a matter for the Local Fund Board. As to the others, we were not able to appoint a Village Magistrate, but may be able ere long to effect the same object in a somewhat different way. We have enforced those provisions of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, and I have already explained what we have done about roads.

51. Next came an address from the members of "The Wynaad Planting and Mining Association," which was delivered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called my attention to the Mysore-Malabar Railway and to the various other subjects to which I have already alluded, the two new points being, I think, (1) the addition of a European ward to the hospital, and (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.

52. The first of these is not within the province of Government but of the Local Fund Board. As to the second, Colonel Henderson was soon afterwards made a Special Honorary Magistrate with special powers.

53. To the same place came the representatives of North Wynaad, who wished that the District Munsif's Court should not sit permanently at Vayitri but should itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from Vayitri Court should go to Tellicherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given below, we could not comply with. It was one of those complaints of which I have received many since, and to which one can only reply, as I did in July at Palmanér, that we have to make the best arrangement we can for all the parties concerned, although, if money were unlimited, we should like to bring justice home to every man's door. As long as time and space continue, geographical inconveniences will continue too.

55. The memorialists then asked that the telegraph should be extended from Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been done; and they further asked that in improving the communications of the Wynaad either by railway or tramway, the wants of the northern district should be considered. That legitimate request will not be forgotten, and I may, before I leave the country, be able to visit North Wynaad, as they naturally wished me to do.

56. The District Munsif grievance of North Wynaad was further urged in a prodigiously long address from Native communities in that part of the country in which Vayitri was described as "by all means a condemnable place;" and it was truly observed that "a man with whatever powers of locomotion could by no means be comparable to a bird with two wings."

57. The arguments, however, put forward did not alter the conclusion come to, to give the Vayitri arrangement a further trial, as apparently the best.

58. I have recently called for fresh reports from the local authorities, and find that Vayitri is still considered to be, on the whole, the most convenient place. Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton takes that view, and the High Court takes that view. The weight of argument seems also to be on the side of the weight of authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more convenient for half the Native population, for the coffee interest in general, and for the great bulk of the Europeans.

59. I saw five different gold mines,—those of the Indian Gold Mine Company at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála, those of the South-East Wynaad Company, those of the South Indian Gold Mine Company and the Ripon Company,—the last just out of the Wynaad and in Malabar.

60. Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th January, I said:

"That there is gold in the Wynaad I can now testify from ocular inspection. That gold is present in paying quantities in many localities, I am willing to believe. That much skill and not a few high qualities are enlisted in the development of your mines, I am fully convinced. That you have an excellent set of miners, I hear on all sides. But you have suffered, and will still suffer from the operation of that class of persons who infest the great centres of commerce in the West, and who are to the armies of industry and enterprise as those camp followers, who used to follow other armies, and gain for the legitimate combatant a bad name by robbing the dead and killing the wounded. That we may hear in the future as little of such persons as possible in connection with your industry, is the best wish I can contribute to the prosperity of this beautiful and most interesting district."

I further said in my first Tour Minute:

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappointments, and good Indian investments will suffer because many people have lost money by bad ones. Some concerns will, I should hope, weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends to some share-holders, and add something to the wealth of this part of India."

61. I was delighted with that portion of the Wynaad across which my route lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at Penorah would strike the traveller as a beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad we can hardly cure. During the hot weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, continue to be, very feverish; nor can we repair the mischief that has been done to it by the golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. The time will, I daresay, come when, metallurgic science having progressed, it will be really possible to work to some profit many of the mines, which are now being abandoned in despair; but meantime there seems nothing which the Government can do but to encourage in every way a return to the slower but, in the end, perhaps more profitable ways of agricultural industry. It is much to be regretted that a heavy fall in the market price of Coffee and of Cinchona should have synchronised with the other troubles of the Wynaad.

63. I do not think it can be justly asserted that we have been remiss in giving such help as a Government can give. We have exempted from assessment, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted with such special products as Cinchona and Coffee, whether held under private proprietors or under Government on puttah (lease), provided they are brought into cultivation during that period. This concession extends both to Malabar and the Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad. Cinchona is, it is believed, the product from which the planters in both these districts hope for most aid in their present depressed state. I am sure there is a great deal still to be done in the direction of introducing new products.

Speaking at Devála, I said:

"I trust that in a few years that trophy in the centre of the room where the various pursuits of the district are so prettily represented may require to be enlarged, for I cannot help thinking that a country so peculiar as this, where the bracken of our northern woods clothes the slopes which lead down to streams whose borders are lined with tree ferns, has still many secrets for the patient and ingenious cultivator."

64. The fact is that the man of science will in all probability perform within the next century far greater services to humanity than he has even already done in mingling the vegetation of distant countries.

Mr. Clements Markham, to whom South India owes her Cinchona, is still far from an old man, and there are hundreds of other such gifts yet to be given to the Madras Presidency.

Kew is constantly sending us parcels of seeds, any one of which might turn out to be of the greatest service.

65. Care must be used, as in everything else, in the introduction of new products.

Even in the parts of the Wynaad which I saw, one of the *Lantanas* has become a terrible enemy, and in the northern part of the country it is said to be the undisputed master of wide regions. Known in our English conservatories as a tender exotic, in Northern Africa as a useful garden shrub, it is here a terrible tyrant to man, in strict alliance with the wild boar and the panther; while from the fact of its fruit being greedily devoured by birds, it is constantly extending its sway.

66. Turning to an allied subject, supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and be able to tell us as much about the coffee-leaf disease as is already known about the relations between the Barberry and the Smut in wheat—what an important event it would be for the Presidency!

67. From Vayitri, I descended the Támrachéri Ghaut. The view of the wavy plain of Malabar from the top of it in the early morning made one think oneself, for a moment, in Arctic regions, so completely did the mist which filled the hollows mimic fiords covered with ice. Any thoughts of the Arctic regions soon, however, passed away, as we hurried down the mountain side, which looked, for all the world, as the slopes of the Alps over the plains of Lombardy might look, if the contents of the tropical house at Kew were multiplied a millionfold, spilt over them and then left for twenty years to interlace.

68. From the foot of the ghaut I drove on to Calicut through a charming country, by a road which had not been well engineered.

This is the road which, as already stated, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine.

69. Everywhere I was received as the representative of the Executive should wish to be, and made acquaintance, for the first time, with the remarkable aptitude of the population of Malabar for utilising the plantain, the cocoa palm, and other plants for decorative purposes.

70. At Calicut, I received three addresses. The first of these was from the Merchants and Agents. These gentlemen began by directing my attention to the importance of completing the railway from Beypore to Calicut. Writing in the second week in August with reference to this, I said: "To that subject we have given, since the date of which I am speaking, great attention, and the present position of affairs is, that the Madras Railway has surveyed the extension; the whole subject has been laid before the Member of the Government of India who

is in charge of the Railways by the Members of the Madras Government and their officials at* Guindy, with the result that the Government of India has undertaken to recommend the line to the Secretary of State;" but on the morning of the 15th August our anxieties were set at rest by my receiving a telegram from the Secretary of State to say that the extension of the line by the Madras Railway Company had received his sanction.

* In November 1883.

71. My visitors then turned to the extension of railway communication across North Malabar and the Wynaad to the Mysore frontier. To that subject I have alluded already. It belongs not to the Provincial but to the Supreme Government, and must be dependent on its views.

72. They also stated that the amount of port dues collected at Calicut greatly exceeded the amount spent upon the Port. On this point the Master Attendant was immediately consulted. It turned out that the memorialists were in error, and that the charges had exceeded the receipts.

73. With regard to the complaint that the system of canals in the Malabar district was far from satisfactory, some recent communications between the Public Works Department and the spokesman of the deputation which came to see me leads me to suppose that the extension of the railway to Calicut will effect what the memorialists most wanted in a somewhat different way, but the good ordering of the backwater communication all along the West Coast is, I fully admit, a matter of importance, and Colonel Ross Thompson, who is expected out in October, is to be directed to examine the whole line of waterway alike in Malabar and South Canara.

74. My visitors further desired the establishment of an experimental garden. We have not as yet seen our way to do that, but Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Calicut, is experimenting both with the Hevea and the Castilloa as well as with the Ipecacuanha in close co-operation with the officers of Government.

75. Dr. Trimen, the distinguished head of the great gardens at Perideniya in Ceylon, who visited the Nílgiri Cinchona plantations in company with Mr. Lawson and Dr. Bidie in the summer of 1883, has been assisting us by sending both Hevea and Castilloa plants.

76. With regard to the Rhea and other fibres to which the deputation also alluded, I have reason to hope that private enterprise has stepped in to develop these most important products. Rhea fibre worked up into a substance of great beauty was shown me by Mr. Pinching some months ago.

77. The deputation further asked for the establishment of a first-grade college teaching up to the B.A. standard. This request has been considered, but it is not thought that there is any present occasion for an institution of the kind. It would, indeed, in my opinion, do more harm than good.

78. The memorialists spoke also of the trade of the port and the state of the pier. To that subject I gave great attention, as it had been previously arranged in Council I should do, examining the pier on the 18th with Colonel Sankey, the Master Attendant, Mr. McWatters, and others including the principal merchants who used it. Several courses were suggested and carefully reviewed. The upshot of many discussions has been that the pier has now been handed over to the merchants of the port on a 99-year lease.

79. Then came to me a large deputation of Jenmis who were followed by the representatives of the other side of the Malabar land question, the Kanamkars.

80. Since the date of which I am writing we have received Mr. Logan's elaborate report; that report has been considered by a Commission, and the views of that Commission are now about to be submitted to the very highest authorities on the questions which are raised by the rival claims of these people whom I do not attempt to describe by any English term; so conflicting are the opinions of the persons, who have most right to speak, as to their exact position in relation to each other.

81. After seeing them I was visited by a deputation of Syrian Christians headed by their Bishop, who bore in his hand a crozier, surmounted by what, I

took, at first, to be the head and neck of a pelican, but found upon examination to be those of a serpent,—a curious fact.

82. My visitors belonged to a section of the Syrian Christians, which is in communion neither with Rome nor with the Patriarch of Babylon. They presented me with an address accompanied by an historical sketch. When they were gone, there came a representative of the section which holds with the Patriarch of Babylon, but has of late years, if I comprehend their position, followed that dignitary into a quarrel with the Holy See. He came to lay before me a grievance, the redress of which was competent to the Collector, whose good offices he was accordingly promised.

83. At Calicut, the Municipal Commissioners also came to see me. They asked, however, for nothing except to be relieved from paying the contribution towards the police force. That request has been granted, so that the funds which used to be diverted to that purpose are now set free, exactly as the Commissioners desired, for the promotion of sanitation and education.

84. Next arrived the representatives of the Basel German Mission, who gave an interesting account of their mercantile and other labours, but did not make any request to the Government, except, by implication, one for full liberty, which of course they have always had and will have.

85. The Syrian Christians likewise had no special request to make, but only came to offer their friendly congratulations. Not so the body known as the Kerala Sabha (Malabar Association), which asked for many things, first, a Malayali Member in the Legislative Council; secondly, a Malayali Judge in the High Court; thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut; fourthly, more money for female education; fifthly, the extension of the railway to Calicut and Cannanore. The first two of these requests were no doubt creditable to local patriotism. It is right that the love of the parish should come first in all countries; but nothing of the kind could be thought of. Malabar has had, and will have, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court intimately acquainted with its special customs,—men of the stamp of Sir William Robinson or Mr. Holloway; but the highest officials of the Government, executive or judicial, cannot be selected on geographical grounds.

86. The proposed establishment of a first-grade college at Calicut having, as I have already said, been considered quite unnecessary, I pass on to the next request, that more money should be appropriated for female education. This was a suggestion of a far more reasonable kind, and with it we have been able to comply to a considerable extent. At the time the address was delivered about Rs. 1,114 were spent in a year at Calicut on female education, while Rs. 2,700 from Provincial and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,840 from Endowment Funds have been allotted for this purpose in the official year 1883-84.

87. Then the petitioners asked that the railway should be extended to Calicut and Cannanore. Its extension to Calicut has, as I have elsewhere mentioned, been now sanctioned, but a great many more important lines will have to be made before an extension to Cannanore could be approved, unless indeed it were made by local effort.

88. Next they complained of the unequal incidence of the Local Fund cess and asked for the restoration to the Local Funds of the contribution which the district used to receive from Provincial Funds, but they did *not* state that these grants were simply a rate-in-aid levied on the whole of the Madras Presidency for some time, to supply advantages to Malabar, which each of the other districts supplied to itself.

89. It was in 1877 that a state of things, whose continuance would have been most unfair to the rest of our districts, was amended, and I had to tell the deputation that so far from their land being peculiarly highly taxed, they enjoyed in that respect very great advantages. There would appear to be a tradition in Malabar that assessments are high. This is founded on the fact that they *were* once high, but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legislative Department, 2nd October 1877, No. 77, page 7) been undisturbed whilst prices have advanced enormously. The Government assessment now bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value of land than in other parts of the country.

90. Local patriotism is apt to forget such things, and it is right for persons, in authority, while granting, so far as they can, all legitimate requests, to refuse, point blank, requests which are clearly illegitimate.

91. Next they asked for one or two things, the granting or withholding of which did not lie within the province of this Government, but the only important prayer,—reduction in the price of salt,—was, as it happened, almost immediately granted,—thanks to the wise financial policy of the Viceroy and Sir Evelyn Baring,—a policy which successful, it is believed, everywhere, has been in this Presidency *brilliantly* successful.

92. When at Calicut, I received and returned the visit of the Zamorin,—one of the not very numerous personages in India whose annals connect far back with the great stream of history. It is curious in a country whose traditions go so far into the past, that there should be so few families to which, even if we forget the practice of adoption, so contrary to all our European ideas of what family continuity means, there is attached anything like the interest of which thousands of houses in the West can boast.

93. From Calicut I went by water to Areacode up the Beypore river and then drove through a lovely country to Nilambúr, where I carefully examined our magnificent teak plantations. It was pleasant to see, while "professional philanthropists" were shrieking about the increasing poverty of India, a noble property maturing in this out-of-the-way corner of the land—one likely ere long to be of enormous value. I saw trees, a hundred feet high, which were seedlings in 1844.

94. At the same place I found the *Ceara* rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*) doing well. It is evidently going to be a success in many parts of this Presidency. In the last couple of years it has, for example, made great progress near Kullar. The far more valuable *Panama* rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) was also doing well, not so the Pará rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*).

95. At Beypore, I went with Colonel Shaw-Stewart and Mr. Saunders to inspect a spot where a rather serious erosion threatened the railway property.

96. This was at that time, and has been since, a matter of some anxiety and no small expense to us; but the extension of the Madras line to Calicut will altogether alter the state of affairs, and lead to the abandonment of the threatened terminus.

97. Thence I passed to inspect the Walliar jungle and returned to Madras after an absence of sixteen days.

98. At Erode, Mr. Nicholson spoke to me on two important subjects, the use of the bark of the Babool (*Acacia Arabica*) for tanning, and the value of the common prickly-pear (*Opuntia Dillenii*) as a protector for young trees. With reference to the first of these, we have obtained, since that date, a very interesting memorandum from Mr. Gamble, and the Director of Agriculture has been ordered to collect information regarding the prospects of a trade in Babool bark and pods in Europe.

There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the results of all the experiments that have been made with reference to the prickly-pear as a forester, but Mr. Wooldridge, a very intelligent forest officer, has reported excellent results from South Arcot, where he has used the Cactus as a protector of seedlings for a long time.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could once for all turn this most unpleasant American invader into a useful servant.

Second Tour of Inspection.

I again left Madras on the evening of the 3rd of March 1882, and ran through to Coimbatore.

99. The next day I received an address from the inhabitants of that place.

100. Their first request was that a supply of water from the Vellingiri Hills should be turned into the Noyel River.

101. This project has not yet been fully inquired into by the Public Works Department, nor could it have been without passing by more urgent matters.

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

me better than any silk I saw, and I would reiterate some observations which I made in replying, viz.:

"All through Europe the taste for Indian Art,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan on the shore of the Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones; in the second place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a pestilence; and in the third place, they must adopt the European practice of small profits and quick returns. If they attempt to stick to the old Indian principle of few transactions and large profits, they may as well go out of business at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and fine textures.' Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, co-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a visit to the pretty little temple of Perur, a few miles off. Here I received an address in which my attention was, for the first time, called to the difficulties of pagoda management. I have since received a great many representations on this subject, about which the most various opinions prevail, and it will be enough for the present to say that the whole question which presents difficulties of every sort is now in the hands of a Committee over which my honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

112. The address then passed to the misunderstanding that was said to exist between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of Coimbatore; and I was asked to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Government, passed in 1874, with respect to one sect playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the religious edifices of the other.

113. That order was afterwards declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*, so that, without the intervention of Government, the wish of the memorialists, that matters should go on as they used to do before it issued, was fulfilled.

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that certain pieces of land should be restored to the temple. This matter has been carefully inquired into, and the petitioners have thus far wholly failed to prove any claim whatever to the area (between 60 and 70 acres) for which they asked.

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I examined several of the so-called Pandava pits with their curious interments, and had, for the first time, brought home to me how little we know, as yet, about the distant past of South India.

116. From Coimbatore I went up the ghaut to Ootacamund, where the special officer, who had been appointed to look after the sanitation, was able to report to me that the friction which had existed between himself and the municipality, and which had given us some trouble, had come to an end.

117. On this occasion, too, I made my first visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he made to me the suggestion about the Committee on the Forest Bill, which afterwards produced such good results. I was much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Park, and the Government has steadily supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. Since the date of which I am speaking, the roads, the fencing, the arbours have all been improved, most of the trees and shrubs have been labelled, and the ground has been extended by throwing into it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lower end.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon Salem, where I received a long address.

119. The first request of the people was to have the right of choosing the Vice-President of the Municipality.

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs as follows:—

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one of the Municipal Councillor to be the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors shall appoint their Chairman by

election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on was the Imperial License Tax, which is a matter belonging to the Government of India, and the arguments for and against which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the contribution made by the municipality to the police force. The wish of the people with regard to that has, as I have mentioned above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was that Sanscrit should be taught in the college. It turned out on inquiry that the number of boys who wished to study Sanscrit was altogether trifling, and that those who wished to do so belonged merely to a single caste.

The Director of Public Instruction went as far as he properly could in compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, when he informed them that he was prepared to allow a Pundit to teach in the college if a class or classes could be formed to be remunerated solely by fees paid by the parents of the pupils to him through the head master of the college.

123. The address then passed on to speak of the industrial development of the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to see Government doing so much for the general education of the people, to see our university giving us more and more graduates and under-graduates year by year. But the State has, as yet, done comparatively little or nothing towards the development of the Indian Arts, whether polite or industrial. Confining ourselves to the last, it is time, we venture to submit, that the Government opens Industrial schools in large towns. We believe it is not asking too much if we request the Government to establish in Salem a school or two for teaching one or more branches of industry."

124. These were very sensible observations, and the Government if it has not been able to grant the precise request made, has been doing a great deal and hopes to do a great deal more in the direction indicated.

125. Amongst other things we have, since March 1882, put the School of Arts at Madras under new management, and are placing it on an improved footing with the object of teaching the natives of India rather to imitate or, better still, to emulate the best works of their own countrymen, than to seek for models in Europe.

126. This Government has lent all the assistance in its power to the schemes of the Art Committee, which sat in Calcutta last December. It has promised to aid to the uttermost the endeavours which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now making as head of the Royal Commission to stimulate the arts and industries of India by means of an exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and it has laid before the Secretary of State certain proposals, which were warmly supported by the Government of India, have just been sanctioned, and will ere long be carried into effect. A Committee, under the very able guidance of Colonel Hawkes, is now engaged in taking measures to retain for the use of the Presidency some permanent record of the collection of Indian art in the Calcutta Exhibition and of the best specimens of the art-ware of Burmah and South India.

127. We have told the Director of Public Instruction to examine the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction published this year in London, and to inform Government in how far the recommendations made by the gentlemen who conducted that elaborate inquiry can be applied to this country.

With reference, however, to technical instruction, it must be carefully kept in mind in India and everywhere else that the soil out of which good technical instruction must grow is good primary and secondary education, primary and secondary education disembarrassed as much as possible of every study which cannot effectively "restate the reasons of its existence."

128. The deputation then complained of the competition of jail manufactures with local industry.

Great changes in this direction have been, as is well known, made all throughout India within the last two years, jail manufactures which compete directly or indirectly with local manufactures having been to a great extent abandoned.

Lastly, the petitioners protested againt Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, to which I replied:

"So far as I am aware, that idea has never passed in the mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improvement of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite another way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presidency want the very best intelligence, experience, and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them from whatever quarter these good things can be obtained."

129. While at Salem I had much conversation with the then Collector, about the bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. He thought at that time that it was diminishing, but as we all know a recrudescence of it some months later led to very deplorable results. So true is it that in India our steps ever lie—

———per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

130. Mr. Stokes directed my attention to various matters of importance. I find the following noted in my second Tour Minute:—

(i) The question whether it might not be expedient to give greater power to district officers, in dealing with subordinates of whose efficiency or character they have a thoroughly bad opinion, but against whom they are unable to prove distinct and specific charges.

In the current year Collectors have received greater powers, being now invested with authority to order transfers of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving loss of salary (but not degradation of rank) and suspensions not exceeding six months, subject to appeal in every case.

(ii) The importance of giving every assistance to minor irrigation works.

A greater amount of assistance, as I have already said, has been given, and without the imposition of the special cess to which the Collector thought the people would be ready to submit.

(iii) The inconvenience caused by so much Local Fund money being locked up while the famine demands against the funds remained unsettled.

This matter has received attention in all districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 outstanding when the Collector spoke, only Rs. 50,000 now remain, while provision is made for the adjustment of this amount in the estimates of the current year.

(iv) The urgent need of pushing on as quickly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry (office) at Dharmapuri.

This building was duly completed, and has been in use since the end of last year.

131. I observed in the same Minute:

"The cholera which was lately so bad at Salem has now ceased; but, considering that the population still uses the terribly-polluted river for many purposes, although excellent wells have been sunk, it is hardly possible that this large place should long continue exempt from some epidemic or other."

132. I also called attention to this important matter in a speech.

133. In 1883, the cholera returned to Salem and committed great ravages. I am afraid it will continue to do so until the water-supply is amended. I was glad accordingly to observe that in the municipal budget for 1884-85 it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20,000 in the open market for the construction of a sewer to intercept the drainage of the town flowing into the river, and that detailed plans and estimates are promised.

134. It was in the neighbourhood of Salem that I was first led to reflect on the great importance of avenues in this "land of the sun" and in no part of the Presidency have I seen finer ones than those which that district owes I believe to a Mr. Orr. His delightfully simple methods are no longer suited to our manners and customs, but none the less should every Madras Collector try to leave a memorial of himself in the trees along the roads of his district. This is just one of the small things which does a great deal more for human happiness than many pretentious and magnificent schemes.

135. On the morning of the 16th March I returned to Madras.

Third Tour of Inspection.

136. My next journey began at Ootacamund and was to have taken me first to the Palanis, but a telegram, from the Viceroy, warning me that we might have to send troops to Egypt, made it necessary for me to remain nearer railway and telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited the anicut which governs the Kalingaroyen channel, and the town of Bhávani, where I heard some complaint of the transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but I am afraid there cannot be the slightest doubt that that place is far more convenient, to the majority of persons interested, than its rival.

138. From Erode we proceeded to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little complained to me of the difficulty of obtaining fibres.

139. We have given in the last couple of years much attention to that subject, and some of the results may be mentioned.

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himself has been regularly supplied with all papers on the subject, a lease of land near the Bhávani has been granted for experiments, and it is believed that that lease will enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up *Sanseviera zeylanica* to good profit. Funds have been provided to meet the cost of fibre experiments on behalf of Government in various places, and steps are being taken to ascertain the commercial value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub which occurs very abundantly in many of our districts.

141. From Karúr I passed to Trichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival, I inspected the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable condition. It has now been properly railed in, while the event which has given it a melancholy celebrity has been commemorated by an inscription.

142. On the 5th I went to the anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the large plantations near the landing place just below the weir of the Cauvery.

143. That done, there followed a number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catholic, and Hindu. In the evening the people presented to me an address. First, they spoke to me about the minor irrigation works. On that subject I need say no more. Secondly, they addressed me about the Vengur channel project, which, proposed some years ago by certain proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, that the Vengur channel could not be made, and the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed for it, are being now given back to the subscribers with the accumulated interest. The good results which were expected to accrue to the neighbouring lands from the Vengur project will, it is now believed, accrue, in more abundant measure, from the improvement of the Wyacondan channel.

145. The next topic was the Imperial License Tax of which I have already spoken, and the next the pagoda endowment question. In replying to what the deputation said on the latter subject, I made a remark, which I think requires to be kept before the mind of those who are interested in them, viz.:

"Then you speak of your devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment in saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faith?"

146. Lastly, they asked that Government should not disconnect itself from the higher education. I need not say that Government is not going to disconnect itself from the higher education.

147. On the following day I addressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then under orders for Egypt. Their Colonel called my attention to the shifts to which the men were being put for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is now being provided, and will, it is believed, be completed on or before the 1st October next, at a cost of something like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindigul, where the inhabitants addressed me upon only one subject, but that a very important one to them,—their water-supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last I learned from its active and able Collector that trial wells had been dug whence water has been pumped, and that he had every hope that the water would turn out good. It was to be sent down to Madras for chemical examination. The particular scheme which the people suggested to me in 1882 would have severely taxed their resources, even if it had been possible, which is doubtful. The present one would appear to be much more hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity of calling attention to the lecture which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a subject than which there is absolutely none more important in Southern India.

152. If only the people would conform in their practice to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are to be found in their sacred books, half the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vanish away.

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard an equally good account of them as I passed, the other day. He is spreading good medicines and some elementary ideas of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's cigar factory, with which I was much pleased. Governments cannot interfere in such matters, but, in my private capacity, I have done all I could to make his very good wares known at home.

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place brought me some of his work to see. It seemed to me that something might be saved, and the policy of the Government of India furthered, if this manufacture could be encouraged. The locks were accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant results, as were those of another Madura locksmith. Orders have issued for a further trial of locks made in factories in the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjore, where I received a very cordial welcome, but where the people made no special requests. While there, however, I heard incidentally a bad account of the date and mahogany trees, about which the present Chief Secretary had, when Collector of the district, taken much trouble. I had this looked into, for the * introduction of valuable plants into a country like this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very highest importance, and severe notice should be taken of any wilful carelessness in allowing experiments once well begun to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and dates grown in the Tanjore District have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund.

157. The conditions under which the mahogany grows in its native country are very different from any which prevail at least in the eastern parts of this presidency, but there must be climates in Madras where the date palm, so nearly allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *Phœnix farinifera*, &c., ought to flourish. Our French friends do not mean to be caught napping in such matters. I have already been addressed officially about our mahogany experiments, with a view to the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wall of the little Fort Church menaced the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and noted that, although it was not one of his most successful efforts, it should not be allowed to go to ruin. The repairs were completed in August 1883.

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* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary:—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grains of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty or thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brought into existence more human beings by this supply of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egypt to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after all that is now spoken of in our ridiculous Persian missions has fallen into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th July the people met me with an address.

160. The first request made was that the temple in the fort should be handed back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the admiration expressed for the temple was natural and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong."

161. The second was a similar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. I have not, as you know, seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but, as to that, I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

162. I may say that, after making the speech just quoted, I examined the mosque and saw no occasion to modify the views I had expressed. Probably neither request would have been made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhammadan school may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters."

163. The third request was for an improved water-supply, which the people wished to obtain by means of pipes from a certain large tank in the neighbourhood. This project was examined, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the tank, as a source of supply, on account of the surface drainage which it receives. The sinking of large wells at a suitable distance is now contemplated, and sketches and estimates are being prepared for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a report with reference to cholera, dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon says that the Municipality has recently done much to improve the sanitation of the town.

164. The fourth request was for improved railway communication, and especially for a branch railway passing through the town and leading to Pólúr and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received much consideration from Government, since the date of which I am writing. For the moment it will be enough to say that the survey of the line from Vellore railway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and Arni, together with the extension south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway has been completed, and its early construction is under consideration.

165. The fifth request related to a small matter which belonged to the Collector Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in better hands.

166. My answer to the sixth I have mentioned above. The seventh was that the town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

There is no intention of abolishing Vellore as a military station, and a regiment was sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

167. A journey of 22 miles over superb roads—roads are the glory of North Arcot, as avenues are that of Salem,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received an address.

168. The first request was for railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore southward having been, as I have mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation to take up ere long the survey of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town should be connected with Vellore by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should find a way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with reference to local self-government.

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the details therewith connected are being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the maladministration of temple funds. I have already explained what has been done with reference to that subject.

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Court should be located at Chittoor.

This has been done with the result, by the way, that the Palmanér people think that they have now just the same grievance which the Chittoor people had two years ago, but of these geographical controversies a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned is, under existing conditions of time and space, impossible.

173. The sixth request was for certain alterations in the arrangements of the Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after full consideration by the proper authorities; as regards the other, the wishes of the people have been recently met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered possible.

174. While at Chittoor I received and returned the visits of the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-needed sanitary improvements which he was introducing, and to which I shall refer again when I come to review my seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this neighbourhood I opened a bridge over the Payani, inspected the jail where there had been a good deal of illness which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and discussed with the Collector the state of the ruins of the Fort which Clive has made historical and in which destruction should not be allowed to go further. I also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then transferred myself to Bellary, where I received an address from the Municipal Commissioners.

177. Their first request was that they should obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Imperial Government, but has formed the subject of much correspondence between it and this Government. It having finally resolved that municipal taxation is not to be levied on Government buildings in cantonments, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioners to re-introduce the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the exemption of military officers, has been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded to express their thanks to the Government of India and to this Government for the steps taken in view to the introduction of an enlarged measure of self-government.

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for many reasons, and, amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient government for the country at all. Take this district and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, these two districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, recently been separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have, in each of the two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it, at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree, but, if it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the money; but the first is possible, and, if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say good speed to local self-government."

179. The second request related to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore tank.

The investigation of these projects has not yet been taken up, but under date of 28th August, this year, the Public Works Department reports that a special officer has now been made available and will soon proceed to examine them.

180. The third request was for the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by jury has now been introduced.

181. Speaking on another subject, I said and am glad here to repeat:

"The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen, who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the extension of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific, and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products that India must mainly look for prosperity."

182. Then came an address on the subject of cotton, in which the memorialists asked me to give my attention to "the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in connection therewith." My honorable colleagues and I did so and came to the conclusion that any further legislation on the subject would not be advisable.

183. I may remark, in passing, that (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the buyer, who should remember the maxim *caveat emptor;* (2) a legitimate trade in mixed cotton exists in this presidency; (3) a bad habit of giving advances to men of straw ties the hands of the buyer, frequently obliges him to take adulterated cotton, and should be abandoned; (4) the cost of Inspectors would naturally form a burden on the trade; (5) fraudulent adulteration is already punishable under the Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited the ruins of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished Bellary-Hubli line, the authorities of which were extremely courteous and helpful.

185. At the Railway Station of Hospet I received a very well written address, the most important part of which was the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—

"These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and meritorious as that of founding new ones."

186. The strong interest which the people here took in their historical neighbourhood pleased me much, and in replying I said:

"Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the Archæologist is time. There are countries in which, before he can begin his campaign against time, he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear about anything that seems to interfere, even for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the Archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here."

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as follows:—

"No time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the associations, which made the sweeping away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily. It may, however, be impossible to save it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a little care now, will stand for long years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and generally agree with his conclusions; but I would confine our action for the present to keeping things absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later stage of our proceedings."

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami temple above alluded to has been entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavement have been repaired, the ruinous ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large stones weighing from three to six tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone car repaired, besides a variety of other works set forth in Mr. Black's report received by us on the 8th August.

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had encamped with a view to visit Vijia- [illegible] I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the purpose of seeing the very valuable forest (with regard to which I had much conversation with Mr. Brandis) and of exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling us to deal with this forest has now been concluded, the survey has been completed, and an important piece of forest is very carefully looked after, to the great advantage alike of the small native state concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned to Bellary, where Colonel Clarke, who was in command of the artillery, told me that his horses were cruelly in want of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now in course of erection.

192. In my tour minute occurs the following paragraph, describing the impression I received of military matters at Bellary:—

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into all branches of the service by General Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was quite impossible, even for a Civilian, not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite unusually interested in their work. The troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning of the 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the Field Battery—all, to my non-professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up the Fort with General Prendergast, and am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of money required to make it efficient as a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled times, should be spent forthwith. General Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the extremely important circulars lately issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If all officers in high command throughout the territories garrisoned by the Madras Army do the same, these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advantage."

193. As regards the alterations required to make the Fort efficient as a place of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has since been made for the purpose.

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me various representations about the churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have been carefully considered. We did not see our way to substitute for the two existing ones a single church, but the necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were completed in May 1883, and the Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received, late at night, an address from the native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and maintenance of the ruins of Vijianagar. I have already stated what has been done in relation to that.

198. Their second request was for irrigation works. The same remark applies to this.

199. Their third request was for the construction of a line to connect the southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore State Railway. A survey of an

extension to Hindupur of the line, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to Guntakal, is now in progress.

200. The last request was that some measures should be adopted for raising the status, emoluments, and prospects of the petitioners. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Uncovenanted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector were sanctioned in the early half of 1883, and have been carried into effect from 1st July in that year.

Very considerable changes with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk Establishments, and to our subordinate officials generally, involving a very large increase of expenditure from Provincial Funds, have been accepted by this Government and will immediately be submitted to the Government of India.

201. From Bellary I ran along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro, and admired the really noble fortress. Thence a journey of thirty-four miles, across what ought at this season to be a plain covered with young crops, but which was a wilderness of black dust, red dust and sand swept by an unintermitting hurricane, took me to Anantapur, where the great tank was as dry as the Sahara.

202. Here I received an address from the inhabitants, who, first of all called my attention to the want of accommodation for the people of the town, and asked for the allotment of new sites for buildings. Shortly after this we received and sanctioned the necessary plans, and all the preliminaries required for the extension of the town have now, we are informed, been duly carried into effect.

203. I also noted in my third tour minute that accommodation for our officials was sadly wanted at Anantapur, and that we ought to do what we could, in reason, to diminish the existing inconvenience.

All the buildings that were most wanted in July 1882 are now in progress.

204. The second request was for the introduction of artesian wells. To that I replied:

"I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know, before expressing any opinion on this subject, what the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."

205. Subsequent inquiries made have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, established the fact that the district is quite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.

206. The third request was for a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur, and Bangalore.

The object of the memorialists will be met as well as the conformation of the country and other circumstances will permit by the line now under survey from Guntakal to Anantapur and Hindupur.

207. In replying to the Anantapur address, I said:

"I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it is really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government of this presidency comes to an end, without a serious attempt being made to answer the question whether it is impossible to revive, in these regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know, that, in doing so, I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes, of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems."

Ere long we shall, I hope, have the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the investigation of a variety of questions connected with this science where the admirable labours of the geological survey had, in the nature of things, to leave them, but I should have thought that with regard to diamonds there was already enough information to induce more searching for them than I hear of.

208. At one time our rules were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable to the miner. Perhaps it is not as widely known, as it should be, how much we have relaxed them in the last two years.

209. We have lately asked the Colonial Office for any papers they may be able to supply us with reference to the diamond industry.

210. The fourth request was that a Middle School should be started. A Middle School has been started.

211. The fifth request was that Government should not, in the present state of the country, leave the higher education entirely to native and missionary agencies. Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 miles carried me to Tadpatri. On the way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank which covers some eight square miles, but was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukotta Hills, which were covered with a fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These Hills, as I observed in my third Tour Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enable us to turn into a valuable property. They have since been surveyed. The woodland is found to contain about five square miles, and the accounts, with regard to it, continue favorable.

213. I heard something of dacoity (brigandage) in this neighbourhood, and communicated with the Inspector-General of Police with the result that all seems now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri address referred to the paucity of irrigation works in that district. I have already mentioned what has been done with regard to this throughout the presidency.

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked me to give the conservation of forests the attention which it deserved. This has been done. Thirdly, they asked for a reduction of the railway tariff with a view to improving the cotton trade.

This is a matter in which there are many interests to be consulted, and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who reconsidered this question, at the suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, reports that the charge for loose cotton consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in August 1882 from 26 to 18 pies per ton per mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two temples—the Vishnavite and the Sivite—of very considerable architectural merit. The latter, which is the best of the two, is in considerable danger from the floods of the Pennér, for it stands on the banks of that typical Madras river, which is for months a waste of sand and then for hours a raging torrent sweeping all the works of man before it. From information obtained on the spot, I am led to believe that there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers, if they will only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cuddapah, where I received a long address.

218. The first request was that we might view with favor a scheme for improving the water-supply of the town. I went to see the springs alluded to, and made the following remarks in my third Tour Minute:—

"Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptionally dry season—for Cuddapah, like Anantapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadly from want of rain—they were very full and strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient supply for the town. Between them and it there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo and turmeric, two of the great staples of Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question whether any, and if so what, compensation would be due to some of the cultivators will have to be considered when the proposals of the Municipality with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, the Booga springs scheme and another have been investigated, with the result that the latter has, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, been abandoned, while further experiments are to be made to gauge the Booga water-supply, for the conduct of which the President of the Municipality has advertised for the services of an Engineer, the Public Works Department being unable to spare the services of one of their officers. To meet the cost of these experiments Government have sanctioned the levy of tolls at full rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the privilege of electing representatives to the Municipal Board. This request has been granted some time ago.

221. The fourth request was that certain irrigation works should be considered and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is now being investigated; the other, known as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, had been investigated and found by the

Engineers to be impracticable before I was addressed on the subject, the great depth at which rock is reached, at the spot where the dam was to be constructed, being found to prohibit the construction of a reservoir. As the locality seems at first sight an extremely suitable one, it is not surprising that the people should have been loth to part with the hope that the reservoir they wished for could be made.

223. Then the memorialists asked for a permanent settlement. As is well known, the present views of the supreme authorities, although highly favorable to letting the people "sit easy," as we say in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of assessments are quite adverse to what is properly called a *permanent* settlement.

224. This request, however, was based upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners thought that before the recent settlement dry lands had not been assessed above one rupee an acre, but this was not so. The old rates, far from not going above one rupee, sometimes went as high as nearly eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say one halfpenny. Now they vary only from five rupees to four annas, or say sixpence, four annas being the lowest assessment now anywhere permitted in the districts under the new settlement, on the ground that land which cannot bear an assessment of sixpence an acre is not really arable land.

225. Further they stated that formerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner had in any way improved the land, and they implied that a tax was now charged on the ryots' improvements. That however is not the case; no change of this sort has been made, and it would be most impolitic to make it.

226. The deputation then went on to complain that hundreds of acres of land were lying waste, and asked that we should devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature has grown up about the abandonment of lands in the Cuddapah district, it having been imagined that the high rates imposed by the revised settlement might have caused this.

228. It has turned out, however, that the cause of the abandonment of a quantity of land over 80,000 acres in the district, which was cultivated or nominally cultivated, was, first, the famine and, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity of land was assessed at only an anna an acre. Such a low assessment allowed the ryot to hold a great deal of land of which he made no use, and this land, when he has to pay for it sixpence an acre, instead of three halfpence or in some cases only one halfpenny an acre, he has abandoned, with the result of concentrating his attention upon land that will really grow human food.

229. The Muhammadan inhabitants also presented to me a very intelligent address, in which they made the agreeable announcement that they had no grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to Conjeeveram, where I also received an address.

231. There was no request made to me in it, but I was told that the Commissioners were about to submit a certain scheme to Government with reference to improving their water-supply. This was not done because, as I understand, they found it would be too costly, but they have submitted a proposal of a far less costly kind, which has been sanctioned.

Fourth Tour of Inspection.

232. On the morning of August 28th I again left our summer capital for the plains.

233. It had been raining for several months, and the tanks were most satisfactorily full. At Coimbatore and at Shoranore I was mainly occupied with obtaining information with regard to the recent outbreak of cholera in the jail at the former place, which has happily not recurred, but the causes of which have never been fully explained; the state of things at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries about Malabar Land Tenures, the results of which had just been put into shape.

234. From the southern end of the bridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road lies through the territories of the Rajah of Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more beautiful piece of non-mountainous scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influence of the recent heavy rains, was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet of green, the wild flowers of exceptional beauty and interest, the population singularly well grown and stalwart.

236. At Trichore I had time to see the principal buildings, and at night the large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so unlike anything which one sees on the Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful system of lagunes which we know as the backwaters, I found myself in the early morning of the 30th at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightful morning it was, worthy of Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the rain descended with persistent fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me and was followed half an hour later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They were immediately succeeded by a deputation from the white Jews, and that again by a deputation from the black Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Synagogues. I returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a durbar was held, and thence went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—according, I believe, to the usual custom on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and other authorities, while, at that of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr. Logan has carefully translated.

239. There seems no doubt that it is not as old as it is sometimes called, but it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in the Monastery of the Trinitá at La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw in Europe.

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a dinner at the Residency, at which, being still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya Rajah, who proposed the health of the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing that of the Rajah.

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I crossed the lagune very early to British Cochin. The Municipal Commissioners received me at the landing place and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request except that the Madras Government would bestow its attention on the subjects of special interest to them, which might from time to time be submitted for its consideration, a request with reference to which it was easy to promise compliance and to keep the promise when made. They have, for example, recently asked us to allow them to purchase twenty-five additional iron tanks from municipal funds for the purpose of storing water, and this request was granted. They also took the opportunity of explaining very clearly some of the improvements which they had made and some of the difficulties which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamber of Commerce, who asked first for a railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I said at the time:

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I need say nothing. You are aware of the position of the question and of the line which has been taken by the Madras Government. By that line, subject to the decisions of the higher authorities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am delighted to find that you have a hope of being able to lay before us a scheme for a harbour, which will cost far less than the one which was last under consideration, for I confess that my heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculation about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure that the professional advisers of the Government and the Government itself will listen with great attention to any propositions submitted to them which have the support of this Chamber; but I need not remind you that questions of this kind have to be finally decided not hard by in Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course, matters appertaining to the Supreme Government. Much correspondence took place with respect to the first, and this Government advised the construction of the railway on a joint guarantee for a term of fifteen years by the British Government and by the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the liabilities of each being regulated by the extent to which it was interested in the construction of the line.

246. The Government of India did not see its way to accept the proposals made, and the matter is still in abeyance.

247. Great attention has been given to the question of a harbour at Cochin, but up to this time it has not been made clear to me that a really good harbour could be made there, even if the Government of India had the purse of Fortunatus.

248. A harbour, different from that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of when I was at Cochin, but plans and estimates for it have not been yet placed before us.

249. Then I was taken to see the old church, where much was wanted. We have since given a grant for the repair of this curious structure and the assistance of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I returned to the Residency, where, in the course of the morning, I received a visit from the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the Carmelite Mission in South-Western India.

251. Later came a large number of Syrian Christians of many shades of opinion, who presented a short, but very noticeable, address, in which, amongst other things, they said that my visit was "the occasion which for the first time, after ages of separation, witnessed the spectacle of all the different sects of their community, following divergent articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences and joined together to do honor to their common friend."

252. In the early afternoon I received a deputation of rate-payers from British Cochin, who presented a prodigiously long, but not very numerously signed, address. They first complained of the mismanagement of their municipal affairs. To that part of the address I replied as follows:—

"I have listened with much interest to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation, while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely-watched servitude which is mocked with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to burn the candle at both ends. A lady in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for burning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself unable to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weather which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the Police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would require very large funds, but where are they to come from? You ask for local self-government, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put a very poor community in a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which a wealthy community can easily provide for itself.

"As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined in a friendly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion."

253. Since this address was presented very large changes have been introduced, as is well known, in the position of Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see how far, when the new system is fairly under way, the people of Cochin will support the policy heretofore pursued by their Municipality, or that which found favor with the representatives of the local opposition who addressed me. Already last year we introduced the elective system, but so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-government, which was earnestly pressed on me, create, when it was once given, that for want of candidates we were obliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitioners against their Municipality, the condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I observe from the latest Municipal report, attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no satisfaction to the petitioners, and which they said served the purpose of a Nekropolis for dogs, has, it appears, been abandoned after much local discussion.

256. To the water-supply, which was another grievance, I have already alluded.

257. Another grievance was about a certain jetty. This was inquired into and the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken, but the Government entirely agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were acting fully within their rights. As their President put it, they said to persons who wanted to land goods: "There is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to you, pay us so much; if you don't care to pay, then land goods through the mud as you used to do. We are not preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complained about certain of their medical arrangements. Some of these were purely municipal matters, and I have reason to believe that the Municipality look very well after them. Others related to the Government, and appear to amount to a request that it should retain the services of medical men for the purpose of attending the inhabitants at large without fee or reward, a proposition which was, of course, wholly inadmissible.

259. Turning now to matters which belong more directly to the Government, I was told by the petitioners that the Police force assigned to Cochin was inadequate. The strength of the Police, however, would appear to be unusually large in proportion to the population. The peculiar circumstances of Cochin to which the petitioners alluded are already carefully recognised in the distribution of the Police Force. In the large towns of Malabar which are surrounded on all sides by British territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the proportion of police to population is far smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port conservancy, with regard to which the Marine authorities were consulted, but did not see their way to support the petition.

261. The last complaint was with reference to the encroachments of the sea, which was said to be carrying off valuable cocoanut trees and other property. This grievance was of the same character as that of the persons who build houses under Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine Department visited the spot, after six months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of sand between the coast boundary pillar and the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain where they never ought to have been placed, viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the injury never really reached the normal line. Although the injury and loss were so recent, the lesson is of so little use that new trees are here and there being planted, and new huts are preparing now. In the complaint referred to, the inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really fishermen, to whom the close proximity of the sea is a great object, and whose experience and tradition should be sufficient warning to them."

262. Later in the day I visited another Synagogue of the black Jews at Ernacolum, where most of those who had formed the deputation met me, which they were unable to do at their principal Synagogue, having grounded, as they returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the lagune—a common incident, it would appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian church, whence I drove to the large school which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Director of Public Instruction, has created almost out of nothing, for he began with thirty boys in a shed. I gathered from him that his pupils took on the whole more kindly to mathematics than to any other study. The younger boys were learning to write or engrave upon the palm-leaf—a strange sight to an English eye. Since the date of my visit we have acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making him a Fellow of the Madras University.

264. I started after nightfall—the lagune being everywhere beautifully illuminated till we passed out of Cochin waters—and arrived on the morning of the 1st September at Karmady. The route lay now through channels narrow as rivers, now narrower still—little more than canals, and again expanding into chains of

wide but perfectly placid lakes. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick groves of the cocoanut palm, under which there was a dense vegetation, in which the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivaria ilicifolia*, was the most conspicuous feature. All along the course by day and by night the people thronged every coign of vantage and received the party with every demonstration of friendliness usual in these climes—some of them, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to those who are not sound sleepers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-eight miles between Cochin and Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the small patch of British territory known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' designs are carried into effect, the very large and important harbour of Quilon, the site of which was shown and carefully explained to me by Mr. Hannyngton and others.

266. Complaints were here made to me about the smuggling which is said to be carried on alike from this place and from British Cochin.

This matter was looked into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector having been appointed for the express purpose of preventing such malpractices.

Negotiations, which are far advanced, will probably put an end once for all to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was received by the Resident formally announcing the death of His Highness the Mootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning prince, which I had heard of yesterday unofficially, and which of course required my plans to be modified in many particulars.

268. In the course of the day I received various visitors including Colonel Boone and other officers of the 6th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those we had traversed, partly through long canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs, amongst which the *Cerbera odollam* and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras gardens were, with the ubiquitous *Pandanus odoratissimus* and various ferns, so abundant as to overpower less vigorous plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo, one of the most desolate little nooks, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in Asia. The priest of that place handed me an address, setting forth various local inconveniences to which I called the attention of the Resident. The Warkully tunnels are really very noble works, and the fact of their having been excavated by a Native Government should stimulate us to do whatever of the kind remains undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, under the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum should be, as far as possible, divested of any public character; that my wife and I should visit the Maharaja, his wife, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private friends, but that there should be no return visits, as they were unable, during the first stage of the mourning, to leave the Palace.

271. I saw, however, in a quiet way, a great variety of persons, amongst others the Dewan, who talked to me about an exchange of territory connected with the great Irrigation Project known as the Periyar, from which it is hoped that great advantages will accrue to the Madura District.

272. The husbands of the Senior and the Second Ranees, being, according to the customs of Travancore, outside the circle affected by the mourning, both visited me; on the other hand, neither the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could do so. I offered to visit the Eliya Rajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being even more bound by the trammels of custom than the reigning Prince, as being deputed to be chief mourner, was unable to receive me.

273. Amongst other institutions which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's College, over which I went with Dr. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at whose request I addressed a few words to the senior students. The same compliment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at the same time extended to Dr. Ross, who is believed to have done excellent work for the Travancore State.

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Syrian Church, which is at open war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the eastward, passing, at first, through an open and undulating country, but entering, ere long, the great forests which stretch along the banks of the stream that finds its way to the sea near Quilon and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be impossible to speak too strongly of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance of the vegetation. Unluckily, however, the weather, both during our journey and after we had reached Courtallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several days with Mr. Hannyngton at the Residency, but the charge of the party was taken by Mr. Pennington. I replied to the addresses delivered respectively at the temples of Courtallum and at Tenkási, the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Courtallum inhabitants made to me was that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was not to take the northern route, they might have a tramway connecting the chief towns on the Tinnevelly side of the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decided how the much-talked-of railway into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be said on both sides, and we, having obtained full information for their benefit, have now placed the whole question before those who are chiefly interested—the Travancore authorities.

279. The next representation was about the minor irrigation works. With regard to that subject, I have already said enough, as I have also with regard to the third representation, which had reference to the pagoda funds.

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a hope that the Educational Commission would not improve elementary education at a too great sacrifice of the higher education. As to this, I did my best to re-assure them.

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots referred to the minor irrigation works; the second involved a complaint about the levy of the village service cess.

I need not return to the former subject. As to the other, the remarks of the ryots were founded on a misconception. In former days they paid for the services of the village servants by fees of various kinds, some legal, some illegal. These fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the cess complained of is now levied.

282. The third complaint was about forest conservancy and ran as follows:—

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may be made in the Bill about to be passed for securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileges consistent with the universal good it aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not drift in the direction of depressing the condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their independence."

I need hardly say that the greatest possible care is taken by the Conservators of Forests to work the new Act, which had just passed at the time I received this address, so as not in any way to interfere with any privileges which do not hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to those of the moment.

The more intelligent of the peasantry are, it is believed, rapidly getting to understand the broad outlines of our forest policy. I had occasion lately to send a complimentary message to a Village Munsif in the Anantapur District, who had been giving his people extremely wise advice on this subject.

283. The fourth request related to the *kistbandi*, that is to say, to the instalments of the Government demand for land revenue.

This is a question which is never ending, still beginning.

The people of different districts hold the most diverse views about it. For example, while the people of Tenkási want the number of their instalments increased from five to seven, the people of Nellore are extremely anxious to have theirs reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is now once more examining the subject

with a view to adjust the Government demand to the circumstances of particular places as nearly as it can, but it is perfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements can be wholly satisfactory. The circumstances of different districts and parts of districts are too varied to admit of absolute adaptation to individual requirements. Infinite care is, however, taken to meet local wants as far as possible.

284. Next, the petitioners asked for the extension of local self-government. Local self-government has been extended.

285. Lastly, they complained of the union of revenue and magisterial functions.

286. That is a question not for us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves itself, like many other Indian questions, into one of finance. There can be no doubt, as I told the petitioners in reply, that it would be more in accordance with the most scientific principles of legislation to have revenue and magisterial functions separated, and the stream of tendency flows in that direction.

287. I heard dismal accounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultivation in the part of Travancore which I was crossing, but in British Territory things were better. I visited one estate in the hills above the Courtallum waterfalls, where they had had the sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval forests, which repaid this generosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

288. At Courtallum we left rain and also coolness behind us, and the low water-parting, which separates the lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which depend upon the main stream of the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as possible. Here and there Mr. Pennington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis, as it seems to me most judiciously, proposes to reserve. At present they grow nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I suppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit of defending more valuable seedlings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

289. Immediately on my arrival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an address to which I replied.

290. The inhabitants of Tinnevelly observed:

"We have, we are thankful to say, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Government in the matter of local wants, as they have been well attended to by the various officials who have served amongst us, and will, we have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion offers, as our present Collector has been long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare himself in the cause of the public.

"We look forward with much eagerness to the extension of the Southern Indian Railway to Trivandrum from this town. The land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable, and the two provinces are, for various reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we trust that the resources of the country will further be developed by this improvement in internal communication."

With regard to the latter, I may say that, however the railway runs into Travancore, whether by the northern or the southern route, it will be certain to benefit it and Tinnevelly.

291. In replying to their address I made some observations which I am not sorry to repeat, viz.:

"It only remains to thank you for all the good wishes which you have expressed with regard to my administration. I trust that to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted only by sudden changes and startling efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, those who are brought into immediate contact with it are not able to say, amongst other things, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders; that those of our departments which were not in a satisfactory condition —such as the Forest Department—had been put on better footing; that the best men throughout our various services had, very early in the day, come to know that their work was watched with sympathetic interest at headquarters; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by seeing all most influential positions bestowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.

"We are not very sensational ambitions, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt, read, when recorded by the ablest pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of lead, a phrase which was, by the by, originally used about the philosopher who wrote the life of Statesman with whose spirit a wise ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire to be filled—the life of Turgot.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness of nations. I do not think one could anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with the events which occurred during the terrible period which preceded its passing under British rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to describe the unbroken progress and prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because those eighty years have been years of profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly had never from the beginning of time known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutive months, perhaps not even eighty consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders" referred to the expected visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and its financial consequences, which, at the time I spoke, were only a hope, but before the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received the principal people—European and Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the afternoon was chiefly given to the schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at four of these, but at none of them were any definite requests made, except that no disfavor should be shown to Native Christians, a request which I need not say I was able to meet with the assurance that they should have the most perfect equality of treatment.

294. Here also I received a long address on behalf of the cotton interest. This was officially considered, and the petitioners were informed that, for reasons substantially the same as those mentioned above in the review of my third tour, we were not prepared to legislate in the direction they desired.

Early on the morning of the 15th I drove out with Colonel Hasted, who had met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the Srívaikuntham Anicut which I saw and in the neighbourhood of which I had carefully explained to me the various questions connected therewith. I remarked at the time, "a proposal will presently be made for constructing a bridge upon the piers long since built with that view, which ran out from the side of the anicut looking down stream, and there can be no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently been transmitted by the Local Fund Board, but has been referred back to them with reference to certain constructive details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visited the great Shiva Temple and, after examining that really noble structure, received an address from an association representing, as I gathered, the party opposed to the Municipality as at present constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for sanctioning the introduction of the elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipality.

298. Next came a request about the position of dancing girls, which had reference to the general legislation of India, not that of Madras.

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub-Judge's Court should not be removed to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of difference of opinion about this subject, and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on the 15th September. It was ultimately decided that the Court should not be removed.

300. The third subject was the establishment of temple committees. This is part of the pagoda question already alluded to.

301. The last request was with reference to a dispute about a road, which belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-government.

302. The whole of the country immediately around Tinnevelly and Palamcottah was at this period of the year one vast sea of rice just ready for the harvest, but the line, which took me towards Madura, leads through a region which is in September a desert, relieved only by the long blue line of the ghauts. At Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the Zamorin, whom we lately made a Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a rising cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joined by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Madura.

303. At the Madura station the Municipal Commissioners met me with an address, in which they first thanked me for the extension of local self-government and then asked for its further encouragement.

304. There is, I apprehend, no town in the Presidency where, during the last two years, the efforts of the people towards managing their own local affairs have met with more encouragement from the representative of the Government on the spot.

305. I should also remark that the Madura Municipality, which is fortunate in the activity and ability alike of its President and Vice-President, has been doing much to improve the water-supply and general condition of the town. It has accordingly been very agreeable to the Government to be able to assist it by a considerable grant from Provincial Funds towards the building of the Vaigai bridge.

306. On the 18th there was a reception of the European residents and the chief of the Native community in the great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonials of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactorily; the large room which is now used as a court will require various alterations before it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty being—the very common one—its bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the parts of the building which it is proposed to use as minor courts and public offices will subserve these respective purposes sufficiently well although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an address from the general community.

307. The first request of the Madura inhabitants was that I would support the Periyar project. With that request I have most fully complied.

308. The second referred to the minor irrigation works. Of that I have said enough.

309. The third was with reference to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban, and they asked that more reliable statistics should be taken before Government decided on starting it. It goes without saying that the request of the people will be complied with.

310. The next request was with reference to the cost of litigation, to which I replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that is matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we all know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a considerable revenue has to be raised from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least bad taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject when I was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to admit that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to be less inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

311. The last request referred to a proposal which was then being discussed, about separating Dindigul from Madura. Up to this time, however, the change, which we then thought of, has not been made, so that the request of the people has thus far been complied with. Personally I still think that, if Madura could be divided on the same principles as Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it would be an advantage to the population, but this local question is inextricably connected with various large imperial questions which can only be settled by the Viceroy and Secretary of State. Official strength in Madura is not perhaps at present as well distributed as it might be, and advantage will be taken of the changes in *personnel* which will be caused by impending retirements on proportionate pensions, to see if some change for the better cannot be made.

312. In the evening of the 18th, the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on this occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corridors of the Pagoda, on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of the taste and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well known—quite the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression, which many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by the progress of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes of the population, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or repair. I observed a master workman carving stone with very considerable skill, whose wages were little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eight annas.

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode and returned on the 20th September to Ootacamund.*

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute shall be published early in November.]

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

OOTACAMUND,

August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

In the month of October last, I completed, by a visit to South Canara, my general survey of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency, and, as some nine months have now passed, it may be time to review that survey, with the object of seeing what desirable changes have been made in consequence of it, what remain to be made, and, above all, how far it has been possible to meet the requests of the people preferred to the head of the Government in person.

2. The machine of administration, in all civilised countries, is now so complicated that it is necessary for those who preside over it perpetually to revise and re-revise, if important things are not to be allowed to slip out of sight. The impossibility of doing this amidst the conditions under which a statesman's life is now passed in Western Europe is a grave misfortune. In a country governed as this is and must long continue to be, it is highly desirable that the European rulers of every degree should come as much as possible into contact with the ruled.

Thanks to the improvement of communications, the absence of famine and other causes, it has been my good fortune to see more of the Presidency than any of my predecessors have done in an equally short time.

In nearly a hundred addresses, which have been collected into a volume, I have secured a perfect photograph of what the most articulate portion of the people were asking from the chiefs of the administration in 1882 and 1883.

In my replies, while recognizing the good sense of a very large proportion of the requests made, I took the greatest possible care not to commit my colleagues or myself to almost anything, and I am particularly glad to be able to show by this paper, to the persons who came to see me, with what scrupulous care every one of their wishes has been examined, and how very largely performance has surpassed promise.

3. When I left England in the autumn of 1881 the subject connected with Madras, which was most talked of at home, was the gold industry of the Wynaad. A few days before I started, a deputation interested in the Nílgiri Railway came to visit me, and questions of considerable moment, with reference to the sanitation of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had been many weeks in this country.

4. I determined accordingly that my first tour of inspection should be directed towards the West, and on the 4th January 1882 I left Madras.

5. Travelling through the night, I reached Pothanur on the morning of the 5th. There I was met by, amongst others, Mr. Stuart, the Collector of Coimbatore, whose valuable services we are now so soon to lose. He was, at that time, very much occupied with the wants of his district in the matter of wood, and sketched to me a project which had commended itself to his mind for afforestation on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hope*, but it has since become a *reality*, and the position of Coimbatore, so far as the woodland and its connected benefits are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writing under date of the 5th August 1884, reports to me that very good progress has been made in the constitution of its reserved forests, in demarcation, in survey, and in fire protection. Attention has been given to the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, though the Collector's final recommendations have not yet been received, and the forest revenue of the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stopped at Burliar and examined the Government Garden there.

9. I was glad to observe that the Mangosteen was prospering, and I learn that it continues so to do. Since that period, too, *Amherstia nobilis* has flowered at Burliar, although, in spite of the kind help of Dr. King of Calcutta, it has failed to grow at Guindy. It would be highly desirable to naturalise in the Presidency so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson will, if any one can, succeed in doing this.

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, in January 1882, to pronounce a failure; but, thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has altered the method of treatment that was being pursued, it is now succeeding much better. He does not believe that with us it will ever be a forest, but only a garden, product; nevertheless, a very considerable work for the good of humanity will be accomplished, if this powerful remedy in some very bad forms of dysentery is made common and cheap, by garden-cultivation amongst us. Its success would be particularly agreeable to me personally, because, I was at the India Office when the first attempts were made to bring it to India, and I took a great interest in them.

11. The Liberian coffee was fruiting freely; but I am told that it is not found of much practical importance in this Presidency.

12. The planters find the pericarp too hard to enable them to pulp it readily. Those kinds of coffee which have only one seed in the berry command a higher price, and the Liberian yields a crop only once in fourteen months. These disadvantages are thought, I am informed, to outweigh its comparative immunity from leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on to Ootacamund, where the Municipal Commissioners presented an address in which they expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when Ootacamund would be made the permanent seat of the Madras Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to treat this as a serious claim, but spoke of it as a jest, at the expense "of the exaggerated pretensions of others."

15. For myself, I think that in the existing circumstances of this Presidency the dual arrangement of a summer and winter capital is far the best. No doubt, if it were only possible, an ambulant Government, a camp Government, would be the most desirable for India as a whole, and for every province in it; but that kind of Government is no longer possible. It belongs to the days of personal rule, and is quite incompatible, if it were only from considerations of expense, with our centralised, scientific system of administration with its infinite array of minute rules, precedents, and reports which require a gigantic apparatus of offices and officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his right mind, would ever have selected Madras as the capital of the huge province which is known as the Madras Presidency, and, indeed, no one ever did so. The *congeries* of very poor villages *plus* the moderate sea-port town, the Mount Road shops, the Government establishments, and the numerous small parks or "compounds" which, scattered thinly over twenty-seven square miles, form what is now called the City of Madras, have been grouped around the Fort which formed the centre of the very small and humble affairs of the Company upon the Coromandel Coast. The place has never grown to be a real capital, and can, indeed, never do so, although, if the harbour and other improvements to which I alluded in my speech of June 30th are carried into effect, it will gradually become more important than it is now.* Still I think for historical, sentimental, and other good reasons, it would be the greatest mistake to leave Madras; and I trust that no Government will ever dream of doing so, although, from many points of view, Ootacamund presents advantages which it cannot offer.

* The following is the passage to which I refer:—

"These being the circumstances with which we have got to deal, what should Madras wish for? It should wish first for the completion of its system of drainage and water-supply—that is, it should wish to take itself out of the list of the semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the civilized cities—the cities which, like London, have a low death-rate; secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Canal pushed on as fast as the means at the disposal of its Government will permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singareni coal brought to its gates; fourthly, it should wish to see the excellent Municipal constitution which it has got, and which Mr. Arundel has done so much to perfect, worked ever better and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its harbour completed and made thoroughly efficient—so efficient that it may become a link in the communication between England, Bombay, and the further East."

17. The object of a wise administration should be to soothe those little municipal jealousies which are complicated so readily with the self-interest of individuals, who derive pecuniary advantage from the presence of the heads of the State amongst them.

Madras at least has nothing to gain by insisting that the Government shall give the apple either to herself or to her rival, and it is a section of her inhabitants who have of late been insisting on a judgment of Paris.

18. Some of the other requests of the Ootacamund municipality were of a far more serious kind. They observed that the sanitation of the place might fairly claim Imperial help, and they asked for assistance alike for sanitation, drainage, and water-supply.

19. At that time this Government also considered that they had a right to ask for *Imperial* help. Imperial help was, indeed, promised in the days of Lord Napier, and we recalled that fact to the Government of India in the year 1882, but much time had passed, the policy of the Viceroy in Council had changed in the interval, and we found, not unnaturally, that we had to give the assistance wanted out of *Provincial* funds.

Letter No. 287-W., dated 1st February 1882.

20. I trust we have not been niggardly in giving that assistance. Since the date of which I am writing, we have, *inter alia*, paid out of Provincial revenue for draining the bazaar some Rs. 94,000, bought and got rid of, at the expense of Rs. 10,000, the highly insanitary "Lines" near the small public park known as the ABC ground, and improved off the face of creation various other nuisances of the same kind.

21. Speaking in round numbers, since the Municipal Commissioners addressed me, Provincial has spent on the sanitation of Ootacamund not less than Rs. 97,000 through the Public Works Department, and not less than Rs. 27,000 through the Municipal Commissioners.

22. The lake is much less defiled than it used to be, and, when the intercepting sewer has been carried down below the Willow Bund to the outfall, will be all that could be desired; but what a pity that the same foresight, which has saved from pollution the lake of Kodaikánal, did not preside a generation ago over the arrangements made with respect to what is obviously destined to be the most important *sanitarium* in Southern India.

23. As soon as the drainage works, now in progress, are finished, we must turn to the water-supply and give some help to the Ootacamund municipality for its improvement, just as we have done to that of Madras. Already, the most important questions connected with it have been carefully investigated by our officers.

24. I found Government House advancing to completion. The shell was finished, and several portions of the building were habitable, at least in fine weather.

25. I was glad to be able to record that the constructive period had passed before I had anything to do with it, for, of the many things for which I feel myself unfit, there are few for which I feel myself more unfit than being an architect. All questions as to the policy of building, the purchase of property, and the kind of building to be erected had happily been settled by my predecessors. The numerous problems which remained were all in the nature of corollaries to be gradually worked out in the course of years with time, patience, and the concurrence of the proper departments of the Supreme Government.

26. I gave some attention, on this visit, to the Government Gardens as well as to the Cinchona Plantations. Both of these have, within the last two years, come under the management of a man of great scientific eminence,—the late Professor of Botany at Oxford.

27. The laying out of the gardens is being very much improved, all the trees and shrubs are being properly labelled, while great and important changes are taking place in the management of the Cinchona Plantations, more especially in the valley which separates the slopes of Snowdon from those of Dodabetta.

28. From Ootacamund I went on to Naduvatam to join Dr. Bidie, who was engaged in examining our estates there, with reference to the assertions of Mr. Cross, the South American traveller, who had frightened us, not a little, by declaring that our supposed *Succirubra* was not *Succirubra* at all, but the far less valuable *Micrantha*. On this question I had occasion to write in my first Tour Minute, but it has now happily been laid at rest by the highest scientific authority, and I need not repeat what I there said.

29. From Naduvatam I descended the Ouchterlony Valley, where the coffee, stimulated by heavy rains, had burst prematurely into flower and was in great beauty.

30. Here some representations were made to me about the importance of getting seeds of the *Ledgeriana* species of Cinchona, and at a later period I was happily able to do so.

31. From the Ouchterlony Valley we descended to Nadgani, where we became the guests of Mr. O'Donoghue, and found ourselves in the midst of the gold region.

32. At Devála I received an address from the Nílgiri Planting and Mining Association. They called my attention first to the administration of the Nílgiris. Since that date, the administration has been greatly strengthened. It used to cost Rs. 5,540 a-month, but a very few weeks after the period of which I am speaking, the Act abolishing the old Commission came into force. The district is now within the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Judge of Coimbatore, so that the Collector, who has superseded the Commissioner, has far more time to give to administrative work. The Head Assistant remains as he was. The Joint Magistrate has been abolished. Both the Deputy Tahsildars of Coonoor and Gúdalúr have had their pay increased; there is now an Assistant Collector, a Sub-Judge, a Treasury Deputy Collector, and a Deputy Tahsildar at Ootacamund, while the subordinate establishments have been considerably increased: all this at an expense of some Rs. 1,390 a-month.

33. We have also created a Special Assistant for that important branch of business known as the Wynaad escheats, which should, by rights, have been put out of hand more than two generations ago. When he has done his work, the settlement of the Wynaad portion of the Nílgiri district will be taken up. Twenty five cases in three districts of South Wynaad have been already inquired into and separately reported on by the officer appointed, each one being a case in which the Government asserts rights over land declared to be escheated in consequence of the rebellion of the Pychee Rajah in the first days of this century.

Further proceedings will be taken after the receipt of the necessary orders from the Secretary of State.

34. The deputation next observed:

"It is unfortunately our experience of many years that planters meet with invincible obstacles and unreasonable delay in the disposal of their applications for land, and intending investors have, in some instances, left the country after waiting for years, despairing of ever obtaining land on which to commence planting operations."

35. The Government, knowing that these complaints were not unfounded, took immediate steps to improve the state of affairs which has so much changed that, on sending to Mr. Burrows, the very active Collector of the district, in the middle of August, the following question, I received the following reply:—

"How many land and mining applications from planters and others have been disposed of in the district since the beginning of January 1882, and how many are still waiting to be disposed of?"

"Applications under Gold Mining Rules *disposed of* since January 1882 ..	119	
Applications under Waste Land Rules—		
Europeans and East Indians	96	207
Natives	111	
Applications under Gold Mining Rules *awaiting disposal*	None.	
Applications under Waste Land Rules—		
Advertised for sale	5	7"
Awaiting reports from subordinates	2	

36. The deputation then passed to the Revenue Settlement, and urged that the operations which had been some time before commenced on the Nílgiris should be pushed on as fast as possible.

37. I find that, since the 1st January 1882, a few days before the address was presented, no less than 295,000 acres have been completely settled with the result which was contemplated by the framers of the address, that the revenue has been largely increased, while thousands of land-holders have been furnished with puttahs (leases) showing exactly the position, area, and assessment of the lands held by them. A complete revision of the village establishments of the district has also been carried into effect, and the Village Cess Act has been introduced for the purpose of providing the salaries of the village officers. The gentlemen who came to see me feared that years would elapse before the settlement of the district was completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris are concerned, be completed or all but completed before the document I am now drawing up is in the hands of the public.

38. The memorialists next asked that a European Head Constable should be located at Devála. This request has not been complied with *in terms;* but the police force of the Wynaad has been strengthened by the entertainment of two Head Constables and seven Constables in addition to the previously existing force.

39. Then they turned to the subject of roads, asked me to notice the fact that I was travelling in the driest season of the year, and assured me that their communications, during the monsoon, were disastrously bad. Since that period the Government have largely assisted the Local Fund Board to improve the whole of the through line from Mettupálaiyam to Gúdalúr, have taken over those parts of it which pass through the municipalities of Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have now determined to do the same by the whole of the road in question. So much for one end of the line of communication so vitally important to South Wynaad. Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a man, fit for the purpose, was available, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a view to its improvement, the line from Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him have been already received. I hear from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are far advanced, but their total amount is undoubtedly startling, and though improvement will be pushed on, as funds become available, till eventually we may hope to see the great through line across the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to the Western Coast in really good order, this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of the line from Vayitri to Calicut) must, in justice to other portions of the country, be carried into effect gradually. With regard to the middle portion of the road, the President of the Local Fund Board, writing under date the 23rd August 1884, reports that the road from Gúdalúr to Devála is in good order, and the road on from Devála to Mango Tree Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good order, adding various details as to what has been done since I passed over it in January 1882.

40. Then my attention was called to the gold mining leases. These we have made much more liberal. The limit of each grant was confined to 30 acres. We have now extended it to 150, we have abolished the requirement that five coolies should be entertained per acre, we have allowed the lessee to sublet or assign his lease without the previous sanction of Government, and we have permitted an applicant to obtain more than one mining lease.

41. The gentlemen who came to see me then passed to the subject of railways. I do not think they will complain that this Government has not, since that date, done all that in it lay to help them to a railway up the Nílgiris. Supported by us as by the Government of India, the proposals of its promoters were accepted by the Secretary of State, but the speculation not finding favor with capitalists at home, they again applied to us for other terms, whereupon they were once more supported first by this Government, secondly by that of India. The final decision must depend upon the views entertained at the India Office. As to the railway from Mysore towards the West Coast, that project has been thrown back by the reverses of the gold industry; but for that, we are certainly not responsible.

42. Then they asked that the telegraph should be extended to Vayitri. It has been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitri to Calicut.

43. They next proceeded to state their general views about the Government Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to add to what I said on the spot, viz.:

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my first emotion when I saw those magnificent forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of Naduvatam was an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government should have created and should possess so fine an estate; but I nevertheless think, as you do, that the time must come when the same wise policy which made it acquire will make it desire to dispossess itself of that estate. The only questions that can well be raised are as to the time when, and the way in which, this ought to be done. The time will arrive when Government can do no more to promote the establishment of the Cinchona industry in India than can be done by private persons, and the way in which it should dispossess itself of the property is of course the one which will be most profitable for the public. These questions will some day have to be decided by some Secretary of State for India. So many controversies are still going on about Cinchona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to think that it would be advantageous to the industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of Government in too great a hurry; but when I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may reckon upon my good wishes, for I belong to that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it once was, which desires to limit rather than to increase the functions of Government, which takes for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer*.'"

44. Since these words were spoken the Home Government and that of Madras have taken up, in good earnest, the solution of those problems with regard to Cinchona cultivation which only Governments assisted by the best science of the day can solve. Mr. Lawson's botanical and horticultural knowledge will soon be supplemented by that of a chemical expert, who has been studying recently at Leyden under the auspices of Dr. de Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the chemistry of Cinchona; and it is to be hoped that in the next few years all that is necessary to be known for the production to the best advantage in India of the Cinchona alkaloids will be ascertained and placed at the disposal of every one who desires to engage in Cinchona planting.

45. The last topic on which my visitors touched was their difficulties with respect to labor. That is a very thorny subject on which it is almost impossible to satisfy both the employers and the employed. The present state of the case is that the views of the planters, of the High Court, and of the district officers have been ascertained for the purpose of being communicated to the Government of India.

46. Much misconception would seem to prevail amongst employers as to the existing state of the law, and it has not yet been made clear to me that any change is really wanted in the *substance* of the existing enactments.

47. It was also suggested that an Act should be passed for the registration of all contractors, cooly maistries, and mechanics, but the Government of India considers this to be a matter on which legislation is not advisable, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

48. The next address which I received was at Pandalur, where the people asked for the establishment of a police station. We were not able to comply in terms with this wish, but we have been able to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police force of Devála and of Nadghani, as I have already remarked.

49. They further asked for the appointment of a Village Magistrate, the enforcement of those sections of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, for improved roads and a home for poor travellers.

50. The supply of the last of these wants is clearly a matter for the Local Fund Board. As to the others, we were not able to appoint a Village Magistrate, but may be able ere long to effect the same object in a somewhat different way. We have enforced those provisions of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, and I have already explained what we have done about roads.

51. Next came an address from the members of "The Wynaad Planting and Mining Association," which was delivered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called my attention to the Mysore-Malabar Railway and to the various other subjects to which I have already alluded, the two new points being, I think, (1) the addition of a European ward to the hospital, and (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.

52. The first of these is not within the province of Government but of the Local Fund Board. As to the second, Colonel Henderson was soon afterwards made a Special Honorary Magistrate with special powers.

53. To the same place came the representatives of North Wynaad, who wished that the District Munsif's Court should not sit permanently at Vayitri but should

itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from Vayitri Court should go to Tellicherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given below, we could not comply with. It was one of those complaints of which I have received many since, and to which one can only reply, as I did in July at Palmanér, that we have to make the best arrangement we can for all the parties concerned, although, if money were unlimited, we should like to bring justice home to every man's door. As long as time and space continue, geographical inconveniences will continue too.

55. The memorialists then asked that the telegraph should be extended from Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been done; and they further asked that in improving the communications of the Wynaad either by railway or tramway, the wants of the northern district should be considered. That legitimate request will not be forgotten, and I may, before I leave the country, be able to visit North Wynaad, as they naturally wished me to do.

56. The District Munsif grievance of North Wynaad was further urged in a prodigiously long address from Native communities in that part of the country in which Vayitri was described as "by all means a condemnable place;" and it was truly observed that "a man with whatever powers of locomotion could by no means be comparable to a bird with two wings."

57. The arguments, however, put forward did not alter the conclusion come to, to give the Vayitri arrangement a further trial, as apparently the best.

58. I have recently called for fresh reports from the local authorities, and find that Vayitri is still considered to be, on the whole, the most convenient place. Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton takes that view, and the High Court takes that view. The weight of argument seems also to be on the side of the weight of authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more convenient for half the Native population, for the coffee interest in general, and for the great bulk of the Europeans.

59. I saw five different gold mines,—those of the Indian Gold Mine Company at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála, those of the South-East Wynaad Company, those of the South Indian Gold Mine Company and the Ripon Company,—the last just out of the Wynaad and in Malabar.

60. Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th January, I said:

"That there is gold in the Wynaad I can now testify from ocular inspection. That gold is present in paying quantities in many localities, I am willing to believe. That much skill and not a few high qualities are enlisted in the development of your mines, I am fully convinced. That you have an excellent set of miners, I hear on all sides. But you have suffered, and will still suffer from the operation of that class of persons who infest the great centres of commerce in the West, and who are to the armies of industry and enterprise as those camp followers, who used to follow other armies, and gain for the legitimate combatant a bad name by robbing the dead and killing the wounded. That we may hear in the future as little of such persons as possible in connection with your industry, is the best wish I can contribute to the prosperity of this beautiful and most interesting district."

I further said in my first Tour Minute:

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappointments, and good Indian investments will suffer because many people have lost money by bad ones. Some concerns will, I should hope, weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends to some share-holders, and add something to the wealth of this part of India."

61. I was delighted with that portion of the Wynaad across which my route lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at Penorah would strike the traveller as a beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad we can hardly cure. During the hot weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, continue to be, very feverish; nor can we repair the mischief that has been done to it by the golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. The time will, I daresay, come when, metallurgic science having progressed, it will be really possible to work to some profit many of the mines, which are now being abandoned in despair; but meantime there seems nothing which the Government can do but to encourage in every way a return to the slower but, in the end, perhaps more profitable ways of agricultural industry. It is much to be regretted that a heavy fall in the market price of Coffee and of Cinchona should have synchronised with the other troubles of the Wynaad.

63. I do not think it can be justly asserted that we have been remiss in giving such help as a Government can give. We have exempted from assessment, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted with such special products as Cinchona and Coffee, whether held under private proprietors or under Government on puttah (lease), provided they are brought into cultivation during that period. This concession extends both to Malabar and the Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad. Cinchona is, it is believed, the product from which the planters in both these districts hope for most aid in their present depressed state. I am sure there is a great deal still to be done in the direction of introducing new products.

Speaking at Devála, I said:

"I trust that in a few years that trophy in the centre of the room where the various pursuits of the district are so prettily represented may require to be enlarged, for I cannot help thinking that a country so peculiar as this, where the bracken of our northern woods clothes the slopes which lead down to streams whose borders are lined with tree ferns, has still many secrets for the patient and ingenious cultivator."

64. The fact is that the man of science will in all probability perform within the next century far greater services to humanity than he has even already done in mingling the vegetation of distant countries.

Mr. Clements Markham, to whom South India owes her Cinchona, is still far from an old man, and there are hundreds of other such gifts yet to be given to the Madras Presidency.

Kew is constantly sending us parcels of seeds, any one of which might turn out to be of the greatest service.

65. Care must be used, as in everything else, in the introduction of new products.

Even in the parts of the Wynaad which I saw, one of the *Lantanas* has become a terrible enemy, and in the northern part of the country it is said to be the undisputed master of wide regions. Known in our English conservatories as a tender exotic, in Northern Africa as a useful garden shrub, it is here a terrible tyrant to man, in strict alliance with the wild boar and the panther; while from the fact of its fruit being greedily devoured by birds, it is constantly extending its sway.

66. Turning to an allied subject, supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and be able to tell us as much about the coffee-leaf disease as is already known about the relations between the Barberry and the Smut in wheat—what an important event it would be for the Presidency!

67. From Vayitri, I descended the Támrachéri Ghaut. The view of the wavy plain of Malabar from the top of it in the early morning made one think oneself, for a moment, in Arctic regions, so completely did the mist which filled the hollows mimic fiords covered with ice. Any thoughts of the Arctic regions soon, however, passed away, as we hurried down the mountain side, which looked, for all the world, as the slopes of the Alps over the plains of Lombardy might look, if the contents of the tropical house at Kew were multiplied a millionfold, spilt over them and then left for twenty years to interlace.

68. From the foot of the ghaut I drove on to Calicut through a charming country, by a road which had not been well engineered.

This is the road which, as already stated, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine.

69. Everywhere I was received as the representative of the Executive should wish to be, and made acquaintance, for the first time, with the remarkable aptitude of the population of Malabar for utilising the plantain, the cocoa palm, and other plants for decorative purposes.

70. At Calicut, I received three addresses. The first of these was from the Merchants and Agents. These gentlemen began by directing my attention to the importance of completing the railway from Beypore to Calicut. Writing in the second week in August with reference to this, I said: "To that subject we have given, since the date of which I am speaking, great attention, and the present position of affairs is, that the Madras Railway has surveyed the extension; the whole subject has been laid before the Member of the Government of India who

is in charge of the Railways by the Members of the Madras Government and their officials at* Guindy, with the result that the Government of India has undertaken to recommend the line to the Secretary of State;" but on the morning of the 15th August our anxieties were set at rest by my receiving a telegram from the Secretary of State to say that the extension of the line by the Madras Railway Company had received his sanction.

* In November 1883.

71. My visitors then turned to the extension of railway communication across North Malabar and the Wynaad to the Mysore frontier. To that subject I have alluded already. It belongs not to the Provincial but to the Supreme Government, and must be dependent on its views.

72. They also stated that the amount of port dues collected at Calicut greatly exceeded the amount spent upon the Port. On this point the Master Attendant was immediately consulted. It turned out that the memorialists were in error, and that the charges had exceeded the receipts.

73. With regard to the complaint that the system of canals in the Malabar district was far from satisfactory, some recent communications between the Public Works Department and the spokesman of the deputation which came to see me leads me to suppose that the extension of the railway to Calicut will effect what the memorialists most wanted in a somewhat different way, but the good ordering of the backwater communication all along the West Coast is, I fully admit, a matter of importance, and Colonel Ross Thompson, who is expected out in October, is to be directed to examine the whole line of waterway alike in Malabar and South Canara.

74. My visitors further desired the establishment of an experimental garden. We have not as yet seen our way to do that, but Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Calicut, is experimenting both with the Hevea and the Castilloa as well as with the Ipecacuanha in close co-operation with the officers of Government.

75. Dr. Trimen, the distinguished head of the great gardens at Perideniya in Ceylon, who visited the Nílgiri Cinchona plantations in company with Mr. Lawson and Dr. Bidie in the summer of 1883, has been assisting us by sending both Hevea and Castilloa plants.

76. With regard to the Rhea and other fibres to which the deputation also alluded, I have reason to hope that private enterprise has stepped in to develop these most important products. Rhea fibre worked up into a substance of great beauty was shown me by Mr. Pinching some months ago.

77. The deputation further asked for the establishment of a first-grade college teaching up to the B.A. standard. This request has been considered, but it is not thought that there is any present occasion for an institution of the kind. It would, indeed, in my opinion, do more harm than good.

78. The memorialists spoke also of the trade of the port and the state of the pier. To that subject I gave great attention, as it had been previously arranged in Council I should do, examining the pier on the 18th with Colonel Sankey, the Master Attendant, Mr. McWatters, and others including the principal merchants who used it. Several courses were suggested and carefully reviewed. The upshot of many discussions has been that the pier has now been handed over to the merchants of the port on a 99-year lease.

79. Then came to me a large deputation of Jenmis who were followed by the representatives of the other side of the Malabar land question, the Kanamkars.

80. Since the date of which I am writing we have received Mr. Logan's elaborate report; that report has been considered by a Commission, and the views of that Commission are now about to be submitted to the very highest authorities on the questions which are raised by the rival claims of these people whom I do not attempt to describe by any English term; so conflicting are the opinions of the persons, who have most right to speak, as to their exact position in relation to each other.

81. After seeing them I was visited by a deputation of Syrian Christians headed by their Bishop, who bore in his hand a crozier, surmounted by what, I

took, at first, to be the head and neck of a pelican, but found upon examination to be those of a serpent,—a curious fact.

82. My visitors belonged to a section of the Syrian Christians, which is in communion neither with Rome nor with the Patriarch of Babylon. They presented me with an address accompanied by an historical sketch. When they were gone, there came a representative of the section which holds with the Patriarch of Babylon, but has of late years, if I comprehend their position, followed that dignitary into a quarrel with the Holy See. He came to lay before me a grievance, the redress of which was competent to the Collector, whose good offices he was accordingly promised.

83. At Calicut, the Municipal Commissioners also came to see me. They asked, however, for nothing except to be relieved from paying the contribution towards the police force. That request has been granted, so that the funds which used to be diverted to that purpose are now set free, exactly as the Commissioners desired, for the promotion of sanitation and education.

84. Next arrived the representatives of the Basel German Mission, who gave an interesting account of their mercantile and other labours, but did not make any request to the Government, except, by implication, one for full liberty, which of course they have always had and will have.

85. The Syrian Christians likewise had no special request to make, but only came to offer their friendly congratulations. Not so the body known as the Kerala Sabha (Malabar Association), which asked for many things, first, a Malayali Member in the Legislative Council; secondly, a Malayali Judge in the High Court; thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut; fourthly, more money for female education; fifthly, the extension of the railway to Calicut and Cannanore. The first two of these requests were no doubt creditable to local patriotism. It is right that the love of the parish should come first in all countries; but nothing of the kind could be thought of. Malabar has had, and will have, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court intimately acquainted with its special customs,—men of the stamp of Sir William Robinson or Mr. Holloway; but the highest officials of the Government, executive or judicial, cannot be selected on geographical grounds.

86. The proposed establishment of a first-grade college at Calicut having, as I have already said, been considered quite unnecessary, I pass on to the next request, that more money should be appropriated for female education. This was a suggestion of a far more reasonable kind, and with it we have been able to comply to a considerable extent. At the time the address was delivered about Rs. 1,114 were spent in a year at Calicut on female education, while Rs. 2,700 from Provincial and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,840 from Endowment Funds have been allotted for this purpose in the official year 1883-84.

87. Then the petitioners asked that the railway should be extended to Calicut and Cannanore. Its extension to Calicut has, as I have elsewhere mentioned, been now sanctioned, but a great many more important lines will have to be made before an extension to Cannanore could be approved, unless indeed it were made by local effort.

88. Next they complained of the unequal incidence of the Local Fund cess and asked for the restoration to the Local Funds of the contribution which the district used to receive from Provincial Funds, but they did *not* state that these grants were simply a rate-in-aid levied on the whole of the Madras Presidency for some time, to supply advantages to Malabar, which each of the other districts supplied to itself.

89. It was in 1877 that a state of things, whose continuance would have been most unfair to the rest of our districts, was amended, and I had to tell the deputation that so far from their land being peculiarly highly taxed, they enjoyed in that respect very great advantages. There would appear to be a tradition in Malabar that assessments are high. This is founded on the fact that they *were* once high, but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legislative Department, 2nd October 1877, No. 77, page 7) been undisturbed whilst prices have advanced enormously. The Government assessment now bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value of land than in other parts of the country.

90. Local patriotism is apt to forget such things, and it is right for persons, in authority, while granting, so far as they can, all legitimate requests, to refuse, point blank, requests which are clearly illegitimate.

91. Next they asked for one or two things, the granting or withholding of which did not lie within the province of this Government, but the only important prayer,—reduction in the price of salt,—was, as it happened, almost immediately granted,—thanks to the wise financial policy of the Viceroy and Sir Evelyn Baring,—a policy which successful, it is believed, everywhere, has been in this Presidency *brilliantly* successful.

92. When at Calicut, I received and returned the visit of the Zamorin,—one of the not very numerous personages in India whose annals connect far back with the great stream of history. It is curious in a country whose traditions go so far into the past, that there should be so few families to which, even if we forget the practice of adoption, so contrary to all our European ideas of what family continuity means, there is attached anything like the interest of which thousands of houses in the West can boast.

93. From Calicut I went by water to Areacode up the Beypore river and then drove through a lovely country to Nilambúr, where I carefully examined our magnificent teak plantations. It was pleasant to see, while "professional philanthropists" were shrieking about the increasing poverty of India, a noble property maturing in this out-of-the-way corner of the land—one likely ere long to be of enormous value. I saw trees, a hundred feet high, which were seedlings in 1844.

94. At the same place I found the *Ceara* rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*) doing well. It is evidently going to be a success in many parts of this Presidency. In the last couple of years it has, for example, made great progress near Kullar. The far more valuable *Panama* rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) was also doing well, not so the Pará rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*).

95. At Beypore, I went with Colonel Shaw-Stewart and Mr. Saunders to inspect a spot where a rather serious erosion threatened the railway property.

96. This was at that time, and has been since, a matter of some anxiety and no small expense to us; but the extension of the Madras line to Calicut will altogether alter the state of affairs, and lead to the abandonment of the threatened terminus.

97. Thence I passed to inspect the Walliar jungle and returned to Madras after an absence of sixteen days.

98. At Erode, Mr. Nicholson spoke to me on two important subjects, the use of the bark of the Babool (*Acacia Arabica*) for tanning, and the value of the common prickly-pear (*Opuntia Dillenii*) as a protector for young trees. With reference to the first of these, we have obtained, since that date, a very interesting memorandum from Mr. Gamble, and the Director of Agriculture has been ordered to collect information regarding the prospects of a trade in Babool bark and pods in Europe.

There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the results of all the experiments that have been made with reference to the prickly-pear as a forester, but Mr. Wooldridge, a very intelligent forest officer, has reported excellent results from South Arcot, where he has used the Cactus as a protector of seedlings for a long time.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could once for all turn this most unpleasant American invader into a useful servant.

Second Tour of Inspection.

I again left Madras on the evening of the 3rd of March 1882, and ran through to Coimbatore.

99. The next day I received an address from the inhabitants of that place.

100. Their first request was that a supply of water from the Vellingiri Hills should be turned into the Noyel River.

101. This project has not yet been fully inquired into by the Public Works Department, nor could it have been without passing by more urgent matters.

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communi-cation with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the super-vision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respect-able, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

me better than any silk I saw, and I would reiterate some observations which I made in replying, viz.:

"All through Europe the taste for Indian Art,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan on the shore of the Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones; in the second place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a pestilence; and in the third place, they must adopt the European practice of small profits and quick returns. If they attempt to stick to the old Indian principle of few transactions and large profits, they may as well go out of business at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and fine textures.' Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, co-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a visit to the pretty little temple of Perur, a few miles off. Here I received an address in which my attention was, for the first time, called to the difficulties of pagoda management. I have since received a great many representations on this subject, about which the most various opinions prevail, and it will be enough for the present to say that the whole question which presents difficulties of every sort is now in the hands of a Committee over which my honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

112. The address then passed to the misunderstanding that was said to exist between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of Coimbatore; and I was asked to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Government, passed in 1874, with respect to one sect playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the religious edifices of the other.

113. That order was afterwards declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*, so that, without the intervention of Government, the wish of the memorialists, that matters should go on as they used to do before it issued, was fulfilled.

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that certain pieces of land should be restored to the temple. This matter has been carefully inquired into, and the petitioners have thus far wholly failed to prove any claim whatever to the area (between 60 and 70 acres) for which they asked.

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I examined several of the so-called Pandava pits with their curious interments, and had, for the first time, brought home to me how little we know, as yet, about the distant past of South India.

116. From Coimbatore I went up the ghaut to Ootacamund, where the special officer, who had been appointed to look after the sanitation, was able to report to me that the friction which had existed between himself and the municipality, and which had given us some trouble, had come to an end.

117. On this occasion, too, I made my first visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he made to me the suggestion about the Com-mittee on the Forest Bill, which afterwards produced such good results. I was much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Park, and the Government has steadily supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. Since the date of which I am speaking, the roads, the fencing, the arbours have all been improved, most of the trees and shrubs have been labelled, and the ground has been extended by throwing into it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lower end.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon Salem, where I received a long address.

119. The first request of the people was to have the right of choosing the Vice-President of the Municipality.

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs as follows:—

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chair-man of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors shall appoint their Chairman by

election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on was the Imperial License Tax, which is a matter belonging to the Government of India, and the arguments for and against which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the contribution made by the municipality to the police force. The wish of the people with regard to that has, as I have mentioned above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was that Sanscrit should be taught in the college. It turned out on inquiry that the number of boys who wished to study Sanscrit was altogether trifling, and that those who wished to do so belonged merely to a single caste.

The Director of Public Instruction went as far as he properly could in compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, when he informed them that he was prepared to allow a Pundit to teach in the college if a class or classes could be formed to be remunerated solely by fees paid by the parents of the pupils to him through the head master of the college.

123. The address then passed on to speak of the industrial development of the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to see Government doing so much for the general education of the people, to see our university giving us more and more graduates and undergraduates year by year. But the State has, as yet, done comparatively little or nothing towards the development of the Indian Arts, whether polite or industrial. Confining ourselves to the last, it is time, we venture to submit, that the Government opens Industrial schools in large towns. We believe it is not asking too much if we request the Government to establish in Salem a school or two for teaching one or more branches of industry."

124. These were very sensible observations, and the Government if it has not been able to grant the precise request made, has been doing a great deal and hopes to do a great deal more in the direction indicated.

125. Amongst other things we have, since March 1882, put the School of Arts at Madras under new management, and are placing it on an improved footing with the object of teaching the natives of India rather to imitate or, better still, to emulate the best works of their own countrymen, than to seek for models in Europe.

126. This Government has lent all the assistance in its power to the schemes of the Art Committee, which sat in Calcutta last December. It has promised to aid to the uttermost the endeavours which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now making as head of the Royal Commission to stimulate the arts and industries of India by means of an exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and it has laid before the Secretary of State certain proposals, which were warmly supported by the Government of India, have just been sanctioned, and will ere long be carried into effect. A Committee, under the very able guidance of Colonel Hawkes, is now engaged in taking measures to retain for the use of the Presidency some permanent record of the collection of Indian art in the Calcutta Exhibition and of the best specimens of the art-ware of Burmah and South India.

127. We have told the Director of Public Instruction to examine the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction published this year in London, and to inform Government in how far the recommendations made by the gentlemen who conducted that elaborate inquiry can be applied to this country.

With reference, however, to technical instruction, it must be carefully kept in mind in India and everywhere else that the soil out of which good technical instruction must grow is good primary and secondary education, primary and secondary education disembarrassed as much as possible of every study which cannot effectively "restate the reasons of its existence."

128. The deputation then complained of the competition of jail manufactures with local industry.

Great changes in this direction have been, as is well known, made all throughout India within the last two years, jail manufactures which compete directly or indirectly with local manufactures having been to a great extent abandoned.

Lastly, the petitioners protested againt Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, to which I replied:

"So far as I am aware, that idea has never passed in the mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improvement of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite another way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presidency want the very best intelligence, experience, and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them from whatever quarter these good things can be obtained."

129. While at Salem I had much conversation with the then Collector, about the bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. He thought at that time that it was diminishing, but as we all know a recrudescence of it some months later led to very deplorable results. So true is it that in India our steps ever lie—

———per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

130. Mr. Stokes directed my attention to various matters of importance. I find the following noted in my second Tour Minute:—

(i) The question whether it might not be expedient to give greater power to district officers, in dealing with subordinates of whose efficiency or character they have a thoroughly bad opinion, but against whom they are unable to prove distinct and specific charges.

In the current year Collectors have received greater powers, being now invested with authority to order transfers of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving loss of salary (but not degradation of rank) and suspensions not exceeding six months, subject to appeal in every case.

(ii) The importance of giving every assistance to minor irrigation works.

A greater amount of assistance, as I have already said, has been given, and without the imposition of the special cess to which the Collector thought the people would be ready to submit.

(iii) The inconvenience caused by so much Local Fund money being locked up while the famine demands against the funds remained unsettled.

This matter has received attention in all districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 outstanding when the Collector spoke, only Rs. 50,000 now remain, while provision is made for the adjustment of this amount in the estimates of the current year.

(iv) The urgent need of pushing on as quickly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry (office) at Dharmapuri.

This building was duly completed, and has been in use since the end of last year.

131. I observed in the same Minute:

"The cholera which was lately so bad at Salem has now ceased; but, considering that the population still uses the terribly-polluted river for many purposes, although excellent wells have been sunk, it is hardly possible that this large place should long continue exempt from some epidemic or other."

132. I also called attention to this important matter in a speech.

133. In 1883, the cholera returned to Salem and committed great ravages. I am afraid it will continue to do so until the water-supply is amended. I was glad accordingly to observe that in the municipal budget for 1884-85 it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20,000 in the open market for the construction of a sewer to intercept the drainage of the town flowing into the river, and that detailed plans and estimates are promised.

134. It was in the neighbourhood of Salem that I was first led to reflect on the great importance of avenues in this "land of the sun" and in no part of the Presidency have I seen finer ones than those which that district owes I believe to a Mr. Orr. His delightfully simple methods are no longer suited to our manners and customs, but none the less should every Madras Collector try to leave a memorial of himself in the trees along the roads of his district. This is just one of the small things which does a great deal more for human happiness than many pretentious and magnificent schemes.

135. On the morning of the 16th March I returned to Madras.

Third Tour of Inspection.

136. My next journey began at Ootacamund and was to have taken me first to the Palanis, but a telegram, from the Viceroy, warning me that we might have to send troops to Egypt, made it necessary for me to remain nearer railway and telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited the anicut which governs the Kalingaroyen channel, and the town of Bhávani, where I heard some complaint of the transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but I am afraid there cannot be the slightest doubt that that place is far more convenient, to the majority of persons interested, than its rival.

138. From Erode we proceeded to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little complained to me of the difficulty of obtaining fibres.

139. We have given in the last couple of years much attention to that subject, and some of the results may be mentioned.

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himself has been regularly supplied with all papers on the subject, a lease of land near the Bhávani has been granted for experiments, and it is believed that that lease will enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up *Sanseviera zeylanica* to good profit. Funds have been provided to meet the cost of fibre experiments on behalf of Government in various places, and steps are being taken to ascertain the commercial value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub which occurs very abundantly in many of our districts.

141. From Karúr I passed to Trichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival, I inspected the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable condition. It has now been properly railed in, while the event which has given it a melancholy celebrity has been commemorated by an inscription.

142. On the 5th I went to the anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the large plantations near the landing place just below the weir of the Cauvery.

143. That done, there followed a number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catholic, and Hindu. In the evening the people presented to me an address. First, they spoke to me about the minor irrigation works. On that subject I need say no more. Secondly, they addressed me about the Vengur channel project, which, proposed some years ago by certain proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, that the Vengur channel could not be made, and the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed for it, are being now given back to the subscribers with the accumulated interest. The good results which were expected to accrue to the neighbouring lands from the Vengur project will, it is now believed, accrue, in more abundant measure, from the improvement of the Wyacondan channel.

145. The next topic was the Imperial License Tax of which I have already spoken, and the next the pagoda endowment question. In replying to what the deputation said on the latter subject, I made a remark, which I think requires to be kept before the mind of those who are interested in them, viz.:

"Then you speak of your devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment in saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faith?"

146. Lastly, they asked that Government should not disconnect itself from the higher education. I need not say that Government is not going to disconnect itself from the higher education.

147. On the following day I addressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then under orders for Egypt. Their Colonel called my attention to the shifts to which the men were being put for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is now being provided, and will, it is believed, be completed on or before the 1st October next, at a cost of something like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindigul, where the inhabitants addressed me upon only one subject, but that a very important one to them,—their water-supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last I learned from its active and able Collector that trial wells had been dug whence water has been pumped, and that he had every hope that the water would turn out good. It was to be sent down to Madras for chemical examination. The particular scheme which the people suggested to me in 1882 would have severely taxed their resources, even if it had been possible, which is doubtful. The present one would appear to be much more hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity of calling attention to the lecture which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a subject than which there is absolutely none more important in Southern India.

152. If only the people would conform in their practice to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are to be found in their sacred books, half the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vanish away.

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard an equally good account of them as I passed, the other day. He is spreading good medicines and some elementary ideas of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's cigar factory, with which I was much pleased. Governments cannot interfere in such matters, but, in my private capacity, I have done all I could to make his very good wares known at home.

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place brought me some of his work to see. It seemed to me that something might be saved, and the policy of the Government of India furthered, if this manufacture could be encouraged. The locks were accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant results, as were those of another Madura locksmith. Orders have issued for a further trial of locks made in factories in the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjore, where I received a very cordial welcome, but where the people made no special requests. While there, however, I heard incidentally a bad account of the date and mahogany trees, about which the present Chief Secretary had, when Collector of the district, taken much trouble. I had this looked into, for the * introduction of valuable plants into a country like this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very highest importance, and severe notice should be taken of any wilful carelessness in allowing experiments once well begun to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and dates grown in the Tanjore District have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund.

157. The conditions under which the mahogany grows in its native country are very different from any which prevail at least in the eastern parts of this presidency, but there must be climates in Madras where the date palm, so nearly allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *Phœnix farinifera*, &c., ought to flourish. Our French friends do not mean to be caught napping in such matters. I have already been addressed officially about our mahogany experiments, with a view to the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wall of the little Fort Church menaced the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and noted that, although it was not one of his most successful efforts, it should not be allowed to go to ruin. The repairs were completed in August 1883.

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* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary:—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grains of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty or thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brought into existence more human beings by this supply of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egypt to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after all that is now spoken of in our ridiculous Persian missions has fallen into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th July the people met me with an address.

160. The first request made was that the temple in the fort should be handed back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the admiration expressed for the temple was natural and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong."

161. The second was a similar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. I have not, as you know, seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but, as to that, I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

162. I may say that, after making the speech just quoted, I examined the mosque and saw no occasion to modify the views I had expressed. Probably neither request would have been made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhammadan school may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters."

163. The third request was for an improved water-supply, which the people wished to obtain by means of pipes from a certain large tank in the neighbourhood. This project was examined, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the tank, as a source of supply, on account of the surface drainage which it receives. The sinking of large wells at a suitable distance is now contemplated, and sketches and estimates are being prepared for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a report with reference to cholera, dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon says that the Municipality has recently done much to improve the sanitation of the town.

164. The fourth request was for improved railway communication, and especially for a branch railway passing through the town and leading to Pólúr and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received much consideration from Government, since the date of which I am writing. For the moment it will be enough to say that the survey of the line from Vellore railway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and Arni, together with the extension south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway has been completed, and its early construction is under consideration.

165. The fifth request related to a small matter which belonged to the Collector Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in better hands.

166. My answer to the sixth I have mentioned above. The seventh was that the town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

There is no intention of abolishing Vellore as a military station, and a regiment was sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

167. A journey of 22 miles over superb roads—roads are the glory of North Arcot, as avenues are that of Salem,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received an address.

168. The first request was for railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore southward having been, as I have mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation to take up ere long the survey of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town should be connected with Vellore by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should find a way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with reference to local self-government.

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the details therewith connected are being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the maladministration of temple funds. I have already explained what has been done with reference to that subject.

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Court should be located at Chittoor.

This has been done with the result, by the way, that the Palmanér people think that they have now just the same grievance which the Chittoor people had two years ago, but of these geographical controversies a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned is, under existing conditions of time and space, impossible.

173. The sixth request was for certain alterations in the arrangements of the Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after full consideration by the proper authorities; as regards the other, the wishes of the people have been recently met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered possible.

174. While at Chittoor I received and returned the visits of the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-needed sanitary improvements which he was introducing, and to which I shall refer again when I come to review my seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this neighbourhood I opened a bridge over the Payani, inspected the jail where there had been a good deal of illness which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and discussed with the Collector the state of the ruins of the Fort which Clive has made historical and in which destruction should not be allowed to go further. I also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then transferred myself to Bellary, where I received an address from the Municipal Commissioners.

177. Their first request was that they should obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Imperial Government, but has formed the subject of much correspondence between it and this Government. It having finally resolved that municipal taxation is not to be levied on Government buildings in cantonments, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioners to re-introduce the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the exemption of military officers, has been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded to express their thanks to the Government of India and to this Government for the steps taken in view to the introduction of an enlarged measure of self-government.

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for many reasons, and, amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient government for the country at all. Take this district and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, these two districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, recently been separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have, in each of the two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it, at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree, but, if it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the money; but the first is possible, and, if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say good speed to local self-government."

179. The second request related to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore tank.

The investigation of these projects has not yet been taken up, but under date of 28th August, this year, the Public Works Department reports that a special officer has now been made available and will soon proceed to examine them.

180. The third request was for the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by jury has now been introduced.

181. Speaking on another subject, I said and am glad here to repeat:

"The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen, who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the extension of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific, and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products that India must mainly look for prosperity."

182. Then came an address on the subject of cotton, in which the memorialists asked me to give my attention to "the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in connection therewith." My honorable colleagues and I did so and came to the conclusion that any further legislation on the subject would not be advisable.

183. I may remark, in passing, that (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the buyer, who should remember the maxim *caveat emptor*; (2) a legitimate trade in mixed cotton exists in this presidency; (3) a bad habit of giving advances to men of straw ties the hands of the buyer, frequently obliges him to take adulterated cotton, and should be abandoned; (4) the cost of Inspectors would naturally form a burden on the trade; (5) fraudulent adulteration is already punishable under the Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited the ruins of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished Bellary-Hubli line, the authorities of which were extremely courteous and helpful.

185. At the Railway Station of Hospet I received a very well written address, the most important part of which was the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—

"These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and meritorious as that of founding new ones."

186. The strong interest which the people here took in their historical neighbourhood pleased me much, and in replying I said:

"Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the Archæologist is time. There are countries in which, before he can begin his campaign against time, he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear about anything that seems to interfere, even for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the Archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here."

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as follows:—

"No time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the associations, which made the sweeping away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily. It may, however, be impossible to save it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a little care now, will stand for long years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and generally agree with his conclusions; but I would confine our action for the present to keeping things absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later stage of our proceedings."

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami temple above alluded to has been entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavement have been repaired, the ruinous ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large stones weighing from three to six tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone car repaired, besides a variety of other works set forth in Mr. Black's report received by us on the 8th August.

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had encamped with a view to visit Vijianagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valley for the purpose of seeing the very valuable forest (with regard to which I had much conversation with Mr. Brandis) and of exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling us to deal with this forest has now been concluded, the survey has been completed, and an important piece of forest is very carefully looked after, to the great advantage alike of the small native state concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned to Bellary, where Colonel Clarke, who was in command of the artillery, told me that his horses were cruelly in want of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now in course of erection.

192. In my tour minute occurs the following paragraph, describing the impression I received of military matters at Bellary:—

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into all branches of the service by General Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was quite impossible, even for a Civilian, not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite unusually interested in their work. The troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning of the 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the Field Battery—all, to my non-professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up the Fort with General Prendergast, and am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of money required to make it efficient as a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled times, should be spent forthwith. General Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the extremely important circulars lately issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If all officers in high command throughout the territories garrisoned by the Madras Army do the same, these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advantage."

193. As regards the alterations required to make the Fort efficient as a place of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has since been made for the purpose.

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me various representations about the churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have been carefully considered. We did not see our way to substitute for the two existing ones a single church, but the necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were completed in May 1883, and the Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received, late at night, an address from the native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and maintenance of the ruins of Vijianagar. I have already stated what has been done in relation to that.

198. Their second request was for irrigation works. The same remark applies to this.

199. Their third request was for the construction of a line to connect the southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore State Railway. A survey of an

extension to Hindupur of the line, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to Guntakal, is now in progress.

200. The last request was that some measures should be adopted for raising the status, emoluments, and prospects of the petitioners. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Uncovenanted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector were sanctioned in the early half of 1883, and have been carried into effect from 1st July in that year.

Very considerable changes with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk Establishments, and to our subordinate officials generally, involving a very large increase of expenditure from Provincial Funds, have been accepted by this Government and will immediately be submitted to the Government of India.

201. From Bellary I ran along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro, and admired the really noble fortress. Thence a journey of thirty-four miles, across what ought at this season to be a plain covered with young crops, but which was a wilderness of black dust, red dust and sand swept by an unintermitting hurricane, took me to Anantapur, where the great tank was as dry as the Sahara.

202. Here I received an address from the inhabitants, who, first of all called my attention to the want of accommodation for the people of the town, and asked for the allotment of new sites for buildings. Shortly after this we received and sanctioned the necessary plans, and all the preliminaries required for the extension of the town have now, we are informed, been duly carried into effect.

203. I also noted in my third tour minute that accommodation for our officials was sadly wanted at Anantapur, and that we ought to do what we could, in reason, to diminish the existing inconvenience.

All the buildings that were most wanted in July 1882 are now in progress.

204. The second request was for the introduction of artesian wells. To that I replied:

"I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know, before expressing any opinion on this subject, what the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."

205. Subsequent inquiries made have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, established the fact that the district is quite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.

206. The third request was for a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur, and Bangalore.

The object of the memorialists will be met as well as the conformation of the country and other circumstances will permit by the line now under survey from Guntakal to Anantapur and Hindupur.

207. In replying to the Anantapur address, I said:

"I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it is really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government of this presidency comes to an end, without a serious attempt being made to answer the question whether it is impossible to revive, in these regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know, that, in doing so, I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes, of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems."

Ere long we shall, I hope, have the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the investigation of a variety of questions connected with this science where the admirable labours of the geological survey had, in the nature of things, to leave them, but I should have thought that with regard to diamonds there was already enough information to induce more searching for them than I hear of.

208. At one time our rules were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable to the miner. Perhaps it is not as widely known, as it should be, how much we have relaxed them in the last two years.

209. We have lately asked the Colonial Office for any papers they may be able to supply us with reference to the diamond industry.

210. The fourth request was that a Middle School should be started. A Middle School has been started.

211. The fifth request was that Government should not, in the present state of the country, leave the higher education entirely to native and missionary agencies. Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 miles carried me to Tadpatri. On the way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank which covers some eight square miles, but was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukotta Hills, which were covered with a fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These Hills, as I observed in my third Tour Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enable us to turn into a valuable property. They have since been surveyed. The woodland is found to contain about five square miles, and the accounts, with regard to it, continue favorable.

213. I heard something of dacoity (brigandage) in this neighbourhood, and communicated with the Inspector-General of Police with the result that all seems now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri address referred to the paucity of irrigation works in that district. I have already mentioned what has been done with regard to this throughout the presidency.

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked me to give the conservation of forests the attention which it deserved. This has been done. Thirdly, they asked for a reduction of the railway tariff with a view to improving the cotton trade.

This is a matter in which there are many interests to be consulted, and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who reconsidered this question, at the suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, reports that the charge for loose cotton consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in August 1882 from 26 to 18 pies per ton per mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two temples—the Vishnavite and the Sivite—of very considerable architectural merit. The latter, which is the best of the two, is in considerable danger from the floods of the Pennér, for it stands on the banks of that typical Madras river, which is for months a waste of sand and then for hours a raging torrent sweeping all the works of man before it. From information obtained on the spot, I am led to believe that there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers, if they will only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cuddapah, where I received a long address.

218. The first request was that we might view with favor a scheme for improving the water-supply of the town. I went to see the springs alluded to, and made the following remarks in my third Tour Minute:—

"Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptionally dry season—for Cuddapah, like Anantapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadly from want of rain—they were very full and strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient supply for the town. Between them and it there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo and turmeric, two of the great staples of Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question whether any, and if so what, compensation would be due to some of the cultivators will have to be considered when the proposals of the Municipality with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, the Booga springs scheme and another have been investigated, with the result that the latter has, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, been abandoned, while further experiments are to be made to gauge the Booga water-supply, for the conduct of which the President of the Municipality has advertised for the services of an Engineer, the Public Works Department being unable to spare the services of one of their officers. To meet the cost of these experiments Government have sanctioned the levy of tolls at full rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the privilege of electing representatives to the Municipal Board. This request has been granted some time ago.

221. The fourth request was that certain irrigation works should be considered and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is now being investigated; the other, known as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, had been investigated and found by the

Engineers to be impracticable before I was addressed on the subject, the great depth at which rock is reached, at the spot where the dam was to be constructed, being found to prohibit the construction of a reservoir. As the locality seems at first sight an extremely suitable one, it is not surprising that the people should have been loth to part with the hope that the reservoir they wished for could be made.

223. Then the memorialists asked for a permanent settlement. As is well known, the present views of the supreme authorities, although highly favorable to letting the people "sit easy," as we say in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of assessments are quite adverse to what is properly called a *permanent* settlement.

224. This request, however, was based upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners thought that before the recent settlement dry lands had not been assessed above one rupee an acre, but this was not so. The old rates, far from not going above one rupee, sometimes went as high as nearly eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say one halfpenny. Now they vary only from five rupees to four annas, or say sixpence, four annas being the lowest assessment now anywhere permitted in the districts under the new settlement, on the ground that land which cannot bear an assessment of sixpence an acre is not really arable land.

225. Further they stated that formerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner had in any way improved the land, and they implied that a tax was now charged on the ryots' improvements. That however is not the case; no change of this sort has been made, and it would be most impolitic to make it.

226. The deputation then went on to complain that hundreds of acres of land were lying waste, and asked that we should devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature has grown up about the abandonment of lands in the Cuddapah district, it having been imagined that the high rates imposed by the revised settlement might have caused this.

228. It has turned out, however, that the cause of the abandonment of a quantity of land over 80,000 acres in the district, which was cultivated or nominally cultivated, was, first, the famine and, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity of land was assessed at only an anna an acre. Such a low assessment allowed the ryot to hold a great deal of land of which he made no use, and this land, when he has to pay for it sixpence an acre, instead of three halfpence or in some cases only one halfpenny an acre, he has abandoned, with the result of concentrating his attention upon land that will really grow human food.

229. The Muhammadan inhabitants also presented to me a very intelligent address, in which they made the agreeable announcement that they had no grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to Conjeeveram, where I also received an address.

231. There was no request made to me in it, but I was told that the Commissioners were about to submit a certain scheme to Government with reference to improving their water-supply. This was not done because, as I understand, they found it would be too costly, but they have submitted a proposal of a far less costly kind, which has been sanctioned.

Fourth Tour of Inspection.

232. On the morning of August 28th I again left our summer capital for the plains.

233. It had been raining for several months, and the tanks were most satisfactorily full. At Coimbatore and at Shoranore I was mainly occupied with obtaining information with regard to the recent outbreak of cholera in the jail at the former place, which has happily not recurred, but the causes of which have never been fully explained; the state of things at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries about Malabar Land Tenures, the results of which had just been put into shape.

234. From the southern end of the bridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road lies through the territories of the Rajah of Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more beautiful piece of non-mountainous scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influence of the recent heavy rains, was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet of green, the wild flowers of exceptional beauty and interest, the population singularly well grown and stalwart.

236. At Trichore I had time to see the principal buildings, and at night the large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so unlike anything which one sees on the Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful system of lagunes which we know as the backwaters, I found myself in the early morning of the 30th at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightful morning it was, worthy of Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the rain descended with persistent fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me and was followed half an hour later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They were immediately succeeded by a deputation from the white Jews, and that again by a deputation from the black Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Synagogues. I returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a durbar was held, and thence went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—according, I believe, to the usual custom on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and other authorities, while, at that of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr. Logan has carefully translated.

239. There seems no doubt that it is not as old as it is sometimes called, but it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in the Monastery of the Trinitá at La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw in Europe.

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a dinner at the Residency, at which, being still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya Rajah, who proposed the health of the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing that of the Rajah.

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I crossed the lagune very early to British Cochin. The Municipal Commissioners received me at the landing place and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request except that the Madras Government would bestow its attention on the subjects of special interest to them, which might from time to time be submitted for its consideration, a request with reference to which it was easy to promise compliance and to keep the promise when made. They have, for example, recently asked us to allow them to purchase twenty-five additional iron tanks from municipal funds for the purpose of storing water, and this request was granted. They also took the opportunity of explaining very clearly some of the improvements which they had made and some of the difficulties which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamber of Commerce, who asked first for a railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I said at the time:

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I need say nothing. You are aware of the position of the question and of the line which has been taken by the Madras Government. By that line, subject to the decisions of the higher authorities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am delighted to find that you have a hope of being able to lay before us a scheme for a harbour, which will cost far less than the one which was last under consideration, for I confess that my heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculation about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure that the professional advisers of the Government and the Government itself will listen with great attention to any propositions submitted to them which have the support of this Chamber; but I need not remind you that questions of this kind have to be finally decided not hard by in Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course, matters appertaining to the Supreme Government. Much correspondence took place with respect to the first, and this Government advised the construction of the railway on a joint guarantee for a term of fifteen years by the British Government and by the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the liabilities of each being regulated by the extent to which it was interested in the construction of the line.

246. The Government of India did not see its way to accept the proposals made, and the matter is still in abeyance.

247. Great attention has been given to the question of a harbour at Cochin, but up to this time it has not been made clear to me that a really good harbour could be made there, even if the Government of India had the purse of Fortunatus.

248. A harbour, different from that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of when I was at Cochin, but plans and estimates for it have not been yet placed before us.

249. Then I was taken to see the old church, where much was wanted. We have since given a grant for the repair of this curious structure and the assistance of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I returned to the Residency, where, in the course of the morning, I received a visit from the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the Carmelite Mission in South-Western India.

251. Later came a large number of Syrian Christians of many shades of opinion, who presented a short, but very noticeable, address, in which, amongst other things, they said that my visit was "the occasion which for the first time, after ages of separation, witnessed the spectacle of all the different sects of their community, following divergent articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences and joined together to do honor to their common friend."

252. In the early afternoon I received a deputation of rate-payers from British Cochin, who presented a prodigiously long, but not very numerously signed, address. They first complained of the mismanagement of their municipal affairs. To that part of the address I replied as follows:—.

"I have listened with much interest to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation, while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely-watched servitude which is mocked with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to burn the candle at both ends. A lady in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for burning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself unable to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weather which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the Police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would require very large funds, but where are they to come from? You ask for local self-government, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put a very poor community in a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which a wealthy community can easily provide for itself.

"As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined in a friendly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion."

253. Since this address was presented very large changes have been introduced, as is well known, in the position of Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see how far, when the new system is fairly under way, the people of Cochin will support the policy heretofore pursued by their Municipality, or that which found favor with the representatives of the local opposition who addressed me. Already last year we introduced the elective system, but so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-government, which was earnestly pressed on me, create, when it was once given, that for want of candidates we were obliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitioners against their Municipality, the condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I observe from the latest Municipal report, attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no satisfaction to the petitioners, and which they said served the purpose of a Nekropolis for dogs, has, it appears, been abandoned after much local discussion.

256. To the water-supply, which was another grievance, I have already alluded.

257. Another grievance was about a certain jetty. This was inquired into and the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken, but the Government entirely agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were acting fully within their rights. As their President put it, they said to persons who wanted to land goods: "There is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to you, pay us so much; if you don't care to pay, then land goods through the mud as you used to do. We are not preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complained about certain of their medical arrangements. Some of these were purely municipal matters, and I have reason to believe that the Municipality look very well after them. Others related to the Government, and appear to amount to a request that it should retain the services of medical men for the purpose of attending the inhabitants at large without fee or reward, a proposition which was, of course, wholly inadmissible.

259. Turning now to matters which belong more directly to the Government, I was told by the petitioners that the Police force assigned to Cochin was inadequate. The strength of the Police, however, would appear to be unusually large in proportion to the population. The peculiar circumstances of Cochin to which the petitioners alluded are already carefully recognised in the distribution of the Police Force. In the large towns of Malabar which are surrounded on all sides by British territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the proportion of police to population is far smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port conservancy, with regard to which the Marine authorities were consulted, but did not see their way to support the petition.

261. The last complaint was with reference to the encroachments of the sea, which was said to be carrying off valuable cocoanut trees and other property. This grievance was of the same character as that of the persons who build houses under Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine Department visited the spot, after six months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of sand between the coast boundary pillar and the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain where they never ought to have been placed, viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the injury never really reached the normal line. Although the injury and loss were so recent, the lesson is of so little use that new trees are here and there being planted, and new huts are preparing now. In the complaint referred to, the inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really fishermen, to whom the close proximity of the sea is a great object, and whose experience and tradition should be sufficient warning to them."

262. Later in the day I visited another Synagogue of the black Jews at Ernacolum, where most of those who had formed the deputation met me, which they were unable to do at their principal Synagogue, having grounded, as they returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the lagune—a common incident, it would appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian church, whence I drove to the large school which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Director of Public Instruction, has created almost out of nothing, for he began with thirty boys in a shed. I gathered from him that his pupils took on the whole more kindly to mathematics than to any other study. The younger boys were learning to write or engrave upon the palm-leaf—a strange sight to an English eye. Since the date of my visit we have acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making him a Fellow of the Madras University.

264. I started after nightfall—the lagune being everywhere beautifully illuminated till we passed out of Cochin waters—and arrived on the morning of the 1st September at Karmady. The route lay now through channels narrow as rivers, now narrower still—little more than canals, and again expanding into chains of

wide but perfectly placid lakes. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick groves of the cocoanut palm, under which there was a dense vegetation, in which the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivaria ilicifolia*, was the most conspicuous feature. All along the course by day and by night the people thronged every coign of vantage and received the party with every demonstration of friendliness usual in these climes—some of them, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to those who are not sound sleepers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-eight miles between Cochin and Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the small patch of British territory known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' designs are carried into effect, the very large and important harbour of Quilon, the site of which was shown and carefully explained to me by Mr. Hannyngton and others.

266. Complaints were here made to me about the smuggling which is said to be carried on alike from this place and from British Cochin.

This matter was looked into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector having been appointed for the express purpose of preventing such malpractices.

Negotiations, which are far advanced, will probably put an end once for all to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was received by the Resident formally announcing the death of His Highness the Mootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning prince, which I had heard of yesterday unofficially, and which of course required my plans to be modified in many particulars.

268. In the course of the day I received various visitors including Colonel Boone and other officers of the 6th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those we had traversed, partly through long canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs, amongst which the *Cerbera odollam* and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras gardens were, with the ubiquitous *Pandanus odoratissimus* and various ferns, so abundant as to overpower less vigorous plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo, one of the most desolate little nooks, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in Asia. The priest of that place handed me an address, setting forth various local inconveniences to which I called the attention of the Resident. The Warkully tunnels are really very noble works, and the fact of their having been excavated by a Native Government should stimulate us to do whatever of the kind remains undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, under the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum should be, as far as possible, divested of any public character; that my wife and I should visit the Maharaja, his wife, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private friends, but that there should be no return visits, as they were unable, during the first stage of the mourning, to leave the Palace.

271. I saw, however, in a quiet way, a great variety of persons, amongst others the Dewan, who talked to me about an exchange of territory connected with the great Irrigation Project known as the Periyar, from which it is hoped that great advantages will accrue to the Madura District.

272. The husbands of the Senior and the Second Ranees, being, according to the customs of Travancore, outside the circle affected by the mourning, both visited me; on the other hand, neither the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could do so. I offered to visit the Eliya Rajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being even more bound by the trammels of custom than the reigning Prince, as being deputed to be chief mourner, was unable to receive me.

273. Amongst other institutions which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's College, over which I went with Dr. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at whose request I addressed a few words to the senior students. The same compliment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at the same time extended to Dr. Ross, who is believed to have done excellent work for the Travancore State.

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Syrian Church, which is at open war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the eastward, passing, at first, through an open and undulating country, but entering, ere long, the great forests which stretch along the banks of the stream that finds its way to the sea near Quilon and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be impossible to speak too strongly of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance of the vegetation. Unluckily, however, the weather, both during our journey and after we had reached Courtallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several days with Mr. Hannyngton at the Residency, but the charge of the party was taken by Mr. Pennington. I replied to the addresses delivered respectively at the temples of Courtallum and at Tenkási, the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Courtallum inhabitants made to me was that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was not to take the northern route, they might have a tramway connecting the chief towns on the Tinnevelly side of the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decided how the much-talked-of railway into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be said on both sides, and we, having obtained full information for their benefit, have now placed the whole question before those who are chiefly interested—the Travancore authorities.

279. The next representation was about the minor irrigation works. With regard to that subject, I have already said enough, as I have also with regard to the third representation, which had reference to the pagoda funds.

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a hope that the Educational Commission would not improve elementary education at a too great sacrifice of the higher education. As to this, I did my best to re-assure them.

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots referred to the minor irrigation works; the second involved a complaint about the levy of the village service cess.

I need not return to the former subject. As to the other, the remarks of the ryots were founded on a misconception. In former days they paid for the services of the village servants by fees of various kinds, some legal, some illegal. These fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the cess complained of is now levied.

282. The third complaint was about forest conservancy and ran as follows:—

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may be made in the Bill about to be passed for securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileges consistent with the universal good it aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not drift in the direction of depressing the condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their independence."

I need hardly say that the greatest possible care is taken by the Conservators of Forests to work the new Act, which had just passed at the time I received this address, so as not in any way to interfere with any privileges which do not hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to those of the moment.

The more intelligent of the peasantry are, it is believed, rapidly getting to understand the broad outlines of our forest policy. I had occasion lately to send a complimentary message to a Village Munsif in the Anantapur District, who had been giving his people extremely wise advice on this subject.

283. The fourth request related to the *kistbandi*, that is to say, to the instalments of the Government demand for land revenue.

This is a question which is never ending, still beginning.

The people of different districts hold the most diverse views about it. For example, while the people of Tenkási want the number of their instalments increased from five to seven, the people of Nellore are extremely anxious to have theirs reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is now once more examining the subject

with a view to adjust the Government demand to the circumstances of particular places as nearly as it can, but it is perfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements can be wholly satisfactory. The circumstances of different districts and parts of districts are too varied to admit of absolute adaptation to individual requirements. Infinite care is, however, taken to meet local wants as far as possible.

284. Next, the petitioners asked for the extension of local self-government. Local self-government has been extended.

285. Lastly, they complained of the union of revenue and magisterial functions.

286. That is a question not for us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves itself, like many other Indian questions, into one of finance. There can be no doubt, as I told the petitioners in reply, that it would be more in accordance with the most scientific principles of legislation to have revenue and magisterial functions separated, and the stream of tendency flows in that direction.

287. I heard dismal accounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultivation in the part of Travancore which I was crossing, but in British Territory things were better. I visited one estate in the hills above the Courtallum waterfalls, where they had had the sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval forests, which repaid this generosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

288. At Courtallum we left rain and also coolness behind us, and the low water-parting, which separates the lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which depend upon the main stream of the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as possible. Here and there Mr. Pennington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis, as it seems to me most judiciously, proposes to reserve. At present they grow nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I suppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit of defending more valuable seedlings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

289. Immediately on my arrival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an address to which I replied.

290. The inhabitants of Tinnevelly observed:

"We have, we are thankful to say, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Government in the matter of local wants, as they have been well attended to by the various officials who have served amongst us, and will, we have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion offers, as our present Collector has been long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare himself in the cause of the public.

"We look forward with much eagerness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to Trivandrum from this town. The land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable, and the two provinces are, for various reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we trust that the resources of the country will further be developed by this improvement in internal communication."

With regard to the latter, I may say that, however the railway runs into Travancore, whether by the northern or the southern route, it will be certain to benefit it and Tinnevelly.

291. In replying to their address I made some observations which I am not sorry to repeat, viz.:

"It only remains to thank you for all the good wishes which you have expressed with regard to my administration. I trust that to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted only by sudden changes and startling efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, those who are brought into immediate contact with it are not able to say, amongst other things, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders; that those of our departments which were not in a satisfactory condition —such as the Forest Department—had been put on better footing; that the best men throughout our various services had, very early in the day, come to know that their work was watched with sympathetic interest at headquarters; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by seeing all the most influential positions bestowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.

"These are not very sensational ambitions, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt, read, even when recorded by the ablest pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of lead, a phrase which was, by the by, originally used about the philosopher who wrote the life of the Statesman with whose spirit a wise ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire to be filled—the life of Turgot.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness of nations. I do not think one could anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with the events which occurred during the terrible period which preceded its passing under British rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to describe the unbroken progress and prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because those eighty years have been years of profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly had never from the beginning of time known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutive months, perhaps not even eighty consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders" referred to the expected visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and its financial consequences, which, at the time I spoke, were only a hope, but before the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received the principal people—European and Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the afternoon was chiefly given to the schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at four of these, but at none of them were any definite requests made, except that no disfavor should be shown to Native Christians, a request which I need not say I was able to meet with the assurance that they should have the most perfect equality of treatment.

294. Here also I received a long address on behalf of the cotton interest. This was officially considered, and the petitioners were informed that, for reasons substantially the same as those mentioned above in the review of my third tour, we were not prepared to legislate in the direction they desired.

Early on the morning of the 15th I drove out with Colonel Hasted, who had met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the Srívaikuntham Anicut which I saw and in the neighbourhood of which I had carefully explained to me the various questions connected therewith. I remarked at the time, "a proposal will presently be made for constructing a bridge upon the piers long since built with that view, which ran out from the side of the anicut looking down stream, and there can be no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently been transmitted by the Local Fund Board, but has been referred back to them with reference to certain constructive details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visited the great Shiva Temple and, after examining that really noble structure, received an address from an association representing, as I gathered, the party opposed to the Municipality as at present constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for sanctioning the introduction of the elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipality.

298. Next came a request about the position of dancing girls, which had reference to the general legislation of India, not that of Madras.

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub-Judge's Court should not be removed to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of difference of opinion about this subject, and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on the 15th September. It was ultimately decided that the Court should not be removed.

300. The third subject was the establishment of temple committees. This is part of the pagoda question already alluded to.

301. The last request was with reference to a dispute about a road, which belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-government.

302. The whole of the country immediately around Tinnevelly and Palamcottah was at this period of the year one vast sea of rice just ready for the harvest, but the line, which took me towards Madura, leads through a region which is in September a desert, relieved only by the long blue line of the ghauts. At Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the Zamorin, whom we lately made a Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a rising cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joined by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Madura.

303. At the Madura station the Municipal Commissioners met me with an address, in which they first thanked me for the extension of local self-government and then asked for its further encouragement.

304. There is, I apprehend, no town in the Presidency where, during the last two years, the efforts of the people towards managing their own local affairs have met with more encouragement from the representative of the Government on the spot.

305. I should also remark that the Madura Municipality, which is fortunate in the activity and ability alike of its President and Vice-President, has been doing much to improve the water-supply and general condition of the town. It has accordingly been very agreeable to the Government to be able to assist it by a considerable grant from Provincial Funds towards the building of the Vaigai bridge.

306. On the 18th there was a reception of the European residents and the chief of the Native community in the great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonials of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactorily; the large room which is now used as a court will require various alterations before it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty being—the very common one—its bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the parts of the building which it is proposed to use as minor courts and public offices will subserve these respective purposes sufficiently well although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an address from the general community.

307. The first request of the Madura inhabitants was that I would support the Periyar project. With that request I have most fully complied.

308. The second referred to the minor irrigation works. Of that I have said enough.

309. The third was with reference to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban, and they asked that more reliable statistics should be taken before Government decided on starting it. It goes without saying that the request of the people will be complied with.

310. The next request was with reference to the cost of litigation, to which I replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that is matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we all know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a considerable revenue has to be raised from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least bad taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject when I was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to admit that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to be less inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

311. The last request referred to a proposal which was then being discussed, about separating Dindigul from Madura. Up to this time, however, the change, which we then thought of, has not been made, so that the request of the people has thus far been complied with. Personally I still think that, if Madura could be divided on the same principles as Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it would be an advantage to the population, but this local question is inextricably connected with various large imperial questions which can only be settled by the Viceroy and Secretary of State. Official strength in Madura is not perhaps at present as well distributed as it might be, and advantage will be taken of the changes in *personnel* which will be caused by impending retirements on proportionate pensions, to see if some change for the better cannot be made.

312. In the evening of the 18th, the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on this occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of

local manufacture, in one of the greatest corridors of the Pagoda, on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of the taste and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well known—quite the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression, which many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by the progress of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes of the population, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or repair. I observed a master workman carving stone with very considerable skill, whose wages were little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eight annas.

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode and returned on the 20th September to Ootacamund.*

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute shall be published early in November.]

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

OOTACAMUND,

August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

In the month of October last, I completed, by a visit to South Canara, my general survey of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency, and, as some nine months have now passed, it may be time to review that survey, with the object of seeing what desirable changes have been made in consequence of it, what remain to be made, and, above all, how far it has been possible to meet the requests of the people preferred to the head of the Government in person.

2. The machine of administration, in all civilised countries, is now so complicated that it is necessary for those who preside over it perpetually to revise and re-revise, if important things are not to be allowed to slip out of sight. The impossibility of doing this amidst the conditions under which a statesman's life is now passed in Western Europe is a grave misfortune. In a country governed as this is and must long continue to be, it is highly desirable that the European rulers of every degree should come as much as possible into contact with the ruled.

Thanks to the improvement of communications, the absence of famine and other causes, it has been my good fortune to see more of the Presidency than any of my predecessors have done in an equally short time.

In nearly a hundred addresses, which have been collected into a volume, I have secured a perfect photograph of what the most articulate portion of the people were asking from the chiefs of the administration in 1882 and 1883.

In my replies, while recognizing the good sense of a very large proportion of the requests made, I took the greatest possible care not to commit my colleagues or myself to almost anything, and I am particularly glad to be able to show by this paper, to the persons who came to see me, with what scrupulous care every one of their wishes has been examined, and how very largely performance has surpassed promise.

3. When I left England in the autumn of 1881 the subject connected with Madras, which was most talked of at home, was the gold industry of the Wynaad. A few days before I started, a deputation interested in the Nilgiri Railway came to visit me, and questions of considerable moment, with reference to the sanitation of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had been many weeks in this country.

4. I determined accordingly that my first tour of inspection should be directed towards the West, and on the 4th January 1882 I left Madras.

5. Travelling through the night, I reached Pothanur on the morning of the 5th. There I was met by, amongst others, Mr. Stuart, the Collector of Coimbatore, whose valuable services we are now so soon to lose. He was, at that time, very much occupied with the wants of his district in the matter of wood, and sketched to me a project which had commended itself to his mind for afforestation on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hope*, but it has since become a *reality*, and the position of Coimbatore, so far as the woodland and its connected benefits are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writing under date of the 5th August 1884, reports to me that very good progress has been made in the constitution of its reserved forests, in demarcation, in survey, and in fire protection. Attention has been given to the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, though the Collector's final recommendations have not yet been received, and the forest revenue of the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stopped at Burliar and examined the Government Garden there.

9. I was glad to observe that the Mangosteen was prospering, and I learn that it continues so to do. Since that period, too, *Amherstia nobilis* has flowered at Burliar, although, in spite of the kind help of Dr. King of Calcutta, it has failed to grow at Guindy. It would be highly desirable to naturalise in the Presidency so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson will, if any one can, succeed in doing this.

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, in January 1882, to pronounce a failure; but, thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has altered the method of treatment that was being pursued, it is now succeeding much better. He does not believe that with us it will ever be a forest, but only a garden, product; nevertheless, a very considerable work for the good of humanity will be accomplished, if this powerful remedy in some very bad forms of dysentery is made common and cheap, by garden-cultivation amongst us. Its success would be particularly agreeable to me personally, because, I was at the India Office when the first attempts were made to bring it to India, and I took a great interest in them.

11. The Liberian coffee was fruiting freely; but I am told that it is not found of much practical importance in this Presidency.

12. The planters find the pericarp too hard to enable them to pulp it readily. Those kinds of coffee which have only one seed in the berry command a higher price, and the Liberian yields a crop only once in fourteen months. These disadvantages are thought, I am informed, to outweigh its comparative immunity from leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on to Ootacamund, where the Municipal Commissioners presented an address in which they expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when Ootacamund would be made the permanent seat of the Madras Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to treat this as a serious claim, but spoke of it as a jest, at the expense "of the exaggerated pretensions of others."

15. For myself, I think that in the existing circumstances of this Presidency the dual arrangement of a summer and winter capital is far the best. No doubt, if it were only possible, an ambulant Government, a camp Government, would be the most desirable for India as a whole, and for every province in it; but that kind of Government is no longer possible. It belongs to the days of personal rule, and is quite incompatible, if it were only from considerations of expense, with our centralised, scientific system of administration with its infinite array of minute rules, precedents, and reports which require a gigantic apparatus of offices and officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his right mind, would ever have selected Madras as the capital of the huge province which is known as the Madras Presidency, and, indeed, no one ever did so. The *congeries* of very poor villages *plus* the moderate sea-port town, the Mount Road shops, the Government establishments, and the numerous small parks or "compounds" which, scattered thinly over twenty-seven square miles, form what is now called the City of Madras, have been grouped around the Fort which formed the centre of the very small and humble affairs of the Company upon the Coromandel Coast. The place has never grown to be a real capital, and can, indeed, never do so, although, if the harbour and other improvements to which I alluded in my speech of June 30th are carried into effect, it will gradually become more important than it is now.* Still I think for historical, sentimental, and other good reasons, it would be the greatest mistake to leave Madras; and I trust that no Government will ever dream of doing so, although, from many points of view, Ootacamund presents advantages which it cannot offer.

* The following is the passage to which I refer:—

"These being the circumstances with which we have got to deal, what should Madras wish for? It should wish first for the completion of its system of drainage and water-supply—that is, it should wish to take itself out of the list of the semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the civilized cities—the cities which, like London, have a low death-rate; secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Canal pushed on as fast as the means at the disposal of its Government will permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singareni coal brought to its gates; fourthly, it should wish to see the excellent Municipal constitution which it has got, and which Mr. Arundel has done so much to perfect, worked ever better and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its harbour completed and made thoroughly efficient—so efficient that it may become a link in the communication between England, Bombay, and the further East."

17. The object of a wise administration should be to soothe those little municipal jealousies which are complicated so readily with the self-interest of individuals, who derive pecuniary advantage from the presence of the heads of the State amongst them.

Madras at least has nothing to gain by insisting that the Government shall give the apple either to herself or to her rival, and it is a section of her inhabitants who have of late been insisting on a judgment of Paris.

18. Some of the other requests of the Ootacamund municipality were of a far more serious kind. They observed that the sanitation of the place might fairly claim Imperial help, and they asked for assistance alike for sanitation, drainage, and water-supply.

19. At that time this Government also considered that they had a right to ask for *Imperial* help. Imperial help was, indeed, promised in the days of Lord Napier, and we recalled that fact to the Government of India in the year 1882, but much time had passed, the policy

Letter No. 287-W., dated 1st February 1882.

of the Viceroy in Council had changed in the interval, and we found, not unnaturally, that we had to give the assistance wanted out of *Provincial* funds.

20. I trust we have not been niggardly in giving that assistance. Since the date of which I am writing, we have, *inter alia*, paid out of Provincial revenue for draining the bazaar some Rs. 94,000, bought and got rid of, at the expense of Rs. 10,000, the highly insanitary "Lines" near the small public park known as the ABC ground, and improved off the face of creation various other nuisances of the same kind.

21. Speaking in round numbers, since the Municipal Commissioners addressed me, Provincial has spent on the sanitation of Ootacamund not less than Rs. 97,000 through the Public Works Department, and not less than Rs. 27,000 through the Municipal Commissioners.

22. The lake is much less defiled than it used to be, and, when the intercepting sewer has been carried down below the Willow Bund to the outfall, will be all that could be desired; but what a pity that the same foresight, which has saved from pollution the lake of Kodaikánal, did not preside a generation ago over the arrangements made with respect to what is obviously destined to be the most important *sanitarium* in Southern India.

23. As soon as the drainage works, now in progress, are finished, we must turn to the water-supply and give some help to the Ootacamund municipality for its improvement, just as we have done to that of Madras. Already, the most important questions connected with it have been carefully investigated by our officers.

24. I found Government House advancing to completion. The shell was finished, and several portions of the building were habitable, at least in fine weather.

25. I was glad to be able to record that the constructive period had passed before I had anything to do with it, for, of the many things for which I feel myself unfit, there are few for which I feel myself more unfit than being an architect. All questions as to the policy of building, the purchase of property, and the kind of building to be erected had happily been settled by my predecessors. The numerous problems which remained were all in the nature of corollaries to be gradually worked out in the course of years with time, patience, and the concurrence of the proper departments of the Supreme Government.

26. I gave some attention, on this visit, to the Government Gardens as well as to the Cinchona Plantations. Both of these have, within the last two years, come under the management of a man of great scientific eminence,—the late Professor of Botany at Oxford.

27. The laying out of the gardens is being very much improved, all the trees and shrubs are being properly labelled, while great and important changes are taking place in the management of the Cinchona Plantations, more especially in the valley which separates the slopes of Snowdon from those of Dodabetta.

28. From Ootacamund I went on to Naduvatam to join Dr. Bidie, who was engaged in examining our estates there, with reference to the assertions of Mr. Cross, the South American traveller, who had frightened us, not a little, by declaring that our supposed *Succirubra* was not *Succirubra* at all, but the far less valuable *Micrantha*. On this question I had occasion to write in my first Tour Minute, but it has now happily been laid at rest by the highest scientific authority, and I need not repeat what I there said.

29. From Naduvatam I descended the Ouchterlony Valley, where the coffee, stimulated by heavy rains, had burst prematurely into flower and was in great beauty.

30. Here some representations were made to me about the importance of getting seeds of the *Ledgeriana* species of Cinchona, and at a later period I was happily able to do so.

31. From the Ouchterlony Valley we descended to Nadgani, where we became the guests of Mr. O'Donoghue, and found ourselves in the midst of the gold region.

32. At Devála I received an address from the Nílgiri Planting and Mining Association. They called my attention first to the administration of the Nílgiris. Since that date, the administration has been greatly strengthened. It used to cost Rs. 5,540 a-month, but a very few weeks after the period of which I am speaking, the Act abolishing the old Commission came into force. The district is now within the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Judge of Coimbatore, so that the Collector, who has superseded the Commissioner, has far more time to give to administrative work. The Head Assistant remains as he was. The Joint Magistrate has been abolished. Both the Deputy Tahsildars of Coonoor and Gúdalúr have had their pay increased; there is now an Assistant Collector, a Sub-Judge, a Treasury Deputy Collector, and a Deputy Tahsildar at Ootacamund, while the subordinate establishments have been considerably increased: all this at an expense of some Rs. 1,390 a-month.

33. We have also created a Special Assistant for that important branch of business known as the Wynaad escheats, which should, by rights, have been put out of hand more than two generations ago. When he has done his work, the settlement of the Wynaad portion of the Nílgiri district will be taken up. Twenty five cases in three districts of South Wynaad have been already inquired into and separately reported on by the officer appointed, each one being a case in which the Government asserts rights over land declared to be escheated in consequence of the rebellion of the Pychee Rajah in the first days of this century.

Further proceedings will be taken after the receipt of the necessary orders from the Secretary of State.

34. The deputation next observed:

"It is unfortunately our experience of many years that planters meet with invincible obstacles and unreasonable delay in the disposal of their applications for land, and intending investors have, in some instances, left the country after waiting for years, despairing of ever obtaining land on which to commence planting operations."

35. The Government, knowing that these complaints were not unfounded, took immediate steps to improve the state of affairs which has so much changed that, on sending to Mr. Burrows, the very active Collector of the district, in the middle of August, the following question, I received the following reply:—

"How many land and mining applications from planters and others have been disposed of in the district since the beginning of January 1882, and how many are still waiting to be disposed of?"

"Applications under Gold Mining Rules *disposed of* since January 1882 ..	119	
Applications under Waste Land Rules—		
Europeans and East Indians	96	207
Natives	111	
Applications under Gold Mining Rules *awaiting disposal*	None.	
Applications under Waste Land Rules—		
Advertised for sale	5	7"
Awaiting reports from subordinates	2	

36. The deputation then passed to the Revenue Settlement, and urged that the operations which had been some time before commenced on the Nílgiris should be pushed on as fast as possible.

37. I find that, since the 1st January 1882, a few days before the address was presented, no less than 295,000 acres have been completely settled with the result which was contemplated by the framers of the address, that the revenue has been largely increased, while thousands of land-holders have been furnished with puttahs (leases) showing exactly the position, area, and assessment of the lands held by them. A complete revision of the village establishments of the district has also been carried into effect, and the Village Cess Act has been introduced for the purpose of providing the salaries of the village officers. The gentlemen who came to see me feared that years would elapse before the settlement of the district was completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris are concerned, be completed or all but completed before the document I am now drawing up is in the hands of the public.

38. The memorialists next asked that a European Head Constable should be located at Devála. This request has not been complied with *in terms;* but the police force of the Wynaad has been strengthened by the entertainment of two Head Constables and seven Constables in addition to the previously existing force.

39. Then they turned to the subject of roads, asked me to notice the fact that I was travelling in the driest season of the year, and assured me that their communications, during the monsoon, were disastrously bad. Since that period the Government have largely assisted the Local Fund Board to improve the whole of the through line from Mettupálaiyam to Gúdalúr, have taken over those parts of it which pass through the municipalities of Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have now determined to do the same by the whole of the road in question. So much for one end of the line of communication so vitally important to South Wynaad. Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a man, fit for the purpose, was available, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a view to its improvement, the line from Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him have been already received. I hear from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are far advanced, but their total amount is undoubtedly startling, and though improvement will be pushed on, as funds become available, till eventually we may hope to see the great through line across the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to the Western Coast in really good order, this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of the line from Vayitri to Calicut) must, in justice to other portions of the country, be carried into effect gradually. With regard to the middle portion of the road, the President of the Local Fund Board, writing under date the 23rd August 1884, reports that the road from Gúdalúr to Devála is in good order, and the road on from Devála to Mango Tree Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good order, adding various details as to what has been done since I passed over it in January 1882.

40. Then my attention was called to the gold mining leases. These we have made much more liberal. The limit of each grant was confined to 30 acres. We have now extended it to 150, we have abolished the requirement that five coolies should be entertained per acre, we have allowed the lessee to sublet or assign his lease without the previous sanction of Government, and we have permitted an applicant to obtain more than one mining lease.

41. The gentlemen who came to see me then passed to the subject of railways. I do not think they will complain that this Government has not, since that date, done all that in it lay to help them to a railway up the Nílgiris. Supported by us as by the Government of India, the proposals of its promoters were accepted by the Secretary of State, but the speculation not finding favor with capitalists at home, they again applied to us for other terms, whereupon they were once more supported first by this Government, secondly by that of India. The final decision must depend upon the views entertained at the India Office. As to the railway from Mysore towards the West Coast, that project has been thrown back by the reverses of the gold industry; but for that, we are certainly not responsible.

42. Then they asked that the telegraph should be extended to Vayitri. It has been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitri to Calicut.

43. They next proceeded to state their general views about the Government Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to add to what I said on the spot, viz.:

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my first emotion when I saw those magnificent forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of Naduvatam was an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government should have created and should possess so fine an estate; but I nevertheless think, as you do, that the time must come when the same wise policy which made it acquire will make it desire to dispossess itself of that estate. The only questions that can well be raised are as to the time when, and the way in which, this ought to be done. The time will arrive when Government can do no more to promote the establishment of the Cinchona industry in India than can be done by private persons, and the way in which it should dispossess itself of the property is of course the one which will be most profitable for the public. These questions will some day have to be decided by some Secretary of State for India. So many controversies are still going on about Cinchona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to think that it would be advantageous to the industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of Government in too great a hurry; but when I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may reckon upon my good wishes, for I belong to that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it once was, which desires to limit rather than to increase the functions of Government, which takes for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer*.'"

44. Since these words were spoken the Home Government and that of Madras have taken up, in good earnest, the solution of those problems with regard to Cinchona cultivation which only Governments assisted by the best science of the day can solve. Mr. Lawson's botanical and horticultural knowledge will soon be supplemented by that of a chemical expert, who has been studying recently at Leyden under the auspices of Dr. de Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the chemistry of Cinchona; and it is to be hoped that in the next few years all that is necessary to be known for the production to the best advantage in India of the Cinchona alkaloids will be ascertained and placed at the disposal of every one who desires to engage in Cinchona planting.

45. The last topic on which my visitors touched was their difficulties with respect to labor. That is a very thorny subject on which it is almost impossible to satisfy both the employers and the employed. The present state of the case is that the views of the planters, of the High Court, and of the district officers have been ascertained for the purpose of being communicated to the Government of India.

46. Much misconception would seem to prevail amongst employers as to the existing state of the law, and it has not yet been made clear to me that any change is really wanted in the *substance* of the existing enactments.

47. It was also suggested that an Act should be passed for the registration of all contractors, cooly maistries, and mechanics, but the Government of India considers this to be a matter on which legislation is not advisable, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

48. The next address which I received was at Pandalur, where the people asked for the establishment of a police station. We were not able to comply in terms with this wish, but we have been able to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police force of Devála and of Nadghani, as I have already remarked.

49. They further asked for the appointment of a Village Magistrate, the enforcement of those sections of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, for improved roads and a home for poor travellers.

50. The supply of the last of these wants is clearly a matter for the Local Fund Board. As to the others, we were not able to appoint a Village Magistrate, but may be able ere long to effect the same object in a somewhat different way. We have enforced those provisions of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, and I have already explained what we have done about roads.

51. Next came an address from the members of "The Wynaad Planting and Mining Association," which was delivered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called my attention to the Mysore-Malabar Railway and to the various other subjects to which I have already alluded, the two new points being, I think, (1) the addition of a European ward to the hospital, and (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.

52. The first of these is not within the province of Government but of the Local Fund Board. As to the second, Colonel Henderson was soon afterwards made a Special Honorary Magistrate with special powers.

53. To the same place came the representatives of North Wynaad, who wished that the District Munsif's Court should not sit permanently at Vayitri but should

itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from Vayitri Court should go to Tellicherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given below, we could not comply with. It was one of those complaints of which I have received many since, and to which one can only reply, as I did in July at Palmanér, that we have to make the best arrangement we can for all the parties concerned, although, if money were unlimited, we should like to bring justice home to every man's door. As long as time and space continue, geographical inconveniences will continue too.

55. The memorialists then asked that the telegraph should be extended from Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been done; and they further asked that in improving the communications of the Wynaad either by railway or tramway, the wants of the northern district should be considered. That legitimate request will not be forgotten, and I may, before I leave the country, be able to visit North Wynaad, as they naturally wished me to do.

56. The District Munsif grievance of North Wynaad was further urged in a prodigiously long address from Native communities in that part of the country in which Vayitri was described as "by all means a condemnable place;" and it was truly observed that "a man with whatever powers of locomotion could by no means be comparable to a bird with two wings."

57. The arguments, however, put forward did not alter the conclusion come to, to give the Vayitri arrangement a further trial, as apparently the best.

58. I have recently called for fresh reports from the local authorities, and find that Vayitri is still considered to be, on the whole, the most convenient place. Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton takes that view, and the High Court takes that view. The weight of argument seems also to be on the side of the weight of authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more convenient for half the Native population, for the coffee interest in general, and for the great bulk of the Europeans.

59. I saw five different gold mines,—those of the Indian Gold Mine Company at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála, those of the South-East Wynaad Company, those of the South Indian Gold Mine Company and the Ripon Company,—the last just out of the Wynaad and in Malabar.

60. Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th January, I said:

"That there is gold in the Wynaad I can now testify from ocular inspection. That gold is present in paying quantities in many localities, I am willing to believe. That much skill and not a few high qualities are enlisted in the development of your mines, I am fully convinced. That you have an excellent set of miners, I hear on all sides. But you have suffered, and will still suffer from the operation of that class of persons who infest the great centres of commerce in the West, and who are to the armies of industry and enterprise as those camp followers, who used to follow other armies, and gain for the legitimate combatant a bad name by robbing the dead and killing the wounded. That we may hear in the future as little of such persons as possible in connection with your industry, is the best wish I can contribute to the prosperity of this beautiful and most interesting district."

I further said in my first Tour Minute:

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappointments, and good Indian investments will suffer because many people have lost money by bad ones. Some concerns will, I should hope, weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends to some share-holders, and add something to the wealth of this part of India."

61. I was delighted with that portion of the Wynaad across which my route lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at Penorah would strike the traveller as a beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad we can hardly cure. During the hot weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, continue to be, very feverish; nor can we repair the mischief that has been done to it by the golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. The time will, I daresay, come when, metallurgic science having progressed, it will be really possible to work to some profit many of the mines, which are now being abandoned in despair; but meantime there seems nothing which the Government can do but to encourage in every way a return to the slower but, in the end, perhaps more profitable ways of agricultural industry. It is much to be regretted that a heavy fall in the market price of Coffee and of Cinchona should have synchronised with the other troubles of the Wynaad.

63. I do not think it can be justly asserted that we have been remiss in giving such help as a Government can give. We have exempted from assessment, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted with such special products as Cinchona and Coffee, whether held under private proprietors or under Government on puttah (lease), provided they are brought into cultivation during that period. This concession extends both to Malabar and the Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad. Cinchona is, it is believed, the product from which the planters in both these districts hope for most aid in their present depressed state. I am sure there is a great deal still to be done in the direction of introducing new products.

Speaking at Devála, I said:

"I trust that in a few years that trophy in the centre of the room where the various pursuits of the district are so prettily represented may require to be enlarged, for I cannot help thinking that a country so peculiar as this, where the bracken of our northern woods clothes the slopes which lead down to streams whose borders are lined with tree ferns, has still many secrets for the patient and ingenious cultivator."

64. The fact is that the man of science will in all probability perform within the next century far greater services to humanity than he has even already done in mingling the vegetation of distant countries.

Mr. Clements Markham, to whom South India owes her Cinchona, is still far from an old man, and there are hundreds of other such gifts yet to be given to the Madras Presidency.

Kew is constantly sending us parcels of seeds, any one of which might turn out to be of the greatest service.

65. Care must be used, as in everything else, in the introduction of new products.

Even in the parts of the Wynaad which I saw, one of the *Lantanas* has become a terrible enemy, and in the northern part of the country it is said to be the undisputed master of wide regions. Known in our English conservatories as a tender exotic, in Northern Africa as a useful garden shrub, it is here a terrible tyrant to man, in strict alliance with the wild boar and the panther; while, from the fact of its fruit being greedily devoured by birds, it is constantly extending its sway.

66. Turning to an allied subject, supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and be able to tell us as much about the coffee-leaf disease as is already known about the relations between the Barberry and the Smut in wheat—what an important event it would be for the Presidency!

67. From Vayitri, I descended the Támrachéri Ghaut. The view of the wavy plain of Malabar from the top of it in the early morning made one think oneself, for a moment, in Arctic regions, so completely did the mist which filled the hollows mimic fiords covered with ice. Any thoughts of the Arctic regions soon, however, passed away, as we hurried down the mountain side, which looked, for all the world, as the slopes of the Alps over the plains of Lombardy might look, if the contents of the tropical house at Kew were multiplied a millionfold, spilt over them and then left for twenty years to interlace.

68. From the foot of the ghaut I drove on to Calicut through a charming country, by a road which had not been well engineered.

This is the road which, as already stated, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine.

69. Everywhere I was received as the representative of the Executive should wish to be, and made acquaintance, for the first time, with the remarkable aptitude of the population of Malabar for utilising the plantain, the cocoa palm, and other plants for decorative purposes.

70. At Calicut, I received three addresses. The first of these was from the Merchants and Agents. These gentlemen began by directing my attention to the importance of completing the railway from Beypore to Calicut. Writing in the second week in August with reference to this, I said: "To that subject we have given, since the date of which I am speaking, great attention, and the present position of affairs is, that the Madras Railway has surveyed the extension; the whole subject has been laid before the Member of the Government of India who

is in charge of the Railways by the Members of the Madras Government and their officials at* Guindy, with the result that the Government of India has undertaken to recommend the line to the Secretary of State;" but on the morning of the 15th August our anxieties were set at rest by my receiving a telegram from the Secretary of State to say that the extension of the line by the Madras Railway Company had received his sanction.

* In November 1883.

71. My visitors then turned to the extension of railway communication across North Malabar and the Wynaad to the Mysore frontier. To that subject I have alluded already. It belongs not to the Provincial but to the Supreme Government, and must be dependent on its views.

72. They also stated that the amount of port dues collected at Calicut greatly exceeded the amount spent upon the Port. On this point the Master Attendant was immediately consulted. It turned out that the memorialists were in error, and that the charges had exceeded the receipts.

73. With regard to the complaint that the system of canals in the Malabar district was far from satisfactory, some recent communications between the Public Works Department and the spokesman of the deputation which came to see me leads me to suppose that the extension of the railway to Calicut will effect what the memorialists most wanted in a somewhat different way, but the good ordering of the backwater communication all along the West Coast is, I fully admit, a matter of importance, and Colonel Ross Thompson, who is expected out in October, is to be directed to examine the whole line of waterway alike in Malabar and South Canara.

74. My visitors further desired the establishment of an experimental garden. We have not as yet seen our way to do that, but Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Calicut, is experimenting both with the Hevea and the Castilloa as well as with the Ipecacuanha in close co-operation with the officers of Government.

75. Dr. Trimen, the distinguished head of the great gardens at Perideniya in Ceylon, who visited the Nílgiri Cinchona plantations in company with Mr. Lawson and Dr. Bidie in the summer of 1883, has been assisting us by sending both Hevea and Castilloa plants.

76. With regard to the Rhea and other fibres to which the deputation also alluded, I have reason to hope that private enterprise has stepped in to develop these most important products. Rhea fibre worked up into a substance of great beauty was shown me by Mr. Pinching some months ago.

77. The deputation further asked for the establishment of a first-grade college teaching up to the B.A. standard. This request has been considered, but it is not thought that there is any present occasion for an institution of the kind. It would, indeed, in my opinion, do more harm than good.

78. The memorialists spoke also of the trade of the port and the state of the pier. To that subject I gave great attention, as it had been previously arranged in Council I should do, examining the pier on the 18th with Colonel Sankey, the Master Attendant, Mr. McWatters, and others including the principal merchants who used it. Several courses were suggested and carefully reviewed. The upshot of many discussions has been that the pier has now been handed over to the merchants of the port on a 99-year lease.

79. Then came to me a large deputation of Jenmis who were followed by the representatives of the other side of the Malabar land question, the Kanamkars.

80. Since the date of which I am writing we have received Mr. Logan's elaborate report; that report has been considered by a Commission, and the views of that Commission are now about to be submitted to the very highest authorities on the questions which are raised by the rival claims of these people whom I do not attempt to describe by any English term; so conflicting are the opinions of the persons, who have most right to speak, as to their exact position in relation to each other.

81. After seeing them I was visited by a deputation of Syrian Christians headed by their Bish[illegible], who bore in his hand a crozier, surmounted by what, I

took, at first, to be the head and neck of a pelican, but found upon examination to be those of a serpent,—a curious fact.

82. My visitors belonged to a section of the Syrian Christians, which is in communion neither with Rome nor with the Patriarch of Babylon. They presented me with an address accompanied by an historical sketch. When they were gone, there came a representative of the section which holds with the Patriarch of Babylon, but has of late years, if I comprehend their position, followed that dignitary into a quarrel with the Holy See. He came to lay before me a grievance, the redress of which was competent to the Collector, whose good offices he was accordingly promised.

83. At Calicut, the Municipal Commissioners also came to see me. They asked, however, for nothing except to be relieved from paying the contribution towards the police force. That request has been granted, so that the funds which used to be diverted to that purpose are now set free, exactly as the Commissioners desired, for the promotion of sanitation and education.

84. Next arrived the representatives of the Basel German Mission, who gave an interesting account of their mercantile and other labours, but did not make any request to the Government, except, by implication, one for full liberty, which of course they have always had and will have.

85. The Syrian Christians likewise had no special request to make, but only came to offer their friendly congratulations. Not so the body known as the Kerala Sabha (Malabar Association), which asked for many things, first, a Malayali Member in the Legislative Council; secondly, a Malayali Judge in the High Court; thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut; fourthly, more money for female education; fifthly, the extension of the railway to Calicut and Cannanore. The first two of these requests were no doubt creditable to local patriotism. It is right that the love of the parish should come first in all countries; but nothing of the kind could be thought of. Malabar has had, and will have, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court intimately acquainted with its special customs,—men of the stamp of Sir William Robinson or Mr. Holloway; but the highest officials of the Government, executive or judicial, cannot be selected on geographical grounds.

86. The proposed establishment of a first-grade college at Calicut having, as I have already said, been considered quite unnecessary, I pass on to the next request, that more money should be appropriated for female education. This was a suggestion of a far more reasonable kind, and with it we have been able to comply to a considerable extent. At the time the address was delivered about Rs. 1,114 were spent in a year at Calicut on female education, while Rs. 2,700 from Provincial and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,840 from Endowment Funds have been allotted for this purpose in the official year 1883-84.

87. Then the petitioners asked that the railway should be extended to Calicut and Cannanore. Its extension to Calicut has, as I have elsewhere mentioned, been now sanctioned, but a great many more important lines will have to be made before an extension to Cannanore could be approved, unless indeed it were made by local effort.

88. Next they complained of the unequal incidence of the Local Fund cess and asked for the restoration to the Local Funds of the contribution which the district used to receive from Provincial Funds, but they did *not* state that these grants were simply a rate-in-aid levied on the whole of the Madras Presidency for some time, to supply advantages to Malabar, which each of the other districts supplied to itself.

89. It was in 1877 that a state of things, whose continuance would have been most unfair to the rest of our districts, was amended, and I had to tell the deputation that so far from their land being peculiarly highly taxed, they enjoyed in that respect very great advantages. There would appear to be a tradition in Malabar that assessments are high. This is founded on the fact that they *were* once high, but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legislative Department, 2nd October 1877, No. 77, page 7) been undisturbed whilst prices have advanced enormously. The Government assessment now bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value of land than in other parts of the country.

90. Local patriotism is apt to forget such things, and it is right for persons, in authority, while granting, so far as they can, all legitimate requests, to refuse, point blank, requests which are clearly illegitimate.

91. Next they asked for one or two things, the granting or withholding of which did not lie within the province of this Government, but the only important prayer,—reduction in the price of salt,—was, as it happened, almost immediately granted,—thanks to the wise financial policy of the Viceroy and Sir Evelyn Baring, —a policy which successful, it is believed, everywhere, has been in this Presidency *brilliantly* successful.

92. When at Calicut, I received and returned the visit of the Zamorin,—one of the not very numerous personages in India whose annals connect far back with the great stream of history. It is curious in a country whose traditions go so far into the past, that there should be so few families to which, even if we forget the practice of adoption, so contrary to all our European ideas of what family continuity means, there is attached anything like the interest of which thousands of houses in the West can boast.

93. From Calicut I went by water to Areacode up the Beypore river and then drove through a lovely country to Nilambúr, where I carefully examined our magnificent teak plantations. It was pleasant to see, while "professional philanthropists" were shrieking about the increasing poverty of India, a noble property maturing in this out-of-the-way corner of the land—one likely ere long to be of enormous value. I saw trees, a hundred feet high, which were seedlings in 1844.

94. At the same place I found the *Ceara* rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*) doing well. It is evidently going to be a success in many parts of this Presidency. In the last couple of years it has, for example, made great progress near Kullar. The far more valuable *Panama* rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) was also doing well, not so the Pará rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*).

95. At Beypore, I went with Colonel Shaw-Stewart and Mr. Saunders to inspect a spot where a rather serious erosion threatened the railway property.

96. This was at that time, and has been since, a matter of some anxiety and no small expense to us; but the extension of the Madras line to Calicut will altogether alter the state of affairs, and lead to the abandonment of the threatened terminus.

97. Thence I passed to inspect the Walliar jungle and returned to Madras after an absence of sixteen days.

98. At Erode, Mr. Nicholson spoke to me on two important subjects, the use of the bark of the Babool (*Acacia Arabica*) for tanning, and the value of the common prickly-pear (*Opuntia Dillenii*) as a protector for young trees. With reference to the first of these, we have obtained, since that date, a very interesting memorandum from Mr. Gamble, and the Director of Agriculture has been ordered to collect information regarding the prospects of a trade in Babool bark and pods in Europe.

There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the results of all the experiments that have been made with reference to the prickly-pear as a forester, but Mr. Wooldridge, a very intelligent forest officer, has reported excellent results from South Arcot, where he has used the Cactus as a protector of seedlings for a long time.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could once for all turn this most unpleasant American invader into a useful servant.

Second Tour of Inspection.

I again left Madras on the evening of the 3rd of March 1882, and ran through to Coimbatore.

99. The next day I received an address from the inhabitants of that place.

100. Their first request was that a supply of water from the Vellingiri Hills should be turned into the Noyel River.

101. This project has not yet been fully inquired into by the Public Works Department, nor could it have been without passing by more urgent matters.

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

63. I do not think it can be justly asserted that we have been remiss in giving such help as Government can give. We have exempted from assessment, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted with such special products as Cinchona and Coffee, whether held under private proprietors or under Government on puttah (lease), provided they are brought into cultivation during that period. This concession extends both to Malabar and the Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad. Cinchona is, it is believed, the product from which the planters in both these districts hope for most aid in their present depressed state. I am sure there is a great deal still to be done in the direction of introducing new products.

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66. Turning to an allied subject, supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and be able to tell us as much about the coffee-leaf disease as is already known about the relations between the Barberry and the Smut in wheat—what an important event it would be for the Presidency!

67. From Vayitri, I descended the Támrachéri Ghaut. The view of the wavy plain of Malabar from the top of it in the early morning made one think oneself, for a moment, in Arctic regions, so completely did the mist which filled the hollows mimic fiords covered with ice. Any thoughts of the Arctic regions soon, however, passed away, as we hurried down the mountain side, which looked, for all the world, as the slopes of the Alps over the plains of Lombardy might look, if the contents of the tropical house at Kew were multiplied a millionfold, spilt over them and then left for twenty years to interlace.

68. From the foot of the ghaut I drove on to Calicut through a charming country, by a road which had not been well engineered.

This is the road which, as already stated, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine.

69. Everywhere I was received as the representative of the Executive should wish to be, and made acquaintance, for the first time, with the remarkable aptitude of the population of Malabar for utilising the plantain, the cocoa palm, and other plants for decorative purposes.

70. At Calicut, I received three addresses. The first of these was from the Merchants and Agents. These gentlemen began by directing my attention to the importance of completing the railway from Beypore to Calicut. Writing in the second week in August with reference to this, I said: "To that subject we have given, since the date of which I am speaking, great attention, and the present position of affairs is, that the Madras Railway has surveyed the extension; the whole subject has been laid before the Member of the Government of India who

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

37. I find that, since the 1st January 1882, a few days before the address was presented, no less than 295,000 acres have been completely settled with the result which was contemplated by the framers of the address, that the revenue has been largely increased, while thousands of land-holders have been furnished with puttahs (leases) showing exactly the position, area, and assessment of the lands held by them. A complete revision of the village establishments of the district has also been carried into effect, and the Village Cess Act has been introduced for the purpose of providing the salaries of the village officers. The gentlemen who came to see me feared that years would elapse before the settlement of the district was completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris are concerned, be completed or all but completed before the document I am now drawing up is in the hands of the public.

38. The memorialists next asked that a European Head Constable should be located at Devála. This request has not been complied with *in terms;* but the police force of the Wynaad has been strengthened by the entertainment of two Head Constables and seven Constables in addition to the previously existing force.

39. Then they turned to the subject of roads, asked me to notice the fact that I was travelling in the driest season of the year, and assured me that their communications, during the monsoon, were disastrously bad. Since that period the Government have largely assisted the Local Fund Board to improve the whole of the through line from Mettupálaiyam to Gúdalúr, have taken over those parts of it which pass through the municipalities of Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have now determined to do the same by the whole of the road in question. So much for one end of the line of communication so vitally important to South Wynaad. Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a man, fit for the purpose, was available, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a view to its improvement, the line from Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him have been already received. I hear from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are far advanced, but their total amount is undoubtedly startling, and though improvement will be pushed on, as funds become available, till eventually we may hope to see the great through line across the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to the Western Coast in really good order, this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of the line from Vayitri to Calicut) must, in justice to other portions of the country, be carried into effect gradually. With regard to the middle portion of the road, the President of the Local Fund Board, writing under date the 23rd August 1884, reports that the road from Gúdalúr to Devála is in good order, and the road on from Devála to Mango Tree Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good order, adding various details as to what has been done since I passed over it in January 1882.

40. Then my attention was called to the gold mining leases. These we have made much more liberal. The limit of each grant was confined to 30 acres. We have now extended it to 150, we have abolished the requirement that five coolies should be entertained per acre, we have allowed the lessee to sublet or assign his lease without the previous sanction of Government, and we have permitted an applicant to obtain more than one mining lease.

41. The gentlemen who came to see me then passed to the subject of railways. I do not think they will complain that this Government has not, since that date, done all that in it lay to help them to a railway up the Nílgiris. Supported by us as by the Government of India, the proposals of its promoters were accepted by the Secretary of State, but the speculation not finding favor with capitalists at home, they again applied to us for other terms, whereupon they were once more supported first by this Government, secondly by that of India. The final decision must depend upon the views entertained at the India Office. As to the railway from Mysore towards the West Coast, that project has been thrown back by the reverses of the gold industry; but for that, we are certainly not responsible.

42. Then they asked that the telegraph should be extended to Vayitri. It has been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitri to Calicut.

43. They next proceeded to state their general views about the Government Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to add to what I said on the spot, viz.:

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my first emotion when I saw those magnificent forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of Naduvatam was an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government should have created and should possess so fine an estate; but I nevertheless think, as you do, that the time must come when the same wise policy which made it acquire will make it desire to dispossess itself of that estate. The only questions that can well be raised are as to the time when, and the way in which, this ought to be done. The time will arrive when Government can do no more to promote the establishment of the Cinchona industry in India than can be done by private persons, and the way in which it should dispossess itself of the property is of course the one which will be most profitable for the public. These questions will some day have to be decided by some Secretary of State for India. So many controversies are still going on about Cinchona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to think that it would be advantageous to the industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of Government in too great a hurry; but when I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may reckon upon my good wishes, for I belong to that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it once was, which desires to limit rather than to increase the functions of Government, which takes for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer*.'"

44. Since these words were spoken the Home Government and that of Madras have taken up, in good earnest, the solution of those problems with regard to Cinchona cultivation which only Governments assisted by the best science of the day can solve. Mr. Lawson's botanical and horticultural knowledge will soon be supplemented by that of a chemical expert, who has been studying recently at Leyden under the auspices of Dr. de Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the chemistry of Cinchona; and it is to be hoped that in the next few years all that is necessary to be known for the production to the best advantage in India of the Cinchona alkaloids will be ascertained and placed at the disposal of every one who desires to engage in Cinchona planting.

45. The last topic on which my visitors touched was their difficulties with respect to labor. That is a very thorny subject on which it is almost impossible to satisfy both the employers and the employed. The present state of the case is that the views of the planters, of the High Court, and of the district officers have been ascertained for the purpose of being communicated to the Government of India.

46. Much misconception would seem to prevail amongst employers as to the existing state of the law, and it has not yet been made clear to me that any change is really wanted in the *substance* of the existing enactments.

47. It was also suggested that an Act should be passed for the registration of all contractors, cooly maistries, and mechanics, but the Government of India considers this to be a matter on which legislation is not advisable, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

48. The next address which I received was at Pandalur, where the people asked for the establishment of a police station. We were not able to comply in terms with this wish, but we have been able to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police force of Devála and of Nadghani, as I have already remarked.

49. They further asked for the appointment of a Village Magistrate, the enforcement of those sections of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, for improved roads and a home for poor travellers.

50. The supply of the last of these wants is clearly a matter for the Local Fund Board. As to the others, we were not able to appoint a Village Magistrate, but may be able ere long to effect the same object in a somewhat different way. We have enforced those provisions of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, and I have already explained what we have done about roads.

51. Next came an address from the members of "The Wynaad Planting and Mining Association," which was delivered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called my attention to the Mysore-Malabar Railway and to the various other subjects to which I have already alluded, the two new points being, I think, (1) the addition of a European ward to the hospital, and (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.

52. The first of these is not within the province of Government but of the Local Fund Board. As to the second, Colonel Henderson was soon afterwards made a Special Honorary Magistrate with special powers.

53. To the same place came the representatives of North Wynaad, who wished that the District Munsif's Court should not sit permanently at Vayitri but should

itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from Vayitri Court should go to Tellicherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given below, we could not comply with. It was one of those complaints of which I have received many since, and to which one can only reply, as I did in July at Palmanér, that we have to make the best arrangement we can for all the parties concerned, although, if money were unlimited, we should like to bring justice home to every man's door. As long as time and space continue, geographical inconveniences will continue too.

55. The memorialists then asked that the telegraph should be extended from Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been done; and they further asked that in improving the communications of the Wynaad either by railway or tramway, the wants of the northern district should be considered. That legitimate request will not be forgotten, and I may, before I leave the country, be able to visit North Wynaad, as they naturally wished me to do.

56. The District Munsif grievance of North Wynaad was further urged in a prodigiously long address from Native communities in that part of the country in which Vayitri was described as "by all means a condemnable place;" and it was truly observed that "a man with whatever powers of locomotion could by no means be comparable to a bird with two wings."

57. The arguments, however, put forward did not alter the conclusion come to, to give the Vayitri arrangement a further trial, as apparently the best.

58. I have recently called for fresh reports from the local authorities, and find that Vayitri is still considered to be, on the whole, the most convenient place. Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton takes that view, and the High Court takes that view. The weight of argument seems also to be on the side of the weight of authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more convenient for half the Native population, for the coffee interest in general, and for the great bulk of the Europeans.

59. I saw five different gold mines,—those of the Indian Gold Mine Company at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála, those of the South-East Wynaad Company, those of the South Indian Gold Mine Company and the Ripon Company,—the last just out of the Wynaad and in Malabar.

60. Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th January, I said:

"That there is gold in the Wynaad I can now testify from ocular inspection. That gold is present in paying quantities in many localities, I am willing to believe. That much skill and not a few high qualities are enlisted in the development of your mines, I am fully convinced. That you have an excellent set of miners, I hear on all sides. But you have suffered, and will still suffer from the operation of that class of persons who infest the great centres of commerce in the West, and who are to the armies of industry and enterprise as those camp followers, who used to follow other armies, and gain for the legitimate combatant a bad name by robbing the dead and killing the wounded. That we may hear in the future as little of such persons as possible in connection with your industry, is the best wish I can contribute to the prosperity of this beautiful and most interesting district."

I further said in my first Tour Minute:

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappointments, and good Indian investments will suffer because many people have lost money by bad ones. Some concerns will, I should hope, weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends to some share-holders, and add something to the wealth of this part of India."

61. I was delighted with that portion of the Wynaad across which my route lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at Penorah would strike the traveller as a beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad we can hardly cure. During the hot weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, continue to be, very feverish; nor can we repair the mischief that has been done to it by the golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. The time will, I daresay, come when, metallurgic science having progressed, it will be really possible to work to some profit many of the mines, which are now being abandoned in despair; but meantime there seems nothing which the Government can do but to encourage in every way a return to the slower but, in the end, perhaps more profitable ways of agricultural industry. It is much to be regretted that a heavy fall in the market price of Coffee and of Cinchona should have synchronised with the other troubles of the Wynaad.

63. I do not think it can be justly asserted that we have been remiss in giving such help as a Government can give. We have exempted from assessment, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted with such special products as Cinchona and Coffee, whether held under private proprietors or under Government on puttah (lease), provided they are brought into cultivation during that period. This concession extends both to Malabar and the Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad. Cinchona is, it is believed, the product from which the planters in both these districts hope for most aid in their present depressed state. I am sure there is a great deal still to be done in the direction of introducing new products.

Speaking at Devála, I said:

"I trust that in a few years that trophy in the centre of the room where the various pursuits of the district are so prettily represented may require to be enlarged, for I cannot help thinking that a country so peculiar as this, where the bracken of our northern woods clothes the slopes which lead down to streams whose borders are lined with tree ferns, has still many secrets for the patient and ingenious cultivator."

64. The fact is that the man of science will in all probability perform within the next century far greater services to humanity than he has even already done in mingling the vegetation of distant countries.

Mr. Clements Markham, to whom South India owes her Cinchona, is still far from an old man, and there are hundreds of other such gifts yet to be given to the Madras Presidency.

Kew is constantly sending us parcels of seeds, any one of which might turn out to be of the greatest service.

65. Care must be used, as in everything else, in the introduction of new products.

Even in the parts of the Wynaad which I saw, one of the *Lantanas* has become a terrible enemy, and in the northern part of the country it is said to be the undisputed master of wide regions. Known in our English conservatories as a tender exotic, in Northern Africa as a useful garden shrub, it is here a terrible tyrant to man, in strict alliance with the wild boar and the panther; while from the fact of its fruit being greedily devoured by birds, it is constantly extending its sway.

66. Turning to an allied subject, supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and be able to tell us as much about the coffee-leaf disease as is already known about the relations between the Barberry and the Smut in wheat—what an important event it would be for the Presidency!

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OOTACAMUND,

August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

In the month of October last, I completed, by a visit to South Canara, my general survey of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency, and, as some nine months have now passed, it may be time to review that survey, with the object of seeing what desirable changes have been made in consequence of it, what remain to be made, and, above all, how far it has been possible to meet the requests of the people preferred to the head of the Government in person.

2. The machine of administration, in all civilised countries, is now so complicated that it is necessary for those who preside over it perpetually to revise and re-revise, if important things are not to be allowed to slip out of sight. The impossibility of doing this amidst the conditions under which a statesman's life is now passed in Western Europe is a grave misfortune. In a country governed as this is and must long continue to be, it is highly desirable that the European rulers of every degree should come as much as possible into contact with the ruled.

Thanks to the improvement of communications, the absence of famine and other causes, it has been my good fortune to see more of the Presidency than any of my predecessors have done in an equally short time.

In nearly a hundred addresses, which have been collected into a volume, I have secured a perfect photograph of what the most articulate portion of the people were asking from the chiefs of the administration in 1882 and 1883.

In my replies, while recognizing the good sense of a very large proportion of the requests made, I took the greatest possible care not to commit my colleagues or myself to almost anything, and I am particularly glad to be able to show by this paper, to the persons who came to see me, with what scrupulous care every one of their wishes has been examined, and how very largely performance has surpassed promise.

3. When I left England in the autumn of 1881 the subject connected with Madras, which was most talked of at home, was the gold industry of the Wynaad. A few days before I started, a deputation interested in the Nílgiri Railway came to visit me, and questions of considerable moment, with reference to the sanitation of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had been many weeks in this country.

4. I determined accordingly that my first tour of inspection should be directed towards the West, and on the 4th January 1882 I left Madras.

5. Travelling through the night, I reached Pothanur on the morning of the 5th. There I was met by, amongst others, Mr. Stuart, the Collector of Coimbatore, whose valuable services we are now so soon to lose. He was, at that time, very much occupied with the wants of his district in the matter of wood, and sketched to me a project which had commended itself to his mind for afforestation on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hope*, but it has since become a *reality*, and the position of Coimbatore, so far as the woodland and its connected benefits are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writing under date of the 5th August 1884, reports to me that very good progress has been made in the constitution of its reserved forests, in demarcation, in survey, and in fire protection. Attention has been given to the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, though the Collector's final recommendations have not yet been received, and the forest revenue of the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stopped at Burliar and examined the Government Garden there.

9. I was glad to observe that the Mangosteen was prospering, and I learn that it continues so to do. Since that period, too, *Amherstia nobilis* has flowered at Burliar, although, in spite of the kind help of Dr. King of Calcutta, it has failed to grow at Guindy. It would be highly desirable to naturalise in the Presidency so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson will, if any one can, succeed in doing this.

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, in January 1882, to pronounce a failure; but, thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has altered the method of treatment that was being pursued, it is now succeeding much better. He does not believe that with us it will ever be a forest, but only a garden, product; nevertheless, a very considerable work for the good of humanity will be accomplished, if this powerful remedy in some very bad forms of dysentery is made common and cheap, by garden-cultivation amongst us. Its success would be particularly agreeable to me personally, because, I was at the India Office when the first attempts were made to bring it to India, and I took a great interest in them.

11. The Liberian coffee was fruiting freely; but I am told that it is not found of much practical importance in this Presidency.

12. The planters find the pericarp too hard to enable them to pulp it readily. Those kinds of coffee which have only one seed in the berry command a higher price, and the Liberian yields a crop only once in fourteen months. These disadvantages are thought, I am informed, to outweigh its comparative immunity from leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on to Ootacamund, where the Municipal Commissioners presented an address in which they expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when Ootacamund would be made the permanent seat of the Madras Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to treat this as a serious claim, but spoke of it as a jest, at the expense "of the exaggerated pretensions of others."

15. For myself, I think that in the existing circumstances of this Presidency the dual arrangement of a summer and winter capital is far the best. No doubt, if it were only possible, an ambulant Government, a camp Government, would be the most desirable for India as a whole, and for every province in it; but that kind of Government is no longer possible. It belongs to the days of personal rule, and is quite incompatible, if it were only from considerations of expense, with our centralised, scientific system of administration with its infinite array of minute rules, precedents, and reports which require a gigantic apparatus of offices and officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his right mind, would ever have selected Madras as the capital of the huge province which is known as the Madras Presidency, and, indeed, no one ever did so. The *congeries* of very poor villages *plus* the moderate sea-port town, the Mount Road shops, the Government establishments, and the numerous small parks or "compounds" which, scattered thinly over twenty-seven square miles, form what is now called the City of Madras, have been grouped around the Fort which formed the c[illegible]re of the very small and humble affairs of the Company upon the Coromandel [illegible]ast. The place has never grown to be a real capital, and can, indeed, never do so, although, if the harbour and other improvements to which I alluded in my speech of June 30th are carried into effect, it will gradually become more important than it is now.* Still I think for historical, sentimental, and other good reasons, it would be the greatest mistake to leave Madras; and I trust that no Government will ever dream of doing so, although, from many points of view, Ootacamund presents advantages which it cannot offer.

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* The following is the passage to which I refer:—

"These being the circumstances with which we have got to deal, what should Madras wish for? It should wish first for the completion of its system of drainage and water-supply—that is, it should wish to take itself out of the list of the semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the civilized cities—the cities which, like London, have a low death-rate; secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Canal pushed on as fast as the means at the disposal of its Government will permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singareni coal brought to its gates; fourthly, it should wish to see the excellent Municipal constitution which it has got, and which Mr. Arundel has done so much to perfect, worked ever better and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its harbour completed and made thoroughly efficient—so efficient that it may become a link in the communication between England, Bombay, and the further East."

17. The object of a wise administration should be to soothe those little municipal jealousies which are complicated so readily with the self-interest of individuals, who derive pecuniary advantage from the presence of the heads of the State amongst them.

Madras at least has nothing to gain by insisting that the Government shall give the apple either to herself or to her rival, and it is a section of her inhabitants who have of late been insisting on a judgment of Paris.

18. Some of the other requests of the Ootacamund municipality were of a far more serious kind. They observed that the sanitation of the place might fairly claim Imperial help, and they asked for assistance alike for sanitation, drainage, and water-supply.

19. At that time this Government also considered that they had a right to ask for *Imperial* help. Imperial help was, indeed, promised in the days of Lord Napier, and we recalled that fact to the Government of India in the year 1882,

Letter No. 287-W., dated 1st February 1882.

but much time had passed, the policy of the Viceroy in Council had changed in the interval, and we found, not unnaturally, that we had to give the assistance wanted out of *Provincial* funds.

20. I trust we have not been niggardly in giving that assistance. Since the date of which I am writing, we have, *inter alia*, paid out of Provincial revenue for draining the bazaar some Rs. 94,000, bought and got rid of, at the expense of Rs. 10,000, the highly insanitary "Lines" near the small public park known as the ABC ground, and improved off the face of creation various other nuisances of the same kind.

21. Speaking in round numbers, since the Municipal Commissioners addressed me, Provincial has spent on the sanitation of Ootacamund not less than Rs. 97,000 through the Public Works Department, and not less than Rs. 27,000 through the Municipal Commissioners.

22. The lake is much less defiled than it used to be, and, when the intercepting sewer has been carried down below the Willow Bund to the outfall, will be all that could be desired; but what a pity that the same foresight, which has saved from pollution the lake of Ko[illegible]nal, did not preside a generation ago over the arrangements made with resp[illegible]rtion of [illegible]t is obviously destined to be the most important *sanitarium* in Southe[illegible]der, and the [illegible]y in progress, are finished, we must

23. As soon as the [illegible]rainage [illegible]d orde[illegible] to the Ootacamund municipality for turn to the water-sup[illegible]d give some he[illegible] its improvement, [illegible] the first days have done to that of Madras. Already, the most important que[illegible]ed with it have been carefully investigated by our officers. [illegible]ed, each to be declared to be

24. I fou[illegible] Government House advancing to completion. The shell was finished, and several portions of the building were habitable, at least in fine weather.

25. I was glad to be able to record that the constructive period had passed before I had anything to do with it, for, of the many things for which I feel myself unfit, there are few for which I feel myself more unfit than being an architect. All questions as to the policy of building, the purchase of property, and the kind of building to be erected had happily been settled by my predecessors. The numerous problems which remained were all in the nature of corollaries to be gradually worked out in the course of years with time, patience, and the concurrence of the proper departments of the Supreme Government.

26. I gave some attention, on this visit, to the Government Gardens as well as to the Cinchona Plantations. Both of these have, within the last two years, come under the management of a man of great scientific eminence,—the late Professor of Botany at Oxford.

27. The laying out of the gardens is being very much improved, all the trees and shrubs are being properly labelled, while great and important changes are taking place in the management of the Cinchona Plantations, more especially in the valley which separates the slopes of Snowdon from those of Dodabetta.

28. From Ootacamund I went on to Naduvatam to join Dr. Bidie, who was engaged in examining our estates there, with reference to the assertions of Mr. Cross, the South American traveller, who had frightened us, not a little, by declaring that our supposed *Succirubra* was not *Succirubra* at all, but the far less valuable *Micrantha*. On this question I had occasion to write in my first Tour Minute, but it has now happily been laid at rest by the highest scientific authority, and I need not repeat what I there said.

29. From Naduvatam I descended the Ouchterlony Valley, where the coffee, stimulated by heavy rains, had burst prematurely into flower and was in great beauty.

30. Here some representations were made to me about the importance of getting seeds of the *Ledgeriana* species of Cinchona, and at a later period I was happily able to do so.

31. From the Ouchterlony Valley we descended to Nadgani, where we became the guests of Mr. O'Donoghue, and found ourselves in the midst of the gold region.

32. At Devála I received an address from the Nílgiri Planting and Mining Association. They called my attention first to the administration of the Nílgiris. Since that date, the administration has been greatly strengthened. It used to cost Rs. 5,540 a-month, but a very few weeks after the period of which I am speaking, the Act abolishing the old Commission came into force. The district is now within the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Judge of Coimbatore, so that the Collector, who has superseded the Commissioner, has far more time to give to administrative work. The Head Assistant remains as he was. The Joint Magistrate has been abolished. Both the Deputy Tahsildars of Coonoor and Gúdalúr have had their pay increased; there is now an Assistant Collector, a Sub-Judge, a Treasury Deputy Collector, and a Deputy Tahsildar at Ootacamund, while the subordinate establishments have been considerably increased: all this at an expense of some Rs. 1,390 a-month.

33. We have also created a Special Assistant for that important branch of business known as the W[illegible]d escheats, which should, by rights, have been put out of hand more than two generations ago. When he has done his work the settlement of the Wynaad portion of the Nílgiri district will be [illegible]overnment five cases in three districts of South Wynaad have been [illegible]or every province already inquired into and separately reported on by the officer appoint[illegible]le. It belong[illegible] one being a case in which the Government asserts rights over land[illegible]re only from co[illegible] escheated in consequence of the rebellion of the Pychee Rajah in [illegible] administration of this century.

Further proceedings will be tak[illegible]ch require the receipt of the necessary orders from the Secretary of State.

34. The deputation next observe[illegible]rd:

"It is unfortunately our experience of [illegible]wh[illegible] many years that planters meet with invincible obstacles and unreasonable delay in the disposal [illegible]ong[illegible] of their applications for land, and intending investors have, in some instances, left the country aft[illegible]ho[illegible]r waiting for years, despairing of ever obtaining land on which to commence planting operations."

35. The Government, knowing [illegible]nds took immediate steps to improve the[illegible]d that these complaints were not unfounded, that, on sending to Mr. Burrows, the[illegible] o[illegible] state of affairs which has so much changed middle of August, the following questi[illegible]us very active Collector of the district, in the so, on, I received the following reply:—

"How many land and mining applicat[illegible]eet[illegible]ions from planters and others have been disposed of in the district since the beginning of Jan[illegible] th[illegible]uary 1882, and how many are still waiting to be disposed of?"

"Applications under Gold Mining Ru[illegible]ns,

Applications under Waste Land Ru[illegible]ernr[illegible]les *disposed of* since January 1882 ..	119	
Europeans and East Indians [illegible]nun[illegible]les—		
Natives	96	207
Applications under Gold Mining Ri[illegible]	111	
Applications under Waste Land Ru[illegible]les *awaiting disposal*	None.	
Advertised for sale .. [illegible]ave g[illegible]les—		
Awaiting reports from subordinar-supp[illegible]	5	7"
[illegible] civilites	2	

36. The deputation then passed t[illegible]d push[illegible] the Revenue Settlement, and urged that the operations which had been some time [illegible]eni co[illegible]nd wh[illegible]our co[illegible]and, B[illegible] before commenced on the Nílgiris should be pushed on as fast as possible.

37. I find that, since the 1st January 1882, a few days before the address was presented, no less than 295,000 acres have been completely settled with the result which was contemplated by the framers of the address, that the revenue has been largely increased, while thousands of land-holders have been furnished with puttahs (leases) showing exactly the position, area, and assessment of the lands held by them. A complete revision of the village establishments of the district has also been carried into effect, and the Village Cess Act has been introduced for the purpose of providing the salaries of the village officers. The gentlemen who came to see me feared that years would elapse before the settlement of the district was completed. It will, so far as the Nílgiris are concerned, be completed or all but completed before the document I am now drawing up is in the hands of the public.

38. The memorialists next asked that a European Head Constable should be located at Devála. This request has not been complied with *in terms;* but the police force of the Wynaad has been strengthened by the entertainment of two Head Constables and seven Constables in addition to the previously existing force.

39. Then they turned to the subject of roads, asked me to notice the fact that I was travelling in the driest season of the year, and assured me that their communications, during the monsoon, were disastrously bad. Since that period the Government have largely assisted the Local Fund Board to improve the whole of the through line from Mettupálaiyam to Gúdalúr, have taken over those parts of it which pass through the municipalities of Coonoor and Ootacamund, and have now determined to do the same by the whole of the road in question. So much for one end of the line of communication so vitally important to South Wynaad. Then, as to the other end of it, as soon as a man, fit for the purpose, was available, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine, with a view to its improvement, the line from Vayitri to Calicut, and reports from him have been already received. I hear from Colonel Beatty that the estimates are far advanced, but their total amount is undoubtedly startling, and though improvement will be pushed on, as funds become available, till eventually we may hope to see the great through line across the Nílgiris, the Wynaad and Malabar to the Western Coast in really good order, this part of the work (*i.e.*—improvement of the line from Vayitri to Calicut) must, in justice to other portions of the country, be carried into effect gradually. With regard to the middle portion of the road, the President of the Local Fund Board, writing under date the 23rd August 1884, reports that the road from Gúdalúr to Devála is in good order, and the road on from Devála to Mango Tree Bungalow *viâ* Pundalur is also in good order, adding various details as to what has been done since I passed over it in January 1882.

40. Then my attention was called to the gold mining leases. These we have made much more liberal. The limit of each grant was confined to 30 acres. We have now extended it to 150, we have abolished the requirement that five coolies should be entertained per acre, we have allowed the lessee to sublet or assign his lease without the previous sanction of Government, and we have permitted an applicant to obtain more than one mining lease.

41. The gentlemen who came to see me then passed to the subject of railways. I do not think they will complain that this Government has not, since that date, done all that in it lay to help them to a railway up the Nílgiris. Supported by us as by the Government of India, the proposals of its promoters were accepted by the Secretary of State, but the speculation not finding favor with capitalists [illegible] they again applied to us for other terms, whereupon they were once more supported first by this Government, secondly by that of India. The final decision must depend upon the views entertained at the India Office. As to the railway from Mysore towards the West Coast, that project has been thrown back by the reverses of the gold industry; but for that, we are certainly not responsible.

42. Then they asked that the telegraph should be extended to Vayitri. It has been extended to Vayitri and on from Vayitri to Calicut.

43. They next proceeded to state their general views about the Government Cinchona properties. I have nothing now to add to what I said on the spot, viz.:

"Next we arrive at Cinchona. Well, my first emotion when I saw those magnificent forests of 'Succirubra' which clothe the slope of Naduvatam was an emotion of pride. I

rejoiced that our Indian Government should have created and should possess so fine an estate; but I nevertheless think, as you do, that the time must come when the same wise policy which made it acquire will make it desire to dispossess itself of that estate. The only questions that can well be raised are as to the time when, and the way in which, this ought to be done. The time will arrive when Government can do no more to promote the establishment of the Cinchona industry in India than can be done by private persons, and the way in which it should dispossess itself of the property is of course the one which will be most profitable for the public. These questions will some day have to be decided by some Secretary of State for India. So many controversies are still going on about Cinchona cultivation that I should hardly be inclined to think that it would be advantageous to the industry, as a whole, to dispense with the aid of Government in too great a hurry; but when I am convinced that the time has arrived, you may reckon upon my good wishes, for I belong to that school of politicians, not so popular now, as it once was, which desires to limit rather than to increase the functions of Government, which takes for its motto '*Laisser faire laisser passer.*'"

44. Since these words were spoken the Home Government and that of Madras have taken up, in good earnest, the solution of those problems with regard to Cinchona cultivation which only Governments assisted by the best science of the day can solve. Mr. Lawson's botanical and horticultural knowledge will soon be supplemented by that of a chemical expert, who has been studying recently at Leyden under the auspices of Dr. de Vrij, the greatest living authority upon the chemistry of Cinchona; and it is to be hoped that in the next few years all that is necessary to be known for the production to the best advantage in India of the Cinchona alkaloids will be ascertained and placed at the disposal of every one who desires to engage in Cinchona planting.

45. The last topic on which my visitors touched was their difficulties with respect to labor. That is a very thorny subject on which it is almost impossible to satisfy both the employers and the employed. The present state of the case is that the views of the planters, of the High Court, and of the district officers have been ascertained for the purpose of being communicated to the Government of India.

46. Much misconception would seem to prevail amongst employers as to the existing state of the law, and it has not yet been made clear to me that any change is really wanted in the *substance* of the existing enactments.

47. It was also suggested that an Act should be passed for the registration of all contractors, cooly maistries, and mechanics, but the Government of India considers this to be a matter on which legislation is not advisable, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

48. The next address which I received was at Pandalur, where the people asked for the establishment of a police station. We were not able to comply in terms with this wish, but we have been able to sanction an addition to the Wynaad police force of Devála and of Nadghani, as I have already remarked.

49. They further asked for the appointment of a Village Magistrate, the enforcement of those sections of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, for improved roads and a home for poor travellers.

50. The supply of the last of these wants is clearly a matter for the Local Fund Board. As to the others, we were not able to appoint a Village Magistrate, but may be able ere long to effect the same object in a somewhat different way. We have enforced those provisions of the Police Act which relate to sanitation and the prevention of nuisances, and I have already explained what we have done about roads.

51. Next came an address from the members of "The Wynaad Planting and Mining Association," which was delivered to me at Vayitri. They, too, called my attention to the Mysore-Malabar Railway and to the various other subjects to which I have already alluded, the two new points being, I think, (1) the addition of a European ward to the hospital, and (2) the creation of Justices of the Peace.

52. The first of these is not within the province of Government but of the Local Fund Board. As to the second, Colonel Henderson was soon afterwards made a Special Honorary Magistrate with special powers.

53. To the same place came the representatives of North Wynaad, who wished that the District Munsif's Court should not sit permanently at Vayitri but should

itinerate. Also they desired that appeals from Vayitri Court should go to Tellicherry and not to Calicut.

54. These requests, for the reasons given below, we could not comply with. It was one of those complaints of which I have received many since, and to which one can only reply, as I did in July at Palmanér, that we have to make the best arrangement we can for all the parties concerned, although, if money were unlimited, we should like to bring justice home to every man's door. As long as time and space continue, geographical inconveniences will continue too.

55. The memorialists then asked that the telegraph should be extended from Vayitri to Manantoddy. That has been done; and they further asked that in improving the communications of the Wynaad either by railway or tramway, the wants of the northern district should be considered. That legitimate request will not be forgotten, and I may, before I leave the country, be able to visit North Wynaad, as they naturally wished me to do.

56. The District Munsif grievance of North Wynaad was further urged in a prodigiously long address from Native communities in that part of the country in which Vayitri was described as "by all means a condemnable place;" and it was truly observed that "a man with whatever powers of locomotion could by no means be comparable to a bird with two wings."

57. The arguments, however, put forward did not alter the conclusion come to, to give the Vayitri arrangement a further trial, as apparently the best.

58. I have recently called for fresh reports from the local authorities, and find that Vayitri is still considered to be, on the whole, the most convenient place. Mr. Logan takes that view, Mr. Galton takes that view, and the High Court takes that view. The weight of argument seems also to be on the side of the weight of authority; for Vayitri is distinctly more convenient for half the Native population, for the coffee interest in general, and for the great bulk of the Europeans.

59. I saw five different gold mines,—those of the Indian Gold Mine Company at Nadghani, those of the Alpha at Devála, those of the South-East Wynaad Company, those of the South Indian Gold Mine Company and the Ripon Company,—the last just out of the Wynaad and in Malabar.

60. Speaking at Vayitri on the 16th January, I said:

"That there is gold in the Wynaad I can now testify from ocular inspection. That gold is present in paying quantities in many localities, I am willing to believe. That much skill and not a few high qualities are enlisted in the development of your mines, I am fully convinced. That you have an excellent set of miners, I hear on all sides. But you have suffered, and will still suffer from the operation of that class of persons who infest the great centres of commerce in the West, and who are to the armies of industry and enterprise as those camp followers, who used to follow other armies, and gain for the legitimate combatant a bad name by robbing the dead and killing the wounded. That we may hear in the future as little of such persons as possible in connection with your industry, is the best wish I can contribute to the prosperity of this beautiful and most interesting district."

I further said in my first Tour Minute:

"There will, I fear, be many terrible disappointments, and good Indian investments will suffer because many people have lost money by bad ones. Some concerns will, I should hope, weather the coming storm, pay reasonable dividends to some share-holders, and add something to the wealth of this part of India."

61. I was delighted with that portion of the Wynaad across which my route lay. Mr. Mitchell's hospitable house at Penorah would strike the traveller as a beautiful spot in any country.

62. Some of the evils of the Wynaad we can hardly cure. During the hot weather of the spring it is, and will, I fear, continue to be, very feverish; nor can we repair the mischief that has been done to it by the golden Will-o'-the-Wisp. The time will, I daresay, come when, metallurgic science having progressed, it will be really possible to work to some profit many of the mines, which are now being abandoned in despair; but meantime there seems nothing which the Government can do but to encourage in every way a return to the slower but, in the end, perhaps more profitable ways of agricultural industry. It is much to be regretted that a heavy fall in the market price of Coffee and of Cinchona should have synchronised with the other troubles of the Wynaad.

63. I do not think it can be justly asserted that we have been remiss in giving such help as a Government can give. We have exempted from assessment, from 1883 to 1887 inclusive, lands planted with such special products as Cinchona and Coffee, whether held under private proprietors or under Government on puttah (lease), provided they are brought into cultivation during that period. This concession extends both to Malabar and the Nílgiris, including of course the Wynaad. Cinchona is, it is believed, the product from which the planters in both these districts hope for most aid in their present depressed state. I am sure there is a great deal still to be done in the direction of introducing new products.

Speaking at Devála, I said:

"I trust that in a few years that trophy in the centre of the room where the various pursuits of the district are so prettily represented may require to be enlarged, for I cannot help thinking that a country so peculiar as this, where the bracken of our northern woods clothes the slopes which lead down to streams whose borders are lined with tree ferns, has still many secrets for the patient and ingenious cultivator."

64. The fact is that the man of science will in all probability perform within the next century far greater services to humanity than he has even already done in mingling the vegetation of distant countries.

Mr. Clements Markham, to whom South India owes her Cinchona, is still far from an old man, and there are hundreds of other such gifts yet to be given to the Madras Presidency.

Kew is constantly sending us parcels of seeds, any one of which might turn out to be of the greatest service.

65. Care must be used, as in everything else, in the introduction of new products.

Even in the parts of the Wynaad which I saw, one of the *Lantanas* has become a terrible enemy, and in the northern part of the country it is said to be the undisputed master of wide regions. Known in our English conservatories as a tender exotic, in Northern Africa as a useful garden shrub, it is here a terrible tyrant to man, in strict alliance with the wild boar and the panther; while from the fact of its fruit being greedily devoured by birds, it is constantly extending its sway.

66. Turning to an allied subject, supposing that Mr. Lawson or Mr. Gamble or Dr. Bidie were one day to learn and be able to tell us as much about the coffee-leaf disease as is already known about the relations between the Barberry and the Smut in wheat—what an important event it would be for the Presidency!

67. From Vayitri, I descended the Támrachéri Ghaut. The view of the wavy plain of Malabar from the top of it in the early morning made one think oneself, for a moment, in Arctic regions, so completely did the mist which filled the hollows mimic fiords covered with ice. Any thoughts of the Arctic regions soon, however, passed away, as we hurried down the mountain side, which looked, for all the world, as the slopes of the Alps over the plains of Lombardy might look, if the contents of the tropical house at Kew were multiplied a millionfold, spilt over them and then left for twenty years to interlace.

68. From the foot of the ghaut I drove on to Calicut through a charming country, by a road which had not been well engineered.

This is the road which, as already stated, we sent Mr. Nordmann to examine.

69. Everywhere I was received as the representative of the Executive should wish to be, and made acquaintance, for the first time, with the remarkable aptitude of the population of Malabar for utilising the plantain, the cocoa palm, and other plants for decorative purposes.

70. At Calicut, I received three addresses. The first of these was from the Merchants and Agents. These gentlemen began by directing my attention to the importance of completing the railway from Beypore to Calicut. Writing in the second week in August with reference to this, I said: "To that subject we have given, since the date of which I am speaking, great attention, and the present position of affairs is, that the Madras Railway has surveyed the extension; the whole subject has been laid before the Member of the Government of India who

is in charge of the Railways by the Members of the Madras Government and their officials at* Guindy, with the result that the Government of India has undertaken to recommend the line to the Secretary of State;" but on the morning of the 15th August our anxieties were set at rest by my receiving a telegram from the Secretary of State to say that the extension of the line by the Madras Railway Company had received his sanction.

* In November 1883.

71. My visitors then turned to the extension of railway communication across North Malabar and the Wynaad to the Mysore frontier. To that subject I have alluded already. It belongs not to the Provincial but to the Supreme Government, and must be dependent on its views.

72. They also stated that the amount of port dues collected at Calicut greatly exceeded the amount spent upon the Port. On this point the Master Attendant was immediately consulted. It turned out that the memorialists were in error, and that the charges had exceeded the receipts.

73. With regard to the complaint that the system of canals in the Malabar district was far from satisfactory, some recent communications between the Public Works Department and the spokesman of the deputation which came to see me leads me to suppose that the extension of the railway to Calicut will effect what the memorialists most wanted in a somewhat different way, but the good ordering of the backwater communication all along the West Coast is, I fully admit, a matter of importance, and Colonel Ross Thompson, who is expected out in October, is to be directed to examine the whole line of waterway alike in Malabar and South Canara.

74. My visitors further desired the establishment of an experimental garden. We have not as yet seen our way to do that, but Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Calicut, is experimenting both with the Hevea and the Castilloa as well as with the Ipecacuanha in close co-operation with the officers of Government.

75. Dr. Trimen, the distinguished head of the great gardens at Perideniya in Ceylon, who visited the Nílgiri Cinchona plantations in company with Mr. Lawson and Dr. Bidie in the summer of 1883, has been assisting us by sending both Hevea and Castilloa plants.

76. With regard to the Rhea and other fibres to which the deputation also alluded, I have reason to hope that private enterprise has stepped in to develop these most important products. Rhea fibre worked up into a substance of great beauty was shown me by Mr. Pinching some months ago.

77. The deputation further asked for the establishment of a first-grade college teaching up to the B.A. standard. This request has been considered, but it is not thought that there is any present occasion for an institution of the kind. It would, indeed, in my opinion, do more harm than good.

78. The memorialists spoke also of the trade of the port and the state of the pier. To that subject I gave great attention, as it had been previously arranged in Council I should do, examining the pier on the 18th with Colonel Sankey, the Master Attendant, Mr. McWatters and others including the principal merchants who used it. Several courses were suggested and carefully reviewed. The upshot of many discussions has been that the pier has now been handed over to the merchants of the port on a 99-year lease.

79. Then came to me a large deputation of Jenmis who were followed by the representatives of the other side of the Malabar land question, the Kanamkars.

80. Since the date of which I am writing we have received Mr. Logan's elaborate report; that report has been considered by a Commission, and the views of that Commission are now about to be submitted to the very highest authorities on the questions which are raised by the rival claims of these people whom I do not attempt to describe by any English term; so conflicting are the opinions of the persons, who have most right to speak, as to their exact position in relation to each other.

81. After seeing them I was visited by a deputation of Syrian Christians headed by their Bishop, who bore in his hand a crozier, surmounted by what, I

took, at first, to be the head and neck of a pelican, but found upon examination to be those of a serpent,—a curious fact.

82. My visitors belonged to a section of the Syrian Christians, which is in communion neither with Rome nor with the Patriarch of Babylon. They presented me with an address accompanied by an historical sketch. When they were gone, there came a representative of the section which holds with the Patriarch of Babylon, but has of late years, if I comprehend their position, followed that dignitary into a quarrel with the Holy See. He came to lay before me a grievance, the redress of which was competent to the Collector, whose good offices he was accordingly promised.

83. At Calicut, the Municipal Commissioners also came to see me. They asked, however, for nothing except to be relieved from paying the contribution towards the police force. That request has been granted, so that the funds which used to be diverted to that purpose are now set free, exactly as the Commissioners desired, for the promotion of sanitation and education.

84. Next arrived the representatives of the Basel German Mission, who gave an interesting account of their mercantile and other labours, but did not make any request to the Government, except, by implication, one for full liberty, which of course they have always had and will have.

85. The Syrian Christians likewise had no special request to make, but only came to offer their friendly congratulations. Not so the body known as the Kerala Sabha (Malabar Association), which asked for many things, first, a Malayali Member in the Legislative Council; secondly, a Malayali Judge in the High Court; thirdly, a first-grade college at Calicut; fourthly, more money for female education; fifthly, the extension of the railway to Calicut and Cannanore. The first two of these requests were no doubt creditable to local patriotism. It is right that the love of the parish should come first in all countries; but nothing of the kind could be thought of. Malabar has had, and will have, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court intimately acquainted with its special customs,—men of the stamp of Sir William Robinson or Mr. Holloway; but the highest officials of the Government, executive or judicial, cannot be selected on geographical grounds.

86. The proposed establishment of a first-grade college at Calicut having, as I have already said, been considered quite unnecessary, I pass on to the next request, that more money should be appropriated for female education. This was a suggestion of a far more reasonable kind, and with it we have been able to comply to a considerable extent. At the time the address was delivered about Rs. 1,114 were spent in a year at Calicut on female education, while Rs. 2,700 from Provincial and Municipal in addition to Rs. 3,840 from Endowment Funds have been allotted for this purpose in the official year 1883-84.

87. Then the petitioners asked that the railway should be extended to Calicut and Cannanore. Its extension to Calicut has, as I have elsewhere mentioned, been now sanctioned, but a great many more important lines will have to be made before an extension to Cannanore could be approved, unless indeed it were made by local effort.

88. Next they complained of the unequal incidence of the Local Fund cess and asked for the restoration to the Local Funds of the contribution which the district used to receive from Provincial Funds, but they did *not* state that these grants were simply a rate-in-aid levied on the whole of the Madras Presidency for some time, to supply advantages to Malabar, which each of the other districts supplied to itself.

89. It was in 1877 that a state of things, whose continuance would have been most unfair to the rest of our districts, was amended, and I had to tell the deputation that so far from their land being peculiarly highly taxed, they enjoyed in that respect very great advantages. There would appear to be a tradition in Malabar that assessments are high. This is founded on the fact that they *were* once high, but they have (*see* Proceedings, Legislative Department, 2nd October 1877, No. 77, page 7) been undisturbed whilst prices have advanced enormously. The Government assessment now bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent value of land than in other parts of the country.

90. Local patriotism is apt to forget such things, and it is right for persons, in authority, while granting, so far as they can, all legitimate requests, to refuse, point blank, requests which are clearly illegitimate.

91. Next they asked for one or two things, the granting or withholding of which did not lie within the province of this Government, but the only important prayer,—reduction in the price of salt,—was, as it happened, almost immediately granted,—thanks to the wise financial policy of the Viceroy and Sir Evelyn Baring, —a policy which successful, it is believed, everywhere, has been in this Presidency *brilliantly* successful.

92. When at Calicut, I received and returned the visit of the Zamorin,—one of the not very numerous personages in India whose annals connect far back with the great stream of history. It is curious in a country whose traditions go so far into the past, that there should be so few families to which, even if we forget the practice of adoption, so contrary to all our European ideas of what family continuity means, there is attached anything like the interest of which thousands of houses in the West can boast.

93. From Calicut I went by water to Areacode up the Beypore river and then drove through a lovely country to Nilambúr, where I carefully examined our magnificent teak plantations. It was pleasant to see, while "professional philanthropists" were shrieking about the increasing poverty of India, a noble property maturing in this out-of-the-way corner of the land—one likely ere long to be of enormous value. I saw trees, a hundred feet high, which were seedlings in 1844.

94. At the same place I found the *Ceara* rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*) doing well. It is evidently going to be a success in many parts of this Presidency. In the last couple of years it has, for example, made great progress near Kullar. The far more valuable *Panama* rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) was also doing well, not so the Pará rubber (*Hevea Brasiliensis*).

95. At Beypore, I went with Colonel Shaw-Stewart and Mr. Saunders to inspect a spot where a rather serious erosion threatened the railway property.

96. This was at that time, and has been since, a matter of some anxiety and no small expense to us; but the extension of the Madras line to Calicut will altogether alter the state of affairs, and lead to the abandonment of the threatened terminus.

97. Thence I passed to inspect the Walliar jungle and returned to Madras after an absence of sixteen days.

98. At Erode, Mr. Nicholson spoke to me on two important subjects, the use of the bark of the Babool (*Acacia Arabica*) for tanning, and the value of the common prickly-pear (*Opuntia Dillenii*) as a protector for young trees. With reference to the first of these, we have obtained, since that date, a very interesting memorandum from Mr. Gamble, and the Director of Agriculture has been ordered to collect information regarding the prospects of a trade in Babool bark and pods in Europe.

There has not been sufficient time to ascertain the results of all the experiments that have been made with reference to the prickly-pear as a forester, but Mr. Wooldridge, a very intelligent forest officer, has reported excellent results from South Arcot, where he has used the Cactus as a protector of seedlings for a long time.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could once for all turn this most unpleasant American invader into a useful servant.

Second Tour of Inspection.

I again left Madras on the evening of the 3rd of March 1882, and ran through to Coimbatore.

99. The next day I received an address from the inhabitants of that place.

100. Their first request was that a supply of water from the Vellingiri Hills should be turned into the Noyel River.

101. This project has not yet been fully inquired into by the Public Works Department, nor could it have been without passing by more urgent matters.

102. Another project, however, connected with Coimbatore,—the Bhowani Reservoir,—has been pretty fully inquired into, and favourably reported upon.

It is, however, a very big business, promising indeed great advantages alike direct and indirect, but so costly as to require the most careful scrutiny before it is entered upon.

The Engineers have not yet reported which of two competing sites is the better. The selection of even the smaller of the two involves the creation of what we rather grotesquely describe as a tank, but which in other countries would be called an artificial lake, with a water-spread of 12 square miles.

103. The greatly increased attention now given, as I have already mentioned, to forest conservation in this district ought to have a favorable effect on the water-supply from the Noyel River. I mentioned in my second Minute that Dr. Brandis, having examined the Bolampatti Valley, had arrived at the conclusion that if the denudation of the slopes around the head-waters of the Noyel was not stopped, Coimbatore would suffer very grievously. This important piece of country is accordingly now being settled by the Special Forest Settlement Officer, and it is expected that the reserved forest will be finally constituted by the end of the current official year.

104. The deputation then asked that the supply of water should be increased by extensive improvements in the present tanks, and that none of these should be abandoned.

105. This was the first time that any representations were made to me about the minor irrigation works, of which I have heard so much since. To them, as is I believe generally known, this Government has in the last two years given great and special attention. They formed the subject of very anxious communication with Sir Evelyn Baring on that visit to Madras in November 1882, which has had in many directions such momentous results for this Presidency. The grants for them have been everywhere increased, and have been put at the disposal not, as formerly of the Public Works Department, but of the Revenue authorities on the spot, who are now allowed to entertain special establishments for the supervision of these most important works up to a limit of 16 per cent. of the annual grant, while the necessity for working up to the annual grant within the year is steadily kept before the minds of all Collectors.

106. The whole irrigation system of the Presidency, putting aside the colossal works which have their own system of management, has, since Sir Evelyn Baring's visit, and of course since this first application to me about minor irrigation works, been begun to be surveyed by special officers deputed for this purpose, working by what are called tank divisions. After being surveyed, the works will be put into thorough order by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department, and a commencement of the executive work has already been made.

107. Of course, it will take long years before all that is wanted is done, but I have great faith in the German proverb, "A thing begun with a will is half ended," and nothing could be more satisfactory than the plans submitted to me of the Periyakulam Basin, the first completed under the direction of Colonel Montgomerie.

108. When we talked this matter over with Sir Evelyn Baring, it was thought that the Tank Divisions would have to do the whole work, and that it might occupy fifty-five years; but by dividing it between the Tank Divisions and the Executive Staff, it may, I think, be got over in a single generation.

109. After some remarks with regard to the Educational Commission then sitting at Calcutta, the members of the deputation asked me to visit the weavers' houses and encourage them to work at the "unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures."

110. I lost no time in going to these houses, but I did not observe anything in the work, of a very distinctive kind. The silk fabrics turned out were respectable, but not such, I thought, as to command a ready sale in Europe. The phrase of the address "the unrivalled Indian hand-patterns and delicate textures" pleased

me better than any silk I saw, and I would reiterate some observations which I made in replying, viz.:

"All through Europe the taste for Indian Art,—real Indian Art,—is rapidly growing. It is growing not only in England, but in Austria, in Germany, and in France. I remember some years ago finding in a shop in the remote department of the Morbihan on the shore of the Breton sea, a shawl which I saw at a glance had been made at Umritsar, in the Punjab; and I have no doubt that many other such surprises will, in the next few years, await any one who, while travelling in Europe, is on the look-out for Indian manufactures. In order, however, that the demand may reach them, your weavers must keep in view three maxims. In the first place, they must hold to purely Indian patterns and avoid all European ones; in the second place, they must flee aniline dyes as they would a pestilence; and in the third place, they must adopt the European practice of small profits and quick returns. If they attempt to stick to the old Indian principle of few transactions and large profits, they may as well go out of business at once; the wheels of life now-a-days move too rapidly for that kind of thing. If, however, they and their brethren throughout the Peninsula will follow these three very simple maxims, I really see no limit to the triumphs that may be achieved by the 'Indian hand-patterns and fine textures.' Instead of talking nonsense about the competition of Manchester, let our people go, so to speak, into partnership with Manchester, co-operate with Manchester, let Manchester do for them what she can do far more cheaply, and let them do for Manchester the hundred and one things which Manchester cannot possibly do."

111. When at Coimbatore I paid a visit to the pretty little temple of Perur, a few miles off. Here I received an address in which my attention was, for the first time, called to the difficulties of pagoda management. I have since received a great many representations on this subject, about which the most various opinions prevail, and it will be enough for the present to say that the whole question which presents difficulties of every sort is now in the hands of a Committee over which my honorable colleague Mr. Sullivan presides.

112. The address then passed to the misunderstanding that was said to exist between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities of Coimbatore; and I was asked to repeal the order of Lord Hobart's Government, passed in 1874, with respect to one sect playing on musical instruments when passing in procession before the religious edifices of the other.

113. That order was afterwards declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*, so that, without the intervention of Government, the wish of the memorialists, that matters should go on as they used to do before it issued, was fulfilled.

114. Lastly, my visitors asked that certain pieces of land should be restored to the temple. This matter has been carefully inquired into, and the petitioners have thus far wholly failed to prove any claim whatever to the area (between 60 and 70 acres) for which they asked.

115. A few miles from Coimbatore I examined several of the so-called Pandava pits with their curious interments, and had, for the first time, brought home to me how little we know, as yet, about the distant past of South India.

116. From Coimbatore I went up the ghaut to Ootacamund, where the special officer, who had been appointed to look after the sanitation, was able to report to me that the friction which had existed between himself and the municipality, and which had given us some trouble, had come to an end.

117. On this occasion, too, I made my first visit to Sim's Park at Coonoor along with Dr. Brandis, and it was then that he made to me the suggestion about the Committee on the Forest Bill, which afterwards produced such good results. I was much pleased with what I saw at Sim's Park, and the Government has steadily supported Mr. Lawson in developing it. Since the date of which I am speaking, the roads, the fencing, the arbours have all been improved, most of the trees and shrubs have been labelled, and the ground has been extended by throwing into it the shola (wood) which adjoined its lower end.

118. From Coonoor I descended upon Salem, where I received a long address.

119. The first request of the people was to have the right of choosing the Vice-President of the Municipality.

Section 14 of the Act of this year runs as follows:—

"Unless the Governor in Council appoints one of the Municipal Councillors to be the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Municipal Councillors shall appoint their Chairman by

election from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and in accordance with such rules and conditions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor in Council."

120. The next object touched on was the Imperial License Tax, which is a matter belonging to the Government of India, and the arguments for and against which, are well known.

121. The third subject was the contribution made by the municipality to the police force. The wish of the people with regard to that has, as I have mentioned above, been complied with.

122. The fourth request was that Sanscrit should be taught in the college. It turned out on inquiry that the number of boys who wished to study Sanscrit was altogether trifling, and that those who wished to do so belonged merely to a single caste.

The Director of Public Instruction went as far as he properly could in compliance with the wishes of the petitioners, when he informed them that he was prepared to allow a Pundit to teach in the college if a class or classes could be formed to be remunerated solely by fees paid by the parents of the pupils to him through the head master of the college.

123. The address then passed on to speak of the industrial development of the country.

"We are glad," it was observed, "to see Government doing so much for the general education of the people, to see our university giving us more and more graduates and undergraduates year by year. But the State has, as yet, done comparatively little or nothing towards the development of the Indian Arts, whether polite or industrial. Confining ourselves to the last, it is time, we venture to submit, that the Government opens Industrial schools in large towns. We believe it is not asking too much if we request the Government to establish in Salem a school or two for teaching one or more branches of industry."

124. These were very sensible observations, and the Government if it has not been able to grant the precise request made, has been doing a great deal and hopes to do a great deal more in the direction indicated.

125. Amongst other things we have, since March 1882, put the School of Arts at Madras under new management, and are placing it on an improved footing with the object of teaching the natives of India rather to imitate or, better still, to emulate the best works of their own countrymen, than to seek for models in Europe.

126. This Government has lent all the assistance in its power to the schemes of the Art Committee, which sat in Calcutta last December. It has promised to aid to the uttermost the endeavours which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now making as head of the Royal Commission to stimulate the arts and industries of India by means of an exhibition to be held in London in 1886, and it has laid before the Secretary of State certain proposals, which were warmly supported by the Government of India, have just been sanctioned, and will ere long be carried into effect. A Committee, under the very able guidance of Colonel Hawkes, is now engaged in taking measures to retain for the use of the Presidency some permanent record of the collection of Indian art in the Calcutta Exhibition and of the best specimens of the art-ware of Burmah and South India.

127. We have told the Director of Public Instruction to examine the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction published this year in London, and to inform Government in how far the recommendations made by the gentlemen who conducted that elaborate inquiry can be applied to this country.

With reference, however, to technical instruction, it must be carefully kept in mind in India and everywhere else that the soil out of which good technical instruction must grow is good primary and secondary education, primary and secondary education disembarrassed as much as possible of every study which cannot effectively "restate the reasons of its existence."

128. The deputation then complained of the competition of jail manufactures with local industry.

Great changes in this direction have been, as is well known, made all throughout India within the last two years, jail manufactures which compete directly or indirectly with local manufactures having been to a great extent abandoned.

Lastly, the petitioners protested againt Southern India being placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, to which I replied:

"So far as I am aware, that idea has never passed in the mind of any statesman beyond the stage of mere speculation. It has presented itself as a suggestion to be considered amongst a hundred conflicting suggestions for the improvement of Indian administration. Of late, as far as I know, opinion at home has been moving quite another way, and very much in unison with your own views on the subject. Heaven knows that the affairs of a huge country like this Presidency want the very best intelligence, experience, and devotion that can be brought to bear upon them from whatever quarter these good things can be obtained."

129. While at Salem I had much conversation with the then Collector, about the bad feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. He thought at that time that it was diminishing, but as we all know a recrudescence of it some months later led to very deplorable results. So true is it that in India our steps ever lie—

———per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

130. Mr. Stokes directed my attention to various matters of importance. I find the following noted in my second Tour Minute:—

(i) The question whether it might not be expedient to give greater power to district officers, in dealing with subordinates of whose efficiency or character they have a thoroughly bad opinion, but against whom they are unable to prove distinct and specific charges.

In the current year Collectors have received greater powers, being now invested with authority to order transfers of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, &c., involving loss of salary (but not degradation of rank) and suspensions not exceeding six months, subject to appeal in every case.

(ii) The importance of giving every assistance to minor irrigation works.

A greater amount of assistance, as I have already said, has been given, and without the imposition of the special cess to which the Collector thought the people would be ready to submit.

(iii) The inconvenience caused by so much Local Fund money being locked up while the famine demands against the funds remained unsettled.

This matter has received attention in all districts, and of Rs. 5,67,000 outstanding when the Collector spoke, only Rs. 50,000 now remain, while provision is made for the adjustment of this amount in the estimates of the current year.

(iv) The urgent need of pushing on as quickly as possible the Taluk Cutcherry (office) at Dharmapuri.

This building was duly completed, and has been in use since the end of last year.

131. I observed in the same Minute:

"The cholera which was lately so bad at Salem has now ceased; but, considering that the population still uses the terribly-polluted river for many purposes, although excellent wells have been sunk, it is hardly possible that this large place should long continue exempt from some epidemic or other."

132. I also called attention to this important matter in a speech.

133. In 1883, the cholera returned to Salem and committed great ravages. I am afraid it will continue to do so until the water-supply is amended. I was glad accordingly to observe that in the municipal budget for 1884-85 it is proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 20,000 in the open market for the construction of a sewer to intercept the drainage of the town flowing into the river, and that detailed plans and estimates are promised.

134. It was in the neighbourhood of Salem that I was first led to reflect on the great importance of avenues in this "land of the sun" and in no part of the Presidency have I seen finer ones than those which that district owes I believe to a Mr. Orr. His delightfully simple methods are no longer suited to our manners and customs, but none the less should every Madras Collector try to leave a memorial of himself in the trees along the roads of his district. This is just one of the small things which does a great deal more for human happiness than many pretentious and magnificent schemes.

135. On the morning of the 16th March I returned to Madras.

Third Tour of Inspection.

136. My next journey began at Ootacamund and was to have taken me first to the Palanis, but a telegram, from the Viceroy, warning me that we might have to send troops to Egypt, made it necessary for me to remain nearer railway and telegraph lines.

137. On the evening of the 3rd July I found myself at Erode, whence I visited the anicut which governs the Kalingaroyen channel, and the town of Bhávani, where I heard some complaint of the transfer of the Munsif's Court to Erode, but I am afraid there cannot be the slightest doubt that that place is far more convenient, to the majority of persons interested, than its rival.

138. From Erode we proceeded to Karúr, where the Rev. Mr. Little complained to me of the difficulty of obtaining fibres.

139. We have given in the last couple of years much attention to that subject, and some of the results may be mentioned.

140. *Inter alia* Mr. Little himself has been regularly supplied with all papers on the subject, a lease of land near the Bhávani has been granted for experiments, and it is believed that that lease will enable the beneficiaries to grow and work up *Sanseviera zeylanica* to good profit. Funds have been provided to meet the cost of fibre experiments on behalf of Government in various places, and steps are being taken to ascertain the commercial value of the fibre of *Helicteres isora*, a shrub which occurs very abundantly in many of our districts.

141. From Karúr I passed to Trichinopoly, where, on the evening of my arrival, I inspected the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, then in a deplorable condition. It has now been properly railed in, while the event which has given it a melancholy celebrity has been commemorated by an inscription.

142. On the 5th I went to the anicut on the Coleroon and also inspected the large plantations near the landing place just below the weir of the Cauvery.

143. That done, there followed a number of visits to schools—Anglican, Catholic, and Hindu. In the evening the people presented to me an address. First, they spoke to me about the minor irrigation works. On that subject I need say no more. Secondly, they addressed me about the Vengur channel project, which, proposed some years ago by certain proprietors in the neighbourhood, was at first favorably entertained.

144. It turned out, however, that the Vengur channel could not be made, and the Rs. 5,000, which were subscribed for it, are being now given back to the subscribers with the accumulated interest. The good results which were expected to accrue to the neighbouring lands from the Vengur project will, it is now believed, accrue, in more abundant measure, from the improvement of the Wyacondan channel.

145. The next topic was the Imperial License Tax of which I have already spoken, and the next the pagoda endowment question. In replying to what the deputation said on the latter subject, I made a remark, which I think requires to be kept before the mind of those who are interested in them, viz.:

"Then you speak of your devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment in saying, or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think many of our co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more 'motive and spring of action' can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faith?"

146. Lastly, they asked that Government should not disconnect itself from the higher education. I need not say that Government is not going to disconnect itself from the higher education.

147. On the following day I addressed the 30th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then under orders for Egypt. Their Colonel called my attention to the shifts to which the men were being put for want of accommodation.

148. The improved accommodation is now being provided, and will, it is believed, be completed on or before the 1st October next, at a cost of something like Rs. 26,000.

149. From Trichinopoly I went to Dindigul, where the inhabitants addressed me upon only one subject, but that a very important one to them,—their water-supply.

150. When I was in Madura, in July last I learned from its active and able Collector that trial wells had been dug whence water has been pumped, and that he had every hope that the water would turn out good. It was to be sent down to Madras for chemical examination. The particular scheme which the people suggested to me in 1882 would have severely taxed their resources, even if it had been possible, which is doubtful. The present one would appear to be much more hopeful.

151. In replying, I took an opportunity of calling attention to the lecture which had been lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, on a subject than which there is absolutely none more important in Southern India.

152. If only the people would conform in their practice to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are to be found in their sacred books, half the worst diseases of the Peninsula would vanish away.

153. On this visit to Dindigul I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, and I heard an equally good account of them as I passed, the other day. He is spreading good medicines and some elementary ideas of hygiene all over the district.

154. Then I visited Mr. Heimpel's cigar factory, with which I was much pleased. Governments cannot interfere in such matters, but, in my private capacity, I have done all I could to make his very good wares known at home.

155. An ingenious locksmith at this place brought me some of his work to see. It seemed to me that something might be saved, and the policy of the Government of India furthered, if this manufacture could be encouraged. The locks were accordingly tried with fair but not brilliant results, as were those of another Madura locksmith. Orders have issued for a further trial of locks made in factories in the Madura District.

156. From Dindigul I passed to Tanjore, where I received a very cordial welcome, but where the people made no special requests. While there, however, I heard incidentally a bad account of the date and mahogany trees, about which the present Chief Secretary had, when Collector of the district, taken much trouble. I had this looked into, for the * introduction of valuable plants into a country like this is a matter, in my opinion, of the very highest importance, and severe notice should be taken of any wilful carelessness in allowing experiments once well begun to be neglected.

The later accounts are much better, and dates grown in the Tanjore District have quite recently been eaten in Ootacamund.

157. The conditions under which the mahogany grows in its native country are very different from any which prevail at least in the eastern parts of this presidency, but there must be climates in Madras where the date palm, so nearly allied to the widely-spread *Phœnix sylvestris*, *Phœnix farinifera*, &c., ought to flourish. Our French friends do not mean to be caught napping in such matters. I have already been addressed officially about our mahogany experiments, with a view to the benefit of Tonquin.

158. I observed that a crack in the wall of the little Fort Church menaced the monument of Swartz by Flaxman, and noted that, although it was not one of his most successful efforts, it should not be allowed to go to ruin. The repairs were completed in August 1883.

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* Sir J. Mackintosh when at Bombay noted in his diary:—
"Maria d'Escobar, a Spanish lady, first brought a few grains of wheat into the City of Lima. For three years she distributed their produce among the colonists, giving twenty or thirty grains to each farmer. This is a fact, which might be a good text for a sermon to F——. Maria d'Escobar brought into existence more human beings by this supply of food than Napoleon has destroyed. If she had come from Egypt to Attica in the earlier ages of Grecian history, she would have been a goddess. Malcolm has introduced potatoes into Persia. That benefit may be remembered long after all that is now spoken of in our ridiculous Persian missions has fallen into deserved oblivion."

159. From Tanjore a long journey took me to Vellore, where on the 10th July the people met me with an address.

160. The first request made was that the temple in the fort should be handed back to the Hindus.

To that I replied that the admiration expressed for the temple was natural and creditable, but added:

"I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong."

161. The second was a similar request with regard to a certain Muhammadan mosque.

To that I replied:

"The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, mainly of the Hindus. I have not, as you know, seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but, as to that, I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the fort."

162. I may say that, after making the speech just quoted, I examined the mosque and saw no occasion to modify the views I had expressed. Probably neither request would have been made but for the emulation of the two sects, as to which I said:

"Finally, I come to your request that the upper fourth class in the Government Muhammadan school may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters."

163. The third request was for an improved water-supply, which the people wished to obtain by means of pipes from a certain large tank in the neighbourhood. This project was examined, but the Sanitary Commissioner condemned the tank, as a source of supply, on account of the surface drainage which it receives. The sinking of large wells at a suitable distance is now contemplated, and sketches and estimates are being prepared for that purpose. I am glad to observe that in a report with reference to cholera, dated April 1st, 1884, the Acting Civil Surgeon says that the Municipality has recently done much to improve the sanitation of the town.

164. The fourth request was for improved railway communication, and especially for a branch railway passing through the town and leading to Pólúr and Trinomalai in South Arcot.

This matter has received much consideration from Government, since the date of which I am writing. For the moment it will be enough to say that the survey of the line from Vellore railway station through Vellore town, Arcot, and Arni, together with the extension south from Arni through Pólúr, Trinomalai, and Tirukoilúr to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway has been completed, and its early construction is under consideration.

165. The fifth request related to a small matter which belonged to the Collector Mr. Stuart, and could not be left in better hands.

166. My answer to the sixth I have mentioned above. The seventh was that the town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

There is no intention of abolishing Vellore as a military station, and a regiment was sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

167. A journey of 22 miles over superb roads—roads are the glory of North Arcot, as avenues are that of Salem,—took me to Chittoor, where also I received an address.

168. The first request was for railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras Line of Railway.

The more important line from Vellore southward having been, as I have mentioned, already surveyed, it is in contemplation to take up ere long the survey of this line and of its extension northward.

169. The second request was that the town should be connected with Vellore by telegraph line. This was done in May 1883.

170. The third request was that we should find a way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by the Viceroy with reference to local self-government.

The necessary Acts are now passed, and the details therewith connected are being worked out.

171. The fourth request related to the maladministration of temple funds. I have already explained what has been done with reference to that subject.

172. The fifth request was that a Munsif's Court should be located at Chittoor.

This has been done with the result, by the way, that the Palmanér people think that they have now just the same grievance which the Chittoor people had two years ago, but of these geographical controversies a solution perfectly satisfactory to all concerned is, under existing conditions of time and space, impossible.

173. The sixth request was for certain alterations in the arrangements of the Madras Railway.

One of these was not thought expedient after full consideration by the proper authorities; as regards the other, the wishes of the people have been recently met, to a great extent, and as far as was considered possible.

174. While at Chittoor I received and returned the visits of the Zemindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati, whom I took an opportunity of congratulating on the sorely-needed sanitary improvements which he was introducing, and to which I shall refer again when I come to review my seventh tour.

175. Amongst other things while in this neighbourhood I opened a bridge over the Payani, inspected the jail where there had been a good deal of illness which had then ceased, visited Ranipet and the Payani anicut, saw Arcot and discussed with the Collector the state of the ruins of the Fort which Clive has made historical and in which destruction should not be allowed to go further. I also saw Wálajápet and the great Pálár Anicut.

176. Passing by Arkónam, I then transferred myself to Bellary, where I received an address from the Municipal Commissioners.

177. Their first request was that they should obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in military cantonments.

This is a matter which belongs to the Imperial Government, but has formed the subject of much correspondence between it and this Government. It having finally resolved that municipal taxation is not to be levied on Government buildings in cantonments, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioners to re-introduce the arts tax, of which it pays a portion for the exemption of military officers, has been sanctioned.

178. Next the Commissioners proceeded to express their thanks to the Government of India and to this Government for the steps taken in view to the introduction of an enlarged measure of self-government.

In my reply I observed:

"You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it for many reasons, and, amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient government for the country at all. Take this district and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day, these two districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, recently been separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon. You have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay and younger in the service,

Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have, in each of the two districts, a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it, at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree, but, if it were only feasible, I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get, the money; but the first is possible, and, if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say good speed to local self-government."

179. The second request related to the Tungabhudra channel and the Alipore tank.

The investigation of these projects has not yet been taken up, but under date of 28th August, this year, the Public Works Department reports that a special officer has now been made available and will soon proceed to examine them.

180. The third request was for the introduction of trial by jury. Trial by jury has now been introduced.

181. Speaking on another subject, I said and am glad here to repeat:

"The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen, who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the extension of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific, and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products that India must mainly look for prosperity."

182. Then came an address on the subject of cotton, in which the memorialists asked me to give my attention to "the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in connection therewith." My honorable colleagues and I did so and came to the conclusion that any further legislation on the subject would not be advisable.

183. I may remark, in passing, that (1) the remedy lies in the hands of the buyer, who should remember the maxim *caveat emptor*; (2) a legitimate trade in mixed cotton exists in this presidency; (3) a bad habit of giving advances to men of straw ties the hands of the buyer, frequently obliges him to take adulterated cotton, and should be abandoned; (4) the cost of Inspectors would naturally form a burden on the trade; (5) fraudulent adulteration is already punishable under the Penal Code.

184. From Bellary I visited the ruins of Vijianagar, making use of the unfinished Bellary-Hubli line, the authorities of which were extremely courteous and helpful.

185. At the Railway Station of Hospet I received a very well written address, the most important part of which was the fourth paragraph, which was as follows:—

"These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and meritorious as that of founding new ones."

186. The strong interest which the people here took in their historical neighbourhood pleased me much, and in replying I said:

"Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the Archæologist is time. There are countries in which, before he can begin his campaign against time, he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic-fear about anything that seems to interfere, even for his own good, with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the Archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history who now is, or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do, I should think, to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here."

187. In my third tour minute I wrote as follows:—

"No time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the associations, which made the sweeping away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at all, it can only be saved by being looked into speedily. It may, however, be impossible to save it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a little care now, will stand for long years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report and generally agree with his conclusions; but I would confine our action for the present to keeping things absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later stage of our proceedings."

188. Since that period the Vittalaswami temple above alluded to has been entirely cleared of rubbish, the roof and pavement have been repaired, the ruinous ashlar walls pulled down and rebuilt, some large stones weighing from three to six tons removed from dangerous positions, the stone car repaired, besides a variety of other works set forth in Mr. Black's report received by us on the 8th August.

189. From Kamalápuram, where we had encamped with a view to visit Vijianagar, I traversed the Sandúr Valléy for the purpose of seeing the very valuable forest (with regard to which I had much conversation with Mr. Brandis) and of exchanging visits with the Rajah.

190. The convention necessary for enabling us to deal with this forest has now been concluded, the survey has been completed, and an important piece of forest is very carefully looked after, to the great advantage alike of the small native state concerned, and of this Government.

191. On the night of the 20th I returned to Bellary, where Colonel Clarke, who was in command of the artillery, told me that his horses were cruelly in want of stabling. Three blocks of stabling are now in course of erection.

192. In my tour minute occurs the following paragraph, describing the impression I received of military matters at Bellary:—

"An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into all branches of the service by General Prendergast, who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was quite impossible, even for a Civilian, not to see that all the officers, he came across, were quite unusually interested in their work. The troops were paraded for my inspection on the morning of the 17th—7th Fusiliers, the 25th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the Field Battery—all, to my non-professional eye, looking very well. I likewise went up the Fort with General Prendergast, and am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of money required to make it efficient as a place of refuge for non-combatants, in troubled times, should be spent forthwith. General Prendergast has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the extremely important circulars lately issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If all officers in high command throughout the territories garrisoned by the Madras Army do the same, these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advantage."

193. As regards the alterations required to make the Fort efficient as a place of refuge, a grant of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 has since been made for the purpose.

194. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, made to me various representations about the churches in this station.

195. The views of himself and others have been carefully considered. We did not see our way to substitute for the two existing ones a single church, but the necessary repairs to the Garrison Church were completed in May 1883, and the Fort Church was put in order in May 1884.

196. Just before leaving Bellary I received, late at night, an address from the native officials.

197. They asked first for the repair and maintenance of the ruins of Vijianagar. I have already stated what has been done in relation to that.

198. Their second request was for irrigation works. The same remark applies to this.

199. Their third request was for the construction of a line to connect the southern taluks of Bellary with the Mysore State Railway. A survey of an

extension to Hindupur of the line, already sanctioned from the Kistna Delta to Guntakal, is now in progress.

200. The last request was that some measures should be adopted for raising the status, emoluments, and prospects of the petitioners. Proposals for the improvement of the position of Uncovenanted Officers of the grade of Deputy Collector were sanctioned in the early half of 1883, and have been carried into effect from 1st July in that year.

Very considerable changes with reference to Revenue Inspectors, to Taluk Establishments, and to our subordinate officials generally, involving a very large increase of expenditure from Provincial Funds, have been accepted by this Government and will immediately be submitted to the Government of India.

201. From Bellary I ran along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro, and admired the really noble fortress. Thence a journey of thirty-four miles, across what ought at this season to be a plain covered with young crops, but which was a wilderness of black dust, red dust and sand swept by an unintermitting hurricane, took me to Anantapur, where the great tank was as dry as the Sahara.

202. Here I received an address from the inhabitants, who, first of all called my attention to the want of accommodation for the people of the town, and asked for the allotment of new sites for buildings. Shortly after this we received and sanctioned the necessary plans, and all the preliminaries required for the extension of the town have now, we are informed, been duly carried into effect.

203. I also noted in my third tour minute that accommodation for our officials was sadly wanted at Anantapur, and that we ought to do what we could, in reason, to diminish the existing inconvenience.

All the buildings that were most wanted in July 1882 are now in progress.

204. The second request was for the introduction of artesian wells. To that I replied:

"I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in the neighbourhood, but unluckily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know, before expressing any opinion on this subject, what the geologist and the engineer have got to say for it."

205. Subsequent inquiries made have, in the opinion of Mr. Bruce-Foote, established the fact that the district is quite unsuited to the sinking of artesian wells.

206. The third request was for a light railway between Tadpatri, Anantapur, and Bangalore.

The object of the memorialists will be met as well as the conformation of the country and other circumstances will permit by the line now under survey from Guntakal to Anantapur and Hindupur.

207. In replying to the Anantapur address, I said:

"I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it is really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely-applied name of Golconda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed, if the period of my government of this presidency comes to an end, without a serious attempt being made to answer the question whether it is impossible to revive, in these regions, so ancient and interesting an industry. I know, that, in doing so, I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but also by the good hopes, of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems."

Ere long we shall, I hope, have the assistance of a mineralogist to take up the investigation of a variety of questions connected with this science where the admirable labours of the geological survey had, in the nature of things, to leave them, but I should have thought that with regard to diamonds there was already enough information to induce more searching for them than I hear of.

208. At one time our rules were far too strict and not sufficiently favorable to the miner. Perhaps it is not as widely known, as it should be, how much we have relaxed them in the last two years.

209. We have lately asked the Colonial Office for any papers they may be able to supply us with reference to the diamond industry.

210. The fourth request was that a Middle School should be started. A Middle School has been started.

211. The fifth request was that Government should not, in the present state of the country, leave the higher education entirely to native and missionary agencies. Government does not propose so to do.

212. From Anantapur a journey of 32 miles carried me to Tadpatri. On the way I saw the great Singanamulla Tank which covers some eight square miles, but was quite empty; and crossed the Muchukotta Hills, which were covered with a fair growth of *Hardwickia binata*. These Hills, as I observed in my third Tour Minute, the new Forest Act will soon enable us to turn into a valuable property. They have since been surveyed. The woodland is found to contain about five square miles, and the accounts, with regard to it, continue favorable.

213. I heard something of dacoity (brigandage) in this neighbourhood, and communicated with the Inspector-General of Police with the result that all seems now going well.

214. The first request of the Tadpatri address referred to the paucity of irrigation works in that district. I have already mentioned what has been done with regard to this throughout the presidency.

215. Secondly, the memorialists asked me to give the conservation of forests the attention which it deserved. This has been done. Thirdly, they asked for a reduction of the railway tariff with a view to improving the cotton trade.

This is a matter in which there are many interests to be consulted, and the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who reconsidered this question, at the suggestion of our Consulting Engineer, reports that the charge for loose cotton consigned to Tadpatri was reduced in August 1882 from 26 to 18 pies per ton per mile.

216. At Tadpatri there are two temples—the Vishnavite and the Sivite—of very considerable architectural merit. The latter, which is the best of the two, is in considerable danger from the floods of the Pennér, for it stands on the banks of that typical Madras river, which is for months a waste of sand and then for hours a raging torrent sweeping all the works of man before it. From information obtained on the spot, I am led to believe that there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their managers, if they will only use them.

217. From Tadpatri I went to Cuddapah, where I received a long address.

218. The first request was that we might view with favor a scheme for improving the water-supply of the town. I went to see the springs alluded to, and made the following remarks in my third Tour Minute:—

"Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptionally dry season—for Cuddapah, like Anantapur and South-Eastern Bellary, is suffering sadly from want of rain—they were very full and strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient supply for the town. Between them and it there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo and turmeric, two of the great staples of Cuddapah, being largely grown. The question whether any, and if so what, compensation would be due to some of the cultivators will have to be considered when the proposals of the Municipality with respect to a loan are before us."

219. Since the date on which I wrote, the Booga springs scheme and another have been investigated, with the result that the latter has, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, been abandoned, while further experiments are to be made to gauge the Booga water-supply, for the conduct of which the President of the Municipality has advertised for the services of an Engineer, the Public Works Department being unable to spare the services of one of their officers. To meet the cost of these experiments Government have sanctioned the levy of tolls at full rates in the current year.

220. The second request was for the privilege of electing representatives to the Municipal Board. This request has been granted some time ago.

221. The fourth request was that certain irrigation works should be considered and if possible carried into effect.

222. Of these, one—the Sagiler—is now being investigated; the other, known as the Chitravati Papanapalle project, had been investigated and found by the

Engineers to be impracticable before I was addressed on the subject, the great depth at which rock is reached, at the spot where the dam was to be constructed, being found to prohibit the construction of a reservoir. As the locality seems at first sight an extremely suitable one, it is not surprising that the people should have been loth to part with the hope that the reservoir they wished for could be made.

223. Then the memorialists asked for a permanent settlement. As is well known, the present views of the supreme authorities, although highly favorable to letting the people "sit easy," as we say in Scotland, and to great *continuity* of assessments are quite adverse to what is properly called a *permanent* settlement.

224. This request, however, was based upon mistakes in fact. The petitioners thought that before the recent settlement dry lands had not been assessed above one rupee an acre, but this was not so. The old rates, far from not going above one rupee, sometimes went as high as nearly eleven rupees and as low as four pies, say one halfpenny. Now they vary only from five rupees to four annas, or say sixpence, four annas being the lowest assessment now anywhere permitted in the districts under the new settlement, on the ground that land which cannot bear an assessment of sixpence an acre is not really arable land.

225. Further they stated that formerly no extra tax was charged, if the owner had in any way improved the land, and they implied that a tax was now charged on the ryots' improvements. That however is not the case; no change of this sort has been made, and it would be most impolitic to make it.

226. The deputation then went on to complain that hundreds of acres of land were lying waste, and asked that we should devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste land.

227. A perfect official literature has grown up about the abandonment of lands in the Cuddapah district, it having been imagined that the high rates imposed by the revised settlement might have caused this.

228. It has turned out, however, that the cause of the abandonment of a quantity of land over 80,000 acres in the district, which was cultivated or nominally cultivated, was, first, the famine and, secondly, the fact that a vast quantity of land was assessed at only an anna an acre. Such a low assessment allowed the ryot to hold a great deal of land of which he made no use, and this land, when he has to pay for it sixpence an acre, instead of three halfpence or in some cases only one halfpenny an acre, he has abandoned, with the result of concentrating his attention upon land that will really grow human food.

229. The Muhammadan inhabitants also presented to me a very intelligent address, in which they made the agreeable announcement that they had no grievances.

230. From Cuddapah I went to Conjeeveram, where I also received an address.

231. There was no request made to me in it, but I was told that the Commissioners were about to submit a certain scheme to Government with reference to improving their water-supply. This was not done because, as I understand, they found it would be too costly, but they have submitted a proposal of a far less costly kind, which has been sanctioned.

Fourth Tour of Inspection.

232. On the morning of August 28th I again left our summer capital for the plains.

233. It had been raining for several months, and the tanks were most satisfactorily full. At Coimbatore and at Shoranore I was mainly occupied with obtaining information with regard to the recent outbreak of cholera in the jail at the former place, which has happily not recurred, but the causes of which have never been fully explained; the state of things at Salem; and Mr. Logan's inquiries about Malabar Land Tenures, the results of which had just been put into shape.

234. From the southern end of the bridge at Shoranore to Trichore the road lies through the territories of the Rajah of Cochin.

235. I have never passed through a more beautiful piece of non-mountainous scenery in my life. The foliage, under the influence of the recent heavy rains, was magnificent, the rice fields were one sheet of green, the wild flowers of exceptional beauty and interest, the population singularly well grown and stalwart.

236. At Trichore I had time to see the principal buildings, and at night the large and singularly picturesque Pagoda—so unlike anything which one sees on the Eastern Coast—was very tastefully lighted up.

237. Embarking about 9, upon that wonderful system of lagunes which we know as the backwaters, I found myself in the early morning of the 30th at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty. A frightful morning it was, worthy of Ootacamund in the height of summer, and all day the rain descended with persistent fury. At 12 o'clock the Rajah came to visit me and was followed half an hour later by his brother, the Eliya Rajah. They were immediately succeeded by a deputation from the white Jews, and that again by a deputation from the black Jews, both asking me to visit their respective Synagogues. I returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum, where a durbar was held, and thence went to fulfil my promises to the Jews.

238. At both Synagogues they read—according, I believe, to the usual custom on such occasions—the prayer for the Queen and other authorities, while, at that of the white Jews, I saw the famous deed which Mr. Logan has carefully translated.

239. There seems no doubt that it is not as old as it is sometimes called, but it must be as old as the Morgengabe preserved in the Monastery of the Trinitá at La Cava, which is quite the oldest deed I ever saw in Europe.

240. In the evening the Rajah gave a dinner at the Residency, at which, being still infirm, he was represented by the Eliya Rajah, who proposed the health of the Queen, Empress of India,—I proposing that of the Rajah.

241. The 31st dawned brightly, and I crossed the lagune very early to British Cochin. The Municipal Commissioners received me at the landing place and delivered an address.

242. These gentlemen made no request except that the Madras Government would bestow its attention on the subjects of special interest to them, which might from time to time be submitted for its consideration, a request with reference to which it was easy to promise compliance and to keep the promise when made. They have, for example, recently asked us to allow them to purchase twenty-five additional iron tanks from municipal funds for the purpose of storing water, and this request was granted. They also took the opportunity of explaining very clearly some of the improvements which they had made and some of the difficulties which they had to encounter.

243. They were followed by the Chamber of Commerce, who asked first for a railway and secondly for a harbour.

244. With reference to these requests, I said at the time:

"About the Railway from Shoranore, I think I need say nothing. You are aware of the position of the question and of the line which has been taken by the Madras Government. By that line, subject to the decisions of the higher authorities, we firmly and *ex animo* abide. I am delighted to find that you have a hope of being able to lay before us a scheme for a harbour, which will cost far less than the one which was last under consideration, for I confess that my heart sank within me when I read Mr. Parkes' calculation about 81 lakhs of rupees. I am sure that the professional advisers of the Government and the Government itself will listen with great attention to any propositions submitted to them which have the support of this Chamber; but I need not remind you that questions of this kind have to be finally decided not hard by in Ootacamund, nor even in Madras."

245. Both of these were, of course, matters appertaining to the Supreme Government. Much correspondence took place with respect to the first, and this Government advised the construction of the railway on a joint guarantee for a term of fifteen years by the British Government and by the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the liabilities of each being regulated by the extent to which it was interested in the construction of the line.

246. The Government of India did not see its way to accept the proposals made, and the matter is still in abeyance.

247. Great attention has been given to the question of a harbour at Cochin, but up to this time it has not been made clear to me that a really good harbour could be made there, even if the Government of India had the purse of Fortunatus.

248. A harbour, different from that suggested by Mr. Parkes, was talked of when I was at Cochin, but plans and estimates for it have not been yet placed before us.

249. Then I was taken to see the old church, where much was wanted. We have since given a grant for the repair of this curious structure and the assistance of the Public Works Department.

250. From British Cochin I returned to the Residency, where, in the course of the morning, I received a visit from the Archbishop of Verapoly, the head of the Carmelite Mission in South-Western India.

251. Later came a large number of Syrian Christians of many shades of opinion, who presented a short, but very noticeable, address, in which, amongst other things, they said that my visit was "the occasion which for the first time, after ages of separation, witnessed the spectacle of all the different sects of their community, following divergent articles of faith, sinking for once religious and party differences and joined together to do honor to their common friend."

252. In the early afternoon I received a deputation of rate-payers from British Cochin, who presented a prodigiously long, but not very numerously signed, address. They first complained of the mismanagement of their municipal affairs. To that part of the address I replied as follows:—

"I have listened with much interest to your address, and I perceive that you are anxious that the powers-that-be should largely diminish taxation, while largely increasing those services to the public which are paid for out of taxation.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought of many excellent people in all countries. When, however, they have succeeded in getting behind the scenes, more especially if they attain to the closely-watched servitude which is mocked with the name of power, and learn the difficulties of their predecessors, they are apt to find that to increase expenditure and to diminish revenue is to burn the candle at both ends. A lady in England, who has said many good things, replied to a friend who blamed her, when a girl, for burning the candle at both ends, that that was surely the best way to make the ends meet; but I do not think that any financier, Imperial or Municipal, has ever, after trying the experiment, been inclined to agree with her.

"So much by way of a *primâ facie* objection to your general scheme. When, however, I come to its details, I must confess myself unable to criticise them. As you know I only came here the night before last, and the frightful weather which we had yesterday prevented my seeing as much of the neighbourhood as I could wish. I have no doubt that there is a vast deal of truth in your representations, but what can be done with such a pittance as that of which the Municipality disposes—under Rs. 19,000 per annum—even with your present taxation. Take away the money that used to be collected for the Police, and it seems to me you would be unable even to improve the conservancy, which, as you say, greatly wants improving, and which, as I am informed, the Municipality proposes to improve with the money set free by the remission on the part of the Government of the Police contribution.

"To do all you want would require very large funds, but where are they to come from? You ask for local self-government, and I can promise you that your wish will be fairly considered; but although local self-government is an excellent thing, it won't enable you to get blood out of a stone, or to put a very poor community in a position to enjoy those comforts and luxuries which a wealthy community can easily provide for itself.

"As to those matters which belong to the province of the Government, I will see that what you have advanced is examined in a friendly spirit; but it would, as I am sure you will perceive, be impossible for me to give an off-hand answer about them upon this occasion."

253. Since this address was presented very large changes have been introduced, as is well known, in the position of Municipalities, and it will be interesting to see how far, when the new system is fairly under way, the people of Cochin will support the policy heretofore pursued by their Municipality, or that which found favor with the representatives of the local opposition who addressed me. Already last year we introduced the elective system, but so little enthusiasm did this extension of self-government, which was earnestly pressed on me, create, when it was once given, that for want of candidates we were obliged to nominate three Commissioners.

254. One of the grievances of the petitioners against their Municipality, the condition of the Calvety Canal, has been, I observe from the latest Municipal report, attended to.

255. The public garden which gave no satisfaction to the petitioners, and which they said served the purpose of a Nekropolis for dogs, has, it appears, been abandoned after much local discussion.

256. To the water-supply, which was another grievance, I have already alluded.

257. Another grievance was about a certain jetty. This was inquired into and the opinion of the Advocate-General was taken, but the Government entirely agreed that the Municipal Commissioners were acting fully within their rights. As their President put it, they said to persons who wanted to land goods: "There is the jetty; if you find it a convenience to you, pay us so much; if you don't care to pay, then land goods through the mud as you used to do. We are not preventing you."

258. The memorialists further complained about certain of their medical arrangements. Some of these were purely municipal matters, and I have reason to believe that the Municipality look very well after them. Others related to the Government, and appear to amount to a request that it should retain the services of medical men for the purpose of attending the inhabitants at large without fee or reward, a proposition which was, of course, wholly inadmissible.

259. Turning now to matters which belong more directly to the Government, I was told by the petitioners that the Police force assigned to Cochin was inadequate. The strength of the Police, however, would appear to be unusually large in proportion to the population. The peculiar circumstances of Cochin to which the petitioners alluded are already carefully recognised in the distribution of the Police Force. In the large towns of Malabar which are surrounded on all sides by British territory, such as Calicut and Pálghat, the proportion of police to population is far smaller.

260. Then came a grievance about Port conservancy, with regard to which the Marine authorities were consulted, but did not see their way to support the petition.

261. The last complaint was with reference to the encroachments of the sea, which was said to be carrying off valuable cocoanut trees and other property. This grievance was of the same character as that of the persons who build houses under Vesuvius. When the head of the Marine Department visited the spot, after six months' interval, he reported:

"I find the coast restored; there are 300 feet of sand between the coast boundary pillar and the sea line, while many huts and trees still remain where they never ought to have been placed, viz., between the pillar and the sea, showing that the injury never really reached the normal line. Although the injury and loss were so recent, the lesson is of so little use that new trees are here and there being planted, and new huts are preparing now. In the complaint referred to, the inhabitants are treated of as ryots, but they are really fishermen, to whom the close proximity of the sea is a great object, and whose experience and tradition should be sufficient warning to them."

262. Later in the day I visited another Synagogue of the black Jews at Ernacolum, where most of those who had formed the deputation met me, which they were unable to do at their principal Synagogue, having grounded, as they returned, on a sand-bank in the middle of the lagune—a common incident, it would appear, of Cochin life.

263. This done, I went to a Syrian church, whence I drove to the large school which Mr. Sealy, the very intelligent Director of Public Instruction, has created almost out of nothing, for he began with thirty boys in a shed. I gathered from him that his pupils took on the whole more kindly to mathematics than to any other study. The younger boys were learning to write or engrave upon the palm-leaf—a strange sight to an English eye. Since the date of my visit we have acknowledged Mr. Sealy's merits by making him a Fellow of the Madras University.

264. I started after nightfall—the lagune being everywhere beautifully illuminated till we passed out of Cochin waters—and arrived on the morning of the 1st September at Karmady. The route lay now through channels narrow as rivers, now narrower still—little more than canals, and again expanding into chains of

wide but perfectly placid lakes. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick groves of the cocoanut palm, under which there was a dense vegetation, in which the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivaria ilicifolia*, was the most conspicuous feature. All along the course by day and by night the people thronged every coign of vantage and received the party with every demonstration of friendliness usual in these climes—some of them, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to those who are not sound sleepers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-eight miles between Cochin and Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the small patch of British territory known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' designs are carried into effect, the very large and important harbour of Quilon, the site of which was shown and carefully explained to me by Mr. Hannyngton and others.

266. Complaints were here made to me about the smuggling which is said to be carried on alike from this place and from British Cochin.

This matter was looked into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector having been appointed for the express purpose of preventing such malpractices.

Negotiations, which are far advanced, will probably put an end once for all to this evil.

267. At Quilon a letter was received by the Resident formally announcing the death of His Highness the Mootha Tumburan, the brother of the reigning prince, which I had heard of yesterday unofficially, and which of course required my plans to be modified in many particulars.

268. In the course of the day I received various visitors including Colonel Boone and other officers of the 6th Native Infantry, the Chief Judge, Bishop Ildefonso, &c.

269. On the 4th I passed on to Trivandrum, partly through lagunes like those we had traversed, partly through long canals bordered by lines of trees and shrubs, amongst which the *Cerbera odollam* and the *Allamanda cathartica* of our Madras gardens were, with the ubiquitous *Pandanus odoratissimus* and various ferns, so abundant as to overpower less vigorous plants, stopping by the way to see Anjengo, one of the most desolate little nooks, I suppose, over which the British flag flies in Asia. The priest of that place handed me an address, setting forth various local inconveniences to which I called the attention of the Resident. The Warkully tunnels are really very noble works, and the fact of their having been excavated by a Native Government should stimulate us to do whatever of the kind remains undone within our own borders.

270. It was arranged that, under the circumstances, my visit to Trivandrum should be, as far as possible, divested of any public character; that my wife and I should visit the Maharaja, his wife, and the Senior and Junior Ranees as private friends, but that there should be no return visits, as they were unable, during the first stage of the mourning, to leave the Palace.

271. I saw, however, in a quiet way, a great variety of persons, amongst others the Dewan, who talked to me about an exchange of territory connected with the great Irrigation Project known as the Periyar, from which it is hoped that great advantages will accrue to the Madura District.

272. The husbands of the Senior and the Second Ranees, being, according to the customs of Travancore, outside the circle affected by the mourning, both visited me; on the other hand, neither the Eliya Rajah nor the First Prince could do so. I offered to visit the Eliya Rajah as well as the Maharaja, but he, being even more bound by the trammels of custom than the reigning Prince, as being deputed to be chief mourner, was unable to receive me.

273. Amongst other institutions which I saw at Trivandrum was the Maharaja's College, over which I went with Dr. Ross, the Director of Public Instruction, at whose request I addressed a few words to the senior students. The same compliment which has been paid to Mr. Sealy was at the same time extended to Dr. Ross, who is believed to have done excellent work for the Travancore State.

274. At Trivandrum I was visited by Mar Athanasius, as I had been at Cochin by Mar Dionysius, the head of the section of the Syrian Church, which is at open war with his.

275. From Trivandrum we struck to the eastward, passing, at first, through an open and undulating country, but entering, ere long, the great forests which stretch along the banks of the stream that finds its way to the sea near Quilon and up to the crests of the ghauts. It would be impossible to speak too strongly of the beauty of the scenery or the wild luxuriance of the vegetation. Unluckily, however, the weather, both during our journey and after we had reached Courtallum, was about as bad as it well could be.

276. At that place I remained several days with Mr. Hannyngton at the Residency, but the charge of the party was taken by Mr. Pennington. I replied to the addresses delivered respectively at the temples of Courtallum and at Tenkási, the so-called Southern Benares.

277. The first request which the Courtallum inhabitants made to me was that, if the proposed railway to Travancore was not to take the northern route, they might have a tramway connecting the chief towns on the Tinnevelly side of the frontier.

278. It has not, however, been at all decided how the much-talked-of railway into Travancore is to run. A great deal is to be said on both sides, and we, having obtained full information for their benefit, have now placed the whole question before those who are chiefly interested—the Travancore authorities.

279. The next representation was about the minor irrigation works. With regard to that subject, I have already said enough, as I have also with regard to the third representation, which had reference to the pagoda funds.

280. Fourthly and lastly, they expressed a hope that the Educational Commission would not improve elementary education at a too great sacrifice of the higher education. As to this, I did my best to re-assure them.

281. The first request of the Tenkási ryots referred to the minor irrigation works; the second involved a complaint about the levy of the village service cess.

I need not return to the former subject. As to the other, the remarks of the ryots were founded on a misconception. In former days they paid for the services of the village servants by fees of various kinds, some legal, some illegal. These fees have been abolished, and in lieu thereof the cess complained of is now levied.

282. The third complaint was about forest conservancy and ran as follows:—

"We therefore pray that suitable provision may be made in the Bill about to be passed for securing to us a reasonable enjoyment of our privileges consistent with the universal good it aims at, and that legislation in this respect may not drift in the direction of depressing the condition of the ryots and crushing the growth of their independence."

I need hardly say that the greatest possible care is taken by the Conservators of Forests to work the new Act, which had just passed at the time I received this address, so as not in any way to interfere with any privileges which do not hopelessly sacrifice the interests of the future to those of the moment.

The more intelligent of the peasantry are, it is believed, rapidly getting to understand the broad outlines of our forest policy. I had occasion lately to send a complimentary message to a Village Munsif in the Anantapur District, who had been giving his people extremely wise advice on this subject.

283. The fourth request related to the *kistbandi*, that is to say, to the instalments of the Government demand for land revenue.

This is a question which is never ending, still beginning.

The people of different districts hold the most diverse views about it. For example, while the people of Tenkási want the number of their instalments increased from five to seven, the people of Nellore are extremely anxious to have theirs reduced to two. The Board of Revenue is now once more examining the subject

wide but perfectly placid lakes. Everywhere the water was bordered by thick groves of the cocoanut palm, under which there was a dense vegetation, in which the curious holly-like shrub, *Dilivaria ilicifolia*, was the most conspicuous feature. All along the course by day and by night the people thronged every coign of vantage and received the party with every demonstration of friendliness usual in these climes—some of them, it must be admitted, not productive of happiness to those who are not sound sleepers. At length, long before nightfall, the eighty-eight miles between Cochin and Quilon were left behind, and the Residency at the latter place was reached.

265. On the early morning of the 2nd I crossed the lagune and visited the small patch of British territory known as Tangachéri, containing, as I was told by Mr. Laporte, the Magistrate there, 1,166 souls, and valuable as forming one side of what will be, if Mr. Parkes' designs are carried into effect, the very large and important harbour of Quilon, the site of which was shown and carefully explained to me by Mr. Hannyngton and others.

266. Complaints were here made to me about the smuggling which is said to be carried on alike from this place and from British Cochin.

This matter was looked into, and the abuse has been checked, an Inspector having been appointed for the express purpose of preventing such malpractices.

Negotiations, which are far advanced, will probably put an end once for all to this evil.

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with a view to adjust the Government demand to the circumstances of particular places as nearly as it can, but it is perfectly idle to suppose that any arrangements can be wholly satisfactory. The circumstances of different districts and parts of districts are too varied to admit of absolute adaptation to individual requirements. Infinite care is, however, taken to meet local wants as far as possible.

284. Next, the petitioners asked for the extension of local self-government. Local self-government has been extended.

285. Lastly, they complained of the union of revenue and magisterial functions.

286. That is a question not for us, but for the supreme authorities, and resolves itself, like many other Indian questions, into one of finance. There can be no doubt, as I told the petitioners in reply, that it would be more in accordance with the most scientific principles of legislation to have revenue and magisterial functions separated, and the stream of tendency flows in that direction.

287. I heard dismal accounts, along my road, of the failure of coffee cultivation in the part of Travancore which I was crossing, but in British Territory things were better. I visited one estate in the hills above the Courtallum waterfalls, where they had had the sense to preserve many of the trees of the primæval forests, which repaid this generosity by shade very useful to the cultivation.

288. At Courtallum we left rain and also coolness behind us, and the low water-parting, which separates the lands irrigated by the Chittar from those which depend upon the main stream of the Támraparni, was as dry and desolate as possible. Here and there Mr. Pennington pointed out small hills which Dr. Brandis, as it seems to me most judiciously, proposes to reserve. At present they grow nothing but a dreary *Euphorbia*, I suppose the *nivulia*, which has not even the merit of defending more valuable seedlings, as is done by the prickly-pear.

289. Immediately on my arrival at Tinnevelly, the Municipality presented an address to which I replied.

290. The inhabitants of Tinnevelly observed:

"We have, we are thankful to say, nothing specially to ask of your Excellency's Government in the matter of local wants, as they have been well attended to by the various officials who have served amongst us, and will, we have no doubt, be carefully attended to in future as occasion offers, as our present Collector has been long in the district, knows it intimately, and does not spare himself in the cause of the public.

"We look forward with much eagerness to the extension of the South Indian Railway to Trivandrum from this town. The land trade between the two places is not inconsiderable, and the two provinces are, for various reasons, intimately connected one with the other, and we trust that the resources of the country will further be developed by this improvement in internal communication."

With regard to the latter, I may say that, however the railway runs into Travancore, whether by the northern or the southern route, it will be certain to benefit it and Tinnevelly.

291. In replying to their address I made some observations which I am not sorry to repeat, viz.:

"It only remains to thank you for all the good wishes which you have expressed with regard to my administration. I trust that to the eye of the distant observer, which is attracted only by sudden changes and startling efforts, it may appear utterly dull and uneventful; but I shall be disappointed if, when it is over, those who are brought into immediate contact with it are not able to say, amongst other things, that during its course, the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders; that those of our departments which were not in a satisfactory condition —such as the Forest Department—had been put on better footing; that the best men throughout our various services had, very early in the day, come to know that their work was watched with sympathetic interest at headquarters; and that they were not reduced to hopelessness by seeing all the most influential positions bestowed, as a matter of course, upon meritless seniority.

"These are not very sensational ambitions, and the record of their fulfilment would, no doubt, read, even when recorded by the ablest pen, as if it were traced with opium upon sheets of lead, a phrase which was, by the by, originally used about the philosopher who wrote the life of the Statesman with whose spirit a wise ruler of this part of India would most, I think, desire to be filled—the life of Turgot.

"Of such good dulness, however, is woven the happiness of nations. I do not think one could anywhere find a district which more naturally raises such thoughts than this of Tinnevelly, for Bishop Caldwell, who has so well told its history, finds it necessary to fill pages upon pages with the events which occurred during the terrible period which preceded its passing under British rule, while he finds a paragraph or two quite enough to describe the unbroken progress and prosperity of the last eighty years. And why? because those eighty years have been years of profound peace, whereas before they began, Tinnevelly had never from the beginning of time known, as the Bishop very truly observes, eighty consecutive months, perhaps not even eighty consecutive weeks, of peace."

292. The phrase "that during its course the Presidency of Madras obtained the right of using for her own urgent needs a larger proportion of the taxation levied within her borders" referred to the expected visit of Sir Evelyn Baring and its financial consequences, which, at the time I spoke, were only a hope, but before the end of the year became a reality.

293. On September 14th I received the principal people—European and Native—as I had done at Courtallum, and the afternoon was chiefly given to the schools of various Christian sects. I spoke at four of these, but at none of them were any definite requests made, except that no disfavor should be shown to Native Christians, a request which I need not say I was able to meet with the assurance that they should have the most perfect equality of treatment.

294. Here also I received a long address on behalf of the cotton interest. This was officially considered, and the petitioners were informed that, for reasons substantially the same as those mentioned above in the review of my third tour, we were not prepared to legislate in the direction they desired.

Early on the morning of the 15th I drove out with Colonel Hasted, who had met me by appointment at Tinnevelly, to the Srívaikuntham Anicut which I saw and in the neighbourhood of which I had carefully explained to me the various questions connected therewith. I remarked at the time, "a proposal will presently be made for constructing a bridge upon the piers long since built with that view, which ran out from the side of the anicut looking down stream, and there can be no doubt that such a work is much wanted."

295. Such a proposal has subsequently been transmitted by the Local Fund Board, but has been referred back to them with reference to certain constructive details.

296. On the morning of the 16th I visited the great Shiva Temple and, after examining that really noble structure, received an address from an association representing, as I gathered, the party opposed to the Municipality as at present constituted.

297. They began by thanking me for sanctioning the introduction of the elective system into the Tinnevelly Municipality.

298. Next came a request about the position of dancing girls, which had reference to the general legislation of India, not that of Madras.

299. Then followed a petition that the Sub-Judge's Court should not be removed to Palamcottah. There was a good deal of difference of opinion about this subject, and I examined the Sub-Judge's Court on the 15th September. It was ultimately decided that the Court should not be removed.

300. The third subject was the establishment of temple committees. This is part of the pagoda question already alluded to.

301. The last request was with reference to a dispute about a road, which belonged entirely to the sphere of local self-government.

302. The whole of the country immediately around Tinnevelly and Palamcottah was at this period of the year one vast sea of rice just ready for the harvest, but the line, which took me towards Madura, leads through a region which is in September a desert, relieved only by the long blue line of the ghauts. At Sátúr I was met by the young nephew of the Zamorin, whom we lately made a Deputy Collector, and at Virudupati, a rising cotton mart beginning to rival

Tuticorin, the party was joined by Mr. Crole, the Acting Collector, and Mr. Robinson, the Assistant Collector, of Madura.

303. At the Madura station the Municipal Commissioners met me with an address, in which they first thanked me for the extension of local self-government and then asked for its further encouragement.

304. There is, I apprehend, no town in the Presidency where, during the last two years, the efforts of the people towards managing their own local affairs have met with more encouragement from the representative of the Government on the spot.

305. I should also remark that the Madura Municipality, which is fortunate in the activity and ability alike of its President and Vice-President, has been doing much to improve the water-supply and general condition of the town. It has accordingly been very agreeable to the Government to be able to assist it by a considerable grant from Provincial Funds towards the building of the Vaigai bridge.

306. On the 18th there was a reception of the European residents and the chief of the Native community in the great hall of Tirumal Naik's Palace, which is admirably adapted for ceremonials of this kind. The work of partial restoration seems to be going on satisfactorily; the large room which is now used as a court will require various alterations before it quite suits its purpose, the great difficulty being—the very common one—its bad acoustic properties; these, however, will doubtless be overcome, and the parts of the building which it is proposed to use as minor courts and public offices will subserve these respective purposes sufficiently well although some inconvenience may arise from there being too great an amount of noise. Here I received an address from the general community.

307. The first request of the Madura inhabitants was that I would support the Periyar project. With that request I have most fully complied.

308. The second referred to the minor irrigation works. Of that I have said enough.

309. The third was with reference to the construction of a steam tramway between Madura and Pámban, and they asked that more reliable statistics should be taken before Government decided on starting it. It goes without saying that the request of the people will be complied with.

310. The next request was with reference to the cost of litigation, to which I replied as follows:—

"As to expense of litigation, that is matter rather for the Secretary of State than for the Government of Madras. Of course we all know the objections to taxes upon litigation; but where a considerable revenue has to be raised from the people for the service of the people, we must be content with imposing the least bad taxes, all taxation being of course more or less bad. I have often considered the subject when I was officially concerned with the *general* finance and politics of India; but I am obliged to admit that I never heard an alternative to these taxes suggested which seemed to me likely to be less inconvenient and unpleasant than they."

311. The last request referred to a proposal which was then being discussed, about separating Dindigul from Madura. Up to this time, however, the change, which we then thought of, has not been made, so that the request of the people has thus far been complied with. Personally I still think that, if Madura could be divided on the same principles as Bellary and Anantapur were divided, it would be an advantage to the population, but this local question is inextricably connected with various large imperial questions which can only be settled by the Viceroy and Secretary of State. Official strength in Madura is not perhaps at present as well distributed as it might be, and advantage will be taken of the changes in *personnel* which will be caused by impending retirements on proportionate pensions, to see if some change for the better cannot be made.

312. In the evening of the 18th, the great tank was admirably illuminated, and the arrangements made on this occasion, as well as an exhibition of articles of

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local manufacture, in one of the greatest corridors of ... , on the morning of the 19th, gave me a very favorable impression of ... te and activity of the native artisans. The Pagoda itself is—as is well kno... que the finest thing of its kind in India, and does not give the impression ... many other similar buildings do, of having been left stranded by ... of events. It excites obviously a very living interest in some classes ... ation, and large sums are annually expended upon its decoration or rep... ed a master workman carving stone with very considerable skill, wh... re little more than a rupee a-day. His subordinates received only eig...

313. From Madura I travelled to Erode and ... on the 20th September to Ootacamund.*

... GRANT DUFF.

... ished early in November.]

[* It is intended that the continuation of this Minute s...

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

B No: 2582W 21-10-84

32 Enclosure ... 27/10/84

OOTACAMUND,

August 3rd to September 16th, 1884.

In the month of October last, I completed, by a visit to South Canara, my general survey of the twenty-two districts of this Presidency, and, as some nine months have now passed, it may be time to re[illegible]at survey, with the object of seeing what desirable changes have been mad[illegible]nsequence of it, what remain to be made, and, above all, how far it has b[illegible]ssible to meet the requests of the people preferred to the head of the Governm[illegible]n person.

2. The machine of administration, in all [illegible]ed countries, is now so complicated that it is necessary for those who presid[illegible]er it perpetually to revise and re-revise, if important things are not to be a[illegible]d to slip out of sight. The impossibility of doing this amidst the conditio[illegible]nder which a statesman's life is now passed in Western Europe is a grave misfortune. In a country governed as this is and must long continue to be, it is highly desirable that the European rulers of every degree should come as much as possible into contact with the ruled.

Thanks to the improvement of communications, the absence of famine and other causes, it has been my good fortune to see more of the Presidency than any of my predecessors have done in an equally short time.

In nearly a hundred addresses, which have been collected into a volume, I have secured a perfect photograph of what the most articulate portion of the people were asking from the chiefs of the administration in 1882 and 1[illegible].

In my replies, while recognizing the good sense of a very large proportion of the requests made, I took the greatest possible care not to commit my colleagues or myself to almost anything, and I am particularly glad to be able to show by this paper, to the persons who came to see me, with what scrupulous care every one of their wishes has been examined, and how very largely performance has surpassed promise.

3. When I left England in the autumn of 1881 the subject connected with Madras, which was most talked of at home, was the gold industry of the Wynaad. A few days before I started, a deputation interested in the Nílgiri Railway came to visit me, and questions of considerable moment, with reference to the sanitation of Ootacamund, came before me ere I had been many weeks in this country.

4. I determined accordingly that my first tour of inspection should be directed towards the West, and on the 4th January 1882 I left Madras.

5. Travelling through the night, I reached Pothanur on the morning of the 5th. There I was met by, amongst others, Mr. Stuart, the Collector of Coimbatore, whose valuable services we are now so soon to lose. He was, at that time, very much occupied with the wants of his district in the matter of wood, and sketched to me a project which had commended itself to his mind for afforestation on a considerable scale.

6. The new Forest Act was then only a *hope*, but it has since become a *reality*, and the position of Coimbatore, so far as the woodland and its connected benefits are concerned, has much improved.

7. The senior Conservator of Forests, writing under date of the 5th August 1884, reports to me that very good progress has been made in the constitution of its reserved forests, in demarcation, in survey, and in fire protection. Attention has been given to the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, though the Collector's final recommendations have not yet been received, and the forest revenue of the district is steadily increasing.

8. On my way up the Coonoor Ghaut I stopped at Burliar and examined the Government Garden there.

9. I was glad to observe that the Mangosteen was prospering, and I learn that it continues so to do. Since that period, too, *Amherstia nobilis* has flowered at Burliar, although, in spite of the kind help of Dr. King of Calcutta, it has failed to grow at Guindy. It would be highly desirable to naturalise in the Presidency so noble a tree, and Mr. Lawson will, if any one can, succeed in doing this.

10. The *Ipecacuanha* I had, in January 1882, to pronounce a failure; but, thanks to Mr. Lawson, who has altered the method of treatment that was being pursued, it is now succeeding much better. He does not believe that with us it will ever be a forest, but only a garden, product; nevertheless, a very considerable work for the good of humanity will be accomplished, if this powerful remedy in some very bad forms of dysentery is made common and cheap, by garden-cultivation amongst us. Its success would be particularly agreeable to me personally, because, I was at the India Office when the first attempts were made to bring it to India, and I took a great interest in them.

11. The Liberian coffee was fruiting freely; but I am told that it is not found of much practical importance in this Presidency.

12. The planters find the pericarp too hard to enable them to pulp it readily. Those kinds of coffee which have only one seed in the berry command a higher price, and the Liberian yields a crop only once in fourteen months. These disadvantages are thought, I am informed, to outweigh its comparative immunity from leaf-disease.

13. From Burliar I pushed on to Ootacamund, where the Municipal Commissioners presented an address in which they expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when Ootacamund would be made the permanent seat of the Madras Government.

14. In my reply I was unable to treat this as a serious claim, but spoke of it as a jest, at the expense "of the exaggerated pretensions of others."

15. For myself, I think that in the existing circumstances of this Presidency the dual arrangement of a summer and winter capital is far the best. No doubt, if it were only possible, an ambulant Government, a camp Government, would be the most desirable for India as a whole, and for every province in it; but that kind of Government is no longer possible. It belongs to the days of personal rule, and is quite incompatible, if it were only from considerations of expense, with our centralised, scientific system of administration with its infinite array of minute rules, precedents, and reports which require a gigantic apparatus of offices and officials.

16. Of course, no one, in his right mind, would ever have selected Madras as the capital of the huge province which is known as the Madras Presidency, and, indeed, no one ever did so. The *congeries* of very poor villages *plus* the moderate sea-port town, the Mount Road shops, the Government establishments, and the numerous small parks or "compounds" which, scattered thinly over twenty-seven square miles, form what is now called the City of Madras, have been grouped around the Fort which formed the centre of the very small and humble affairs of the Company upon the Coromandel Coast. The place has never grown to be a real capital, and can, indeed, never do so, although, if the harbour and other improvements to which I alluded in my speech of June 30th are carried into effect, it will gradually become more important than it is now.* Still I think for historical, sentimental, and other good reasons, it would be the greatest mistake to leave Madras; and I trust that no Government will ever dream of doing so, although, from many points of view, Ootacamund presents advantages which it cannot offer.

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*The following is the passage to which I refer:—

"These being the circumstances with which we have got to deal, what should Madras wish for? It should wish first for the completion of its system of drainage and water-supply—that is, it should wish to take itself out of the list of the semi-barbarous cities and put itself among the civilized cities—the cities which, like London, have a low death-rate; secondly, it should wish to see the Buckingham Canal pushed on as fast as the means at the disposal of its Government will permit; thirdly, it should wish to see the Singareni coal brought to its gates; fourthly, it should wish to see the excellent Municipal constitution which it has got, and which Mr. Arundel has done so much to perfect, worked ever better and better; fifthly, it should wish to see its harbour completed and made thoroughly efficient—so efficient that it may become a link in the communication between England, Bombay, and the further East."

17. The object of a wise administration should be to soothe those little municipal jealousies which are complicated so readily with the self-interest of individuals, who derive pecuniary advantage from the presence of the heads of the State amongst them.

Madras at least has nothing to gain by insisting that the Government shall give the apple either to herself or to her rival, and it is a section of her inhabitants who have of late been insisting on a judgment of Paris.

18. Some of the other requests of the Ootacamund municipality were of a far more serious kind. They observed that the sanitation of the place might fairly claim Imperial help, and they asked for assistance alike for sanitation, drainage, and water-supply.

19. At that time this Government also considered that they had a right to ask for *Imperial* help. Imperial help was, indeed, promised in the days of Lord Napier, and we recalled that fact to the Government of India in the year 1882, but much time had passed, the policy of the Viceroy in Council had changed in the interval, and we found, not unnaturally, that we had to give the assistance wanted out of *Provincial* funds.

Letter No. 287-W., dated 1st February 1882.

20. I trust we have not been niggardly in giving that assistance. Since the date of which I am writing, we have, *inter alia*, paid out of Provincial revenue for draining the bazaar some Rs. 94,000, bought and got rid of, at the expense of Rs. 10,000, the highly insanitary "Lines" near the small public park known as the ABC ground, and improved off the face of creation various other nuisances of the same kind.

21. Speaking in round numbers, since the Municipal Commissioners addressed me, Provincial has spent on the sanitation of Ootacamund not less than Rs. 97,000 through the Public Works Department, and not less than Rs. 27,000 through the Municipal Commissioners.

22. The lake is much less defiled than it used to be, and, when the intercepting sewer has been carried down below the Willow Bund to the outfall, will be all that could be desired; but what a pity that the same foresight, which has saved from pollution the lake of Kodaikánal, did not preside a generation ago over the arrangements made with respect to what is obviously destined to be the most important *sanitarium* in Southern India.

23. As soon as the drainage works, now in progress, are finished, we must turn to the water-supply and give some help to the Ootacamund municipality for its improvement, just as we have done to that of Madras. Already, the most important questions connected with it have been carefully investigated by our officers.

24. I found Government House advancing to completion. The shell was finished, and several portions of the building were habitable, at least in fine weather.

25. I was glad to be able to record that the constructive period had passed before I had anything to do with it, for, of the many things for which I feel myself unfit, there are few for which I feel myself more unfit than being an architect. All questions as to the policy of building, the purchase of property, and the kind of building to be erected had happily been settled by my predecessors. The numerous problems which remained were all in the nature of corollaries to be gradually worked out in the course of years with time, patience, and the concurrence of the proper departments of the Supreme Government.

26. I gave some attention, on this visit, to the Government Gardens as well as to the Cinchona Plantations. Both of these have, within the last two years, come under the management of a man of great scientific eminence,—the late Professor of Botany at Oxford.

27. The laying out of the gardens is being very much improved, all the trees and shrubs are being properly labelled, while great and important changes are taking place in the management of the Cinchona Plantations, more especially in the valley which separates the slopes of Snowdon from those of Dodabetta.