

To be substituted for the Proceedings of the same number and date, all copies of which should be returned.

17TH JANUARY 1888, No. 188 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 1st December 1887, No. 1596, Public.

Note by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 21st November 1887.

In accordance with the procedure followed on the occasion of my second tour, I now note the more important subjects which were brought to my notice during my late visit to the West Coast and the Southern Districts of the Presidency. As on the last occasion also, a paper has been compiled by my Private Secretary, which has already been distributed to my honorable colleagues and to the Secretariat.

2. The first subject which was generally brought to my notice on the West Coast was the disarmament of the Ernád, Walawanád, Calicut and Ponáni taluks. I told the petitioners, who professed to represent the people of Malabar, that I should be very glad if the public safety would enable the Government to regard the disarmament as a temporary measure; and I suggested to the Collector that licenses to carry arms for the protection of the crops might be granted as liberally as was possible in the disarmed taluks. So far as I could gather, there is something in the representation that arms are required in many parts of the district to protect the crops from wild beasts.

3. The survey and settlement which are being introduced into the district were referred to in several of the addresses, but, as the subject has been thoroughly threshed out by a previous administration, I could do no more than inform the memorialists that it had received, and would receive, the attention of the Government. I discussed the matter fully with Mr. Logan, who expressed some doubt as to whether wet cultivation in the Wynaad could stand the rates which are to be imposed. He expressed this doubt with reference to the scarcity of labor and the remote and unhealthy situation of much of the land.

4. The Wynaad Planters' Association urged that private planters should be brought under the protection of a system of fines and penalties similar to that which has been in force in forest reserves since 1882. It appears that they do suffer a great deal from cattle trespass. The matter deserves attention.

5. The request of the same body that the forest reserves from Sultan's Battery to Nellakóta should be placed under the Waste Land Rules will be duly considered by the Revenue Department, as will the prayer that the five years' exemption from assessment, of land planted with cinchona, should be made permanent.

6. The address from the people of Ernád, with reference to the Malabar Tenancy Bill, discusses a subject which will soon be before a committee of the Legislative Council. I would observe, however, that subsequent inquiries made in Travancore showed that the memorialists were correct in saying that there no tenant can be ejected so long as he pays the jenmi his dues at the specified time. I express no opinion as to the inference they would draw from the fact.

7. Mr. Logan was anxious that I should interest myself in the West Coast canal scheme, the object of which is to connect various systems of backwater and tidal river-communication with each other. The extension of the canal system from Badagara, 28 miles north of Calicut, as far as Trivandrum, is practically

within reach. There are short breaks where imperfect links occur, as at Pyali, 20 miles north of Calicut, at Calicut itself, where the existing canal wants deepening, and at Tánúr, Ponáni and Chávakád. A preliminary survey has, it seems, been made over a portion of the line, and we might consider, should funds at any time be available, whether we cannot complete in our territory the line of water communication which, in the adjacent Native States, has, with the aid of several very considerable engineering works, been made continuous from Trichoor to Trivandrum.

8. Mr. Logan further informed me that by obtaining in the local market the iron work required for the Iruti bridge, upwards of Rs. 20,000 had been saved as compared with the prices which would have been charged by the India Office. Subsequently, in Tinnevely, Mr. Lee-Warner complained that the local board had been put to considerable loss in connection with the works in progress at Srívaikuntham, owing to supply by the local market having been prohibited. I should like to make a representation to the Secretary of State upon this subject.

9. The mercantile community at Calicut represented that there was a large balance to the credit of Malabar ports, and in consideration of this fact, and of the approaching completion of the railway to Calicut, whereby its trade will naturally increase, they urged the desirability of forming a trust for the administration of Port funds. It was asked that the bar of the Kallai river might be cut at the expense of Government for the convenience of the timber merchants. I caused a reference to be made to the Public Works Department, and from inquiries made, it appears that the bar is annually cut at the expense of the persons interested, and has been so cut in the present season. Inquiries are being made as to whether it can be kept permanently open at a moderate cost; but I think that the matter is one with which the merchants interested can themselves deal, and I have caused the Collector to be informed of this opinion. At Cochin I promised the Chamber of Commerce that Mr. Brunton's scheme for deepening the bar of the Harbour should be considered by Government, as well as their requests that a larger portion of the funds collected in the port should be devoted to its improvement, and that a Port Trust should be established. If Mr. Brunton's scheme were found successful, Cochin would be a splendid harbour.

10. In company with several members of the Cochin Municipal Council, I personally inspected the scenes of the different matters referred to in their address, telling them I thought this preferable to giving them a formal answer. The sea is doubtless rapidly encroaching, and the groynes constructed for the protection of the town certainly require early repair. The suggestion that some portion of the Port dues may be devoted to this purpose may be worthy of the consideration of the Marine Department. The river-bank near the cemetery wall also requires rivetting. With regard to the contemplated repairs to the landing place, I understand that estimates are now before Government.

11. The results of my visit to the Native States of Cochin and Trivandrum can be more conveniently communicated to my honorable colleagues by word of mouth, and I will only note here that the interest we are now taking in the education of the sons of Rajas and Zemindars seems to have met with general appreciation in these States as in our own districts. I may mention also that after inspecting the District Jail at Trichoor, I suggested to the Dewan that some of the prisoners, who have been in jail for upwards of 20 and 30 years, might perhaps be fitting subjects of clemency.

12. There were no specific requests made in the addresses presented in the Native States, with the exception that the Sisters of the Convent of the Holy Angels desired the approval of Government to the intention of His Highness the Maharaja's Government to sanction a grant-in-aid to their school. If our sanction is necessary, I have no doubt we shall see our way to accord it.

13. Across the frontier in Tinnevely, addresses and requests multiplied. The inhabitants of Tenkási prayed for the early construction of the railway to Trivandrum, and protested against the adoption of the southern route which they erroneously understand to have been preferred. They asked that the additional

munsif's court, now located at Tinnevely, might be transferred to Tenkási. I promised that this matter should receive the attention of Government, but it is probable that the convenience of the majority of suitors was consulted when the present location of the court was decided upon. They further made, and were the only body who did make, a request that the Bill for dealing with Zemindari Curnams should be proceeded with, and that their dismissal might rest with revenue officers. I do not know that legislation on the subject is contemplated at present. The mirassidars of Kalakád begged for the execution of the Kumaraswami's anicut scheme, upon which, I believe, the Superintending Engineer will soon submit a report.

14. At Palamcottah I inspected the very expensive district jail, which has recently been constructed on the cellular system, and notice the absence of trees within the jail walls. I do not think that the presence of a few trees can be reasonably objected to, and they would be a great boon to all concerned. Subsequently I saw the cellular jail at Tanjore. Doubtless the segregation of prisoners, particularly at night, has its advantages, but the cost seems almost prohibitive.

15. The municipalities of Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Tuticorin all pressed for the consideration of schemes for the improvement of their water-supply, and I promised, in each case, that the Public Works Department and the District Engineering staff should give them all the assistance that lay in their power, but observed that provincial grants for the assistance of individual municipalities were not likely to be forthcoming, and would not be fair to the general tax-payer. Tuticorin further requested that the reserve of their Port funds might be utilised in making improvements to the jetty and the port.

16. The inhabitants of Tinnevely district called attention to the recent Proceedings of the Board of Revenue ruling that the revenue authorities should take notice of *total* failure of crops only in granting remissions. I gathered from conversations with the district officers that this ruling was new, and deprived them of the power of exercising a discretion which had been previously allowed, and to the exercise of which their personal inspections of the crops prior to the annual settlement of the revenue were directed. It was also requested that the distribution of water for irrigation purposes should revert to the Collector, but I said, in answer, that I could not hold out any hopes that this wish would be realized, the miscellaneous work of Collectors having largely increased, and the distribution of water being the proper function of the Irrigation Department. I further discouraged the suggested appointment of an agricultural inspector, as, in the interest of the public tax-payer, I am opposed to the formation of new offices. On the other hand, I suggested that a distribution of prizes to the growers of the best cotton,—a system very recently introduced with reference to the cultivation of barley on the Nilgiris,—might have a good effect in improving the staple of this important cotton district.

17. At Madura provincial aid was suggested, rather than requested, for the water-works which I inspected. It appears to me that the radical alterations suggested by Mr. O'Shaughnessy are probably necessary, and I understood Colonel Hasted, who was with me, to agree. At present there is a difference of opinion between Mr. O'Shaughnessy and the Municipal Council, and probably the matter will soon come before Government.

18. The construction of the Madura-Pámban and Dindigul-Pálghat Railways was urged, but I was not in a position to hold out hopes that funds would be available within any reasonable period.

19. The members of the Madura Union Club begged that Government might not divest itself of the management of the local college.

20. The Municipal Council of Periyakulam have a Periyár project of their own, which has been investigated by the Collector and the Superintending Engineer, but which cannot be taken in hand at present, at any rate when all our energies are concentrated on the Periyár project proper. Their request that the roads leading to the site of the latter project might be bridged at the expense of Provincial funds is not unworthy of consideration.

21. While at Madura, I commended to the Collector the new Sivaganga lessees, and bespoke for them a sympathetic attitude on his part in the novel and interesting experiment to which they are committed.

22. * * *

23. I halted at Dindigul to visit Mr. Heimpel's Cigar Factory and the new water-works. The crowd present assured me that they liked the water, notwithstanding the unfavorable character given to it by analysts. Experiments now in progress should be continued in the hope that a spring of uncontaminated water may be reached either on the site of the existing well, or if that has to be abandoned, somewhere near it, where the Surgeon-General seems to think there is a fair chance of good water being obtained. I think that, as experiments progress, analyses should be repeated.

24. The Trichinopoly Municipal Council had the usual request to make for assistance for improving its water-supply, and obtained the usual answer. They also begged permission to employ a paid chairman,—a measure which I deprecated for reasons which have, on former occasions, been given by Government in disposing of similar requests.

25. In Tanjore it was evident that the restitution of the officials lately dismissed had met with general satisfaction. But I was unable to allow that because we had found injustice done in individual cases, further remissions should now be granted. I promised, however, that any representation made in the usual manner should be attended to.

26. I received a representation for and against the change of the Collector's head-quarters from Vallam to Tanjore, and thought that, on the whole, little inconvenience to the public, and great convenience to a much over-worked officer, resulted from existing arrangements, but I suggested to the Collector the propriety of setting aside a day in the week for seeing people at Tanjore.

27. An objection was made on behalf of the mirassidars of the district to a clause relating to the reservation of State rights to minerals which, in late years, has been inserted into their puttahs.

28. The People's Association objected to the system of abkari farming lately introduced. It is obvious, however, that this must have a fair trial like the salt and forest laws, against which, as now administered, numerous complaints were made in various addresses. It was urged, with perhaps some reason, that Tanjore is exceptionally situated as regards forests.

29. I received three addresses from Muhammadan communities of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Dindigul, urging the claims of their co-religionists to preferential employment in the public service. I could not allow any preferential claim, and observed that if any one class was more largely represented in the Government service than another, it was solely owing to its greater ability and industry. I said, however, that I should be very glad to promote the advancement of competent Mussalmans, and of Mussalmans already in the service of the Government. In redemption of this promise, I have already suggested the name of a deserving tahsildar for promotion. It was significant, however, and an illustration of the correctness of my statement that the claims of Mussalmans are seldom overlooked when they are competent to hold office, that in the taluk of Dindigul, where I received one Mussalman address, the tahsildar and the deputy tahsildar were both Moslems, and in Tanjore, where I received another, there was a Mussalman tahsildar and a Mussalman Deputy Collector.

30. At the Tanjore jail the presence of an unusually large number of civil debtors suggested to me an inquiry into the relative severity of imprisonment for debt here and in other provinces. I was informed that only fraudulent debtors are incarcerated in the North-Western Provinces, and I should be glad to know if this is the case.

31. During my tour I met Messrs. Manavedan Raja, Varada Row, and Saminadha Iyer, Statutory Civilians, who were all well reported on by their

Collectors. It may also be mentioned here that the recent promotion of Mr. Ramachandra Iyer to act as District Judge was noted with approbation in more than one address.

32. Two revenue matters were several times mentioned, which do not, however, I think, call for action. The instalments by which the Government assessment is paid were recently fixed by the Board of Revenue after full consideration, and the rules relating to the compounding of assessment on double crop lands were also framed after full consideration and in communication with the ryots concerned.

33. At Trichinopoly I took the opportunity of saying in public a few words which might strengthen the hands of the Dewan of Pudukota, who appears to deserve all encouragement, and whose acts are somewhat unreasonably objected to by the various members of the family he serves. I visited the jail and found it healthy. I hope this jail will not be deprived of a non-medical superintendent.

34. I have not referred to the question of religious endowments. The existing state of affairs was objected to in several addresses, and one suggested that the management of devasthanum affairs should be affiliated with the Local Fund Boards. It will be remembered that Mr. MacDonell apparently thought that this was what we contemplated, in his recent note on our proposal to legislate on the subject.

35. Minor irrigation works naturally were frequently referred to, and all I could say was that the subject received from the Government as much attention as it could from the memorialists. I have strong hopes that the new arrangement as to their repair will succeed.

36. The recent reduction of educational grants was unfavorably remarked upon in several addresses. I had occasion more than once to state that the first object of Government was to promote primary education, and that it was not likely that the grants-in-aid of higher branches would be raised. We may, however, hope that more systematic financial control over educational funds will prevent a recurrence of the sudden and unexpected reduction of grants during the currency of the year. I think more notice might have been given to managers of schools.

37. The imposition of the house-tax for the extension of sanitary control to rural villages was objected to, and probably we shall hear of more frequent objections when the scheme comes into general operation. I shared the surprise expressed by one of the District Collectors that the imposition of this tax had not been more generally resented.

Order—dated 1st December 1887, No. 1596, Public.

His Excellency's minute will be communicated to all departments of the Secretariat. The special attention of each department is called to those paragraphs of the minute noted against it below:—

Public Works Department—paragraphs 7, 9, 13, 20.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Assistant Secretary.

Note by the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Paragraph 7.—The improvement of the communications by the backwater and tidal rivers here referred to is of great importance from a railway point of view.

I desire to urge most strongly the early provision of the requisite funds.

Paragraph 13—Railway to Trivandrum.—It has been finally decided that the Government of India can hold out no hope of financial support to either route (see G.O., No. 436 R., dated 18th June 1887).

Paragraph 18—The Madura-Pámban and Dindigul-Pálghat Railways.—The Government of India have stated that they can promise no financial support to either project.

21st December 1887.

(Signed) C. J. SMITH, Colonel, R.E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The subjects in His Excellency the Governor's minute which require to be noticed in the Irrigation Branch are—

- (1) The West Coast canal scheme.
- (2) The Kumaraswami's anicut scheme.
- (3) Improvement of the water-supply of Tuticorin.

2. The line of water communication on the West Coast was inspected by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in April 1885, and it was arranged that the improvement of the canal should be taken up by sections, the first section to be dealt with being that from Tirúr Railway station to Cochin. The Superintending Engineer has accordingly submitted estimates for the improvement of this portion of the canal. The estimate amounts to Rs. 2,89,494, or with establishment charges, &c., to say, Rs. 3,75,526; the rough estimate for the work amounted to only Rs. 60,000 (see paragraph 18 of the note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation printed in G.O., No. 429 I., dated 6th May 1885). The estimate provides for making the canal with a minimum bottom width of 20 feet slopes 4 to 1 and bed $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below mean sea level which will give a depth of at least 2 feet in the lowest spring tides.

This estimate could be somewhat reduced, but not materially so, and it is considered, therefore, that, as there is no hope of funds being available to meet this large outlay, it is useless to ask for sanction for the estimate sent in.

It is proposed to suggest that the canal should be improved but no attempt made to make it a first-class canal similar to the Buckingham canal.

3. The Kumaraswami's anicut scheme consists—

- (1) in the restoration of an anicut across a river which runs through the range of hills between Tinnevely and Travancore; and
- (2) in the improvement of the channel taken off at the anicut so as to augment the supply of two irrigation channels in the Tinnevely district by which it is stated that an additional area of some 600 acres will be brought under cultivation (see G.O., No. 168 I., dated 14th February 1885). The Superintending Engineer has lately reported on the scheme, and as doubts are entertained as to the sufficiency of the water-supply for the additional acreage, the Superintending Engineer has been requested to have the river gauged, and the subject will receive due consideration on receipt of his report.

4. The town of Tuticorin receives its supply of water from the Korampallem tank. The storage capacity of this tank will be increased when the improvements to the Upar Odai dam, now being carried out, have been completed. It is hoped, when these improvements have been carried out, that Tuticorin will be fully supplied in ordinary years with water for 9 months of the year. The Superintending Engineer has been lately requested to submit complete proposals on the subject.

(Signed) H. R. MEAD, Colonel, R.E.,
7th January 1888. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

ORDER—dated 17th January 1888, No. 188 W., Public Works.

The notes recorded above deal with the matters appertaining to the Railway and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department which are referred to by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in his note of the 21st November 1887.

2. The Government will await the further proposals promised by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in regard to the West Coast canal. On their receipt, careful consideration will be given to the nature of the improvements best suited to the circumstances of this line of communication, and the means at the disposal of the Government for carrying them into effect.

3. The subjects remaining to be dealt with are referred to in the following paragraphs of His Excellency's note:—

Paragraph 9—Cutting the Kallai river bar at the expense of Government.—This is a work which has hitherto been done by the timber merchants at their own expense and the Government are disposed to think that sufficient reason has not been shown why it should be provided for from public or Port Funds. But before passing final orders they desire to be informed what would be the probable cost of opening a sufficient channel through the sand and revetting it in the manner suggested in Mr. Wilson's letter of the 16th November 1887, and whether the whole work must be done afresh annually. The statistics of the timber trade should also be obtained from the Collector.

Paragraph 9—Mr. Brunton's scheme for deepening the bar of the Cochin Harbour.—There is no information at present before the Public Works Department as to the nature of Mr. Brunton's scheme. The Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, will place himself in communication with Mr. Brunton on the subject, and submit the project to Government when ready.

Paragraph 15—Water-supply schemes for the Municipalities of Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Tuticorin.—The Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, will afford every assistance in his power to the municipalities in question for the preparation of their water-supply schemes.

Paragraph 20—Constructing bridges on the road leading to the site of the Periyár Project.—The Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, will report on the nature and cost of the proposed works.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, with copy of Mr. Wilson's letter dated 16th November 1887, No 707.

" " " VI " Periyár Project.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Public Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Gobt. of (1888) Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 17th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th Jan. 1888, No. 188 W.

JANUARY.

His Excellency the Governor's
Tour in the Western and
Southern Districts

Orders on the several matters noticed in
His Excellency's minute appertaining to the
Railway and Public Works Departments.

31st JANUARY 1888, No. 80 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From M.R.Ry. P. TAMBISAMY MUDALIAR, Chairman, Municipal Council,
Kumbakonam, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-
Collector and the Collector of Tanjore), dated 28th November 1887, No. 407.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 14th October last, Mis. No. 1051 M.,
I beg to submit, for the information of Government, copy of explanation given by
Mr. Handcock, together with an extract from the proceedings of the council thereon.

2. I further beg leave to enclose a copy of letter, No. 33, dated 16th instant,
with its enclosure, from Mr. Handcock, read in the above proceedings of the council,
and to request that you will be kindly pleased to obtain the sanction of Government
for an expenditure of Rs. 1,600, to be met from the portion of the balance of Rs. 10,240
which the Government allow to be utilised for the drainage scheme [*vide* paragraph 6
(1) of G.O., dated 31st March 1887, No. 308 M.], towards the salary of Mr. Handcock,
Engineer in charge of the Drainage Scheme, Kumbakonam, and his establishment, as
the council do not think it advisable that the preparation of the long contemplated
scheme should be interfered with for want of an allotment.

Forwarded.

KUMBAKONAM,
30th November 1887.

(Signed) MANAVEDAN RAJA,
Acting Sub-Collector.

No. 744 M.

Forwarded.

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Collector.

No. 954.

Referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for remarks.

2. It is observed that Mr. Handcock has been employed since the 13th April, and
that, including the allotment now applied for, he will have cost nearly Rs. 5,000.
But there is as yet no result, and not much prospect of result, from this expenditure.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

17th December 1887.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
through the Public Works Department.

No. 42 W.

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on Kumbakónam Drainage.

With Mr. Handcock, the Engineer specially appointed to prepare a scheme for the drainage of Kumbakónam town, I have been over all the plans, &c., and we together have come to the following conclusions as regards the best method to be adopted.

2. The Oolloor channel is to be improved, and all the drainage water west of the town to be passed through this channel. It will be advisable to make use of the road running north and south as a bank to prevent any of this drainage entering the town except through the Oolloor channel. The culverts in this road should be closed permanently, except the ones crossing the Oolloor and Old Thapperumanulloor channel; the latter to be provided with a good screw shutter. A side channel to be cut west of the road so as to lead all water into the Oolloor channel.

3. The Oolloor channel head-sluice in the Cauvery to be provided with a screw shutter so that it can be properly closed; this can be done by Irrigation Department.

4. It must be distinctly understood that all solid sewage and the liquid from latrines, &c., is to be dealt with by dry conservancy, and none of this is on any account to be admitted into the drains.

Only the washing of the cook-rooms, &c., the drainage of the backyards of the roads, streets, &c., is to be admitted. Eventually it is hoped that there will be side drains to all the streets and the house drains will be led into them, but this of course cannot be done now, nor is it advisable that plans and estimates should be made out in detail. Mr. Handcock has already taken levels along the principal streets and laid down a system of drainage for them; this will be most useful when this drainage is taken up, and he will for the present only estimate approximately the cost of this street drainage. The drains proposed are of ordinary concrete moulded in mass and plastered with Portland cement.

5. With regard to house connections, nothing should be allowed for in the estimate. It is supposed the municipality will arrange for this to be done by the house-owners. These side drains will be carried to the main drains, and, if practicable, none of these drains are to be allowed to join the Oolloor channel, which is to be the only irrigation channel passing through the town.

6. With regard to the main drains, it is proposed to have three of them, northern, centre and southern. The northern drain to begin at west of Reddy Row's tanks and be taken into the Old Thapperumanulloor channel, which is to be made into a drain for a short distance and then carried by a new cut into an old existing drain that joins the New Thapperumanulloor channel.

The central drain is to begin at the Tanjore road and to be carried on the line of the Pavathaneullay channel (near its head in the Oolloor channel) as far as the eastern side of the town, the land now irrigated by it east of the town to be supplied by a new channel cut from the Oolloor channel.

The southern drain to begin near the head of the present Sembady channel and to be taken along it nearly to its end and then taken by a new cut to the end of the central branch.

These two drains, the southern and central, are to be joined to the northern and to be carried to an outfall.

7. There are two proposals for the outfall, and these should be both estimated for so that they can be compared and the municipality decide which should be adopted.

The first proposal is to connect the northern drain with the central and southern near their junction, and carry on the main drain southward under the Arasillár river to the Nunduthandy drain, and for the drainage to be carried on in the drain to the Arasillár.

The second proposal is to connect the southern and central drains at their junction with the northern drain and at the end of the drain (which joins the New Thapperumanulloor channel) to make a new channel, five miles in length, to the head of the Nundalaur drain.

Both these proposals are to be worked out. As much cross drainage as practicable is to be kept out of the main drains, and whenever practicable surpluses should be built in them to pass off in natural drainages across the country as much water as possible.

8. I consider that these main drains in the town should have their bottoms and sides for a height of 2 feet lined with concrete one foot in thickness; unless this is done, it will not be practicable to keep the drains as clean as they should be; the cost of this should be shown separately.

9. As before mentioned, the drainage of the land west of the town is not to be admitted into the drains, and they have to be made large enough to discharge all the rainfall they may receive from the area of the town they drain less any amount that can be discharged by surpluses.

10. The areas they drain should be taken out as accurately as practicable. The channels should be capable of discharging 12 inches of rain on their drainage areas in 24 hours (that is, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch an hour) with a depth of 5 feet of water in the drains as a maximum; this depth, of course, will but seldom or never be required.

11. With regard to the under-tunnel required in the first proposal under the Arasillár river, a length of 375 feet* may be taken; of course, the estimate will have to allow for the necessary banks, &c. If, as probably would be cheapest, the channel on the north puddigay is diverted and made to pass over the barrel of the under-tunnel, the barrel should be made 15 feet longer or 390 feet.

12. With regard to the railway culvert, this will be carried out by the railway on their own designs. Mr. Handcock had better design and estimate for what he considers a suitable work and enter in the estimate an approximate amount for the cost of the culvert and railway diversion during construction.

13. Mr. Handcock is requested to show this note to the Chairman of the Kumbakónam Municipality, and, should he approve of the proposals made, the estimates and report should be prepared as soon as possible.

MADRAS,
13th December 1887.

(Signed) J. P. DAVIDSON,
for Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Chief Secretary to Government,
through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

No. 4736 C.

Forwarded.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

19th December 1887.

G.O., dated 19th December 1887, No. 3470, Public Works.

Read—the following Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 90 E.W., dated 12th December 1887:—

The following appears to be the facts as regards Mr. Handcock's work in Kumbakónam. He was sent to Kumbakónam to prepare a scheme for drainage, &c., of the town; he was given no definite orders, nor was he placed under the orders of any one; he joined in April 1887.

He was told demi-officially by Colonel Pennycuik to prepare the best scheme he could for both drainage and sewage, who said he had better consider himself under the orders of the Commissioners of the Municipality, but that he was to consult Colonel Pennycuik on professional points.

In May Colonel Pennycuik visited Kumbakónam and wrote a note which was sent to the Chief Engineer; a copy was given to Mr. Handcock. This note was not decided orders but only an expression of opinion and pointing out that certain matters had to be decided before a scheme could be proposed.

The Chief Engineer did not approve of the proposals made in this note, and a note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Mr. Stokes was sent to Colonel Pennycuik on the 19th May pointing out what had formerly been proposed and on what lines the project should be prepared.

This note was not sent to Mr. Handcock until the 23rd September.

In July Mr. Handcock sent in a report and rough estimate of his (Mr. Handcock's) scheme (with under-tunnel below the Arasillár). In reply to this Colonel Pennycuik stated that he considered the under-tunnel might be left out and drainage sent direct into the Arasillár.

Mr. Handcock replied to this (14th August), and pointed out that, in his opinion, the Arasillár under-tunnel was necessary, and also asked for orders as to the length of the under-tunnel, &c.

On the 23rd September, on the receipt of the note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Mr. Stokes by Mr. Handcock, he asked for orders, and reported that according to his rough estimates the under-tunnel across the Arasillár was the cheaper scheme.

On November 14th Colonel Pennycuik called for approximate estimates of the two schemes; these were sent in by Mr. Handcock on the 28th November.

I consider from the above that much time has been wasted in consequence of Mr. Handcock not being placed under the orders of anybody (Colonel Pennycuik evidently considers he was not under his orders) and not receiving instructions from any one as to what he should do.

He has spent a considerable time in levelling along the streets of the town and laying out the minor street drains—work that, it is feared, will be of not much use.

Had the note of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Mr. Stokes been sent to Mr. Handcock in May, with orders, he could have before this prepared plans for both schemes and estimates for them; as it is, he has completed nothing.

I have been over his plans, &c., and given him a note pointing out what I consider should be done, and directed him to prepare plans and estimates for both schemes.

I have told him to show this to the Chairman of the Municipality, and, if approved of, to forward them as soon as possible. I have also ordered a copy of the note to be sent to the Chief Engineer for the perusal of the Chief Secretary.

Order—dated 19th December 1887, No. 3470 W., Public Works.

Recorded, with remark that the orders in G.O., No. 1010 W., of 6th April 1887, were sufficiently clear, and that Colonel Pennycuik should have communicated the note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to Mr. Handcock without delay.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. C. L. BADDELEY, Captain, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Local and Municipal Department.

No. 43 W.

Endorsement, No. 954, dated 17th December, with enclosures, returned, as the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has fully reported on the matter in his note, No. 42 W., dated 8th December, and No. 90 E.W., dated 12th December, recorded in G.O., dated 19th December 1887, No. 3470 W.

CHEPÂK, (Signed) H. R. MEAD, Colonel, R.E.,
21st December 1887. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Local and Municipal Department,
through the Public Works Department.

No. 44 C.

Forwarded, in continuation of Nos. 4736 C and 3470 W., dated 19th December 1887.

(Signed) W. L. C. BADDELEY, Captain, R.E.,
16th January 1887. Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

ORDER—dated 31st January 1888, No. 80 M., Local and Municipal.

The papers read above relate to the Kumbakónam drainage scheme, which has been under investigation by Mr. E. F. Handcock for no less than nine months, at a cost to the municipality of nearly Rs. 5,000, when it could easily have been completed in a very much shorter period.

2. The delay appears to have been mainly caused by the fact that a note drawn up on the 19th May 1887 by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Chief Secretary to Government, and defining the lines of the investigation, was not communicated to Mr. Handcock by the Superintending Engineer, Colonel Pennycuik, until the 23rd September. This note was sent to Colonel Pennycuik at once, and he will be called upon, in the Public Works Department, to explain why it was withheld for four months from Mr. Handcock, although he was aware that Mr. Handcock was in the interval prosecuting the investigation on other lines than were there laid down.

3. The plea which appears to have been urged by Colonel Pennycuik, that he was not aware that Mr. Handcock was under his orders, cannot be accepted. In G.O., 31st March 1887, No. 306 M., upon Mr. Handcock's nomination by Colonel Hasted, the Public Works Department were requested to instruct him to join as soon as possible, and in G.O., 6th April 1887, No. 1010 W., Mr. Handcock was informed that he was to correspond with the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, and submit all his designs and estimates for the approval of that officer. This clearly implied that Mr. Handcock was placed under Colonel Pennycuik's orders, and that Colonel Pennycuik so understood it is evidenced by the fact that in May 1887 he visited Kumbakónam and wrote a note for Mr. Handcock's guidance and that he supplied that gentleman with instruments, &c., from his office.

4. The additional allotment of Rs. 1,600 applied for by the Chairman of the Municipal Council to meet the cost of Mr. Handcock and his establishment is sanctioned. It is understood that Mr. Handcock's plans and estimates are now complete and that his connection with the municipality terminated from the date on which he submitted them to the Chairman. It is hoped that the papers will be submitted to Government with the opinion of the council without unnecessary delay.

5. The municipality is much indebted to Colonel Mead for the assistance he has given in the elaboration of this important scheme.

(True Extract.)

W. S. MEYER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt.

To the Public Works Department.
„ the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakónam,
„ Colonel H. R. Mead, R.E. through the Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

No 499 waf 1st Feb/88

Communicated to the
Superintending Engineer
VI file.

2. Colonel Pennycook will
submit the explanation
called for in paragraph 2.

1/5/88
W.

Govt. of 1888 Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 31st January 1888, No. 80 M.

No 499 waf 4th Feb/88

JANUARY.

Drainage Scheme.

Passing orders on the papers connected with
the — at Kumbakonam and sanctioning an
additional allotment of funds to meet the salary
of Mr. Hancock and his establishment, who
investigated the project.

S.E. M. file

Lt. Col. Pennycook. M.E.

With order

30TH JULY 1888, No. 831 M., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., dated 7th March 1887, No. 210 M., Local and Municipal.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Public Works Department certain papers relating to the
Kumbakonam drainage scheme, and requesting that a competent officer may be deputed for
completing the work.

READ—also the following papers:—

From M.R.Ry. P. TAMBISAMY MUDALIAR, Chairman, Municipal Council,
Kumbakonam, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sub-
Collector and the Collector of Tanjore), dated Kumbakonam, 16th March
1888, No. 543.

With reference to the order of Government, dated 31st January last, No. 80 M.,
I beg to submit, for the information of Government, an extract from the proceedings
of the council, dated 10th instant, expressive of the opinion of the council on the
drainage scheme to be adopted, together with the other papers in connection therewith
as per list enclosed.

2. There was a meeting convened for the consideration of this subject, but no
meeting was held for want of a quorum; and at two others, which were held on the
25th February last and on the 3rd instant, it was deferred to fuller meetings. Thus
it was at last disposed of on the 10th instant. Hence there has been some delay in
the submission of a reply.

3. The estimates, &c., having been submitted in original, I solicit their safe return
when no longer required.

ENCLOSURES.

PROCEEDINGS of the Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, dated 10th March 1888.

3. Read G.O., No. 80 M., dated 31st January 1888, requesting to submit, without unneces-
sary delay; the papers connected with the drainage scheme of this town, with the opinion of the
council thereon.

Proposed by Mr. Atkinson and seconded by Mr. V. Krishnaier that, having regard to the
smaller cost of the Nandalar scheme and to the fact that in that scheme there are fewer masonry
works to be kept in repair, and these works of a simpler nature than in the other scheme, the
council is prepared to accept the scheme for drainage into the Nandalar on the distinct under-
standing that such scheme is intended to carry off all drainage with the exception of solid
sewage and the liquid from latrines.

Resolved unanimously that the proposition be adopted.

GENERAL Report on the Kumbakonam Drainage Scheme.

The scheme submitted with this report deals only with surface water and not with solid sewage, and such like, which it is thought should be dealt with by dry conservancy. The washings from the cook-rooms, &c., and the drainage of the backyards, roads, streets, &c., is, however, to be admitted into the drains, and it is hoped that eventually side drains will be provided to all the streets and that house drains will be led into them. This of course cannot be done at once, and in this scheme only the principal streets have been considered and a system of drainage laid down for them.

The insanitary condition of the town, mainly owing to the large quantities of water which lie stagnant in many parts, has been so often the subject of report that it is scarcely necessary that further remark be made here.

The present condition of the roads, streets, &c., can only be described as bad, and it is hoped that they will be properly repaired and sectioned when the drainage scheme is put in hand in order that surface water, &c., may readily find its way to the drains.

The present scheme is briefly as follows:—First, the prevention of any surface water from land above or west of the town passing through it, except down the Oolloor irrigation channel; second, the provision of drains to the principal streets as above stated; third, the construction of three branch drains to run through the north, centre and south of the town; and, fourth, the construction of a main drain with an adequate outfall.

With regard to the first of these: the Oolloor channel will be improved and a road running north and south will be raised and used as a bank to prevent any of the drainage entering the town, except down the Oolloor channel. The old Thapperumanullur channel, which is the only other channel entering the town from above, will be provided with a good screw shutter where it crosses the road or bank. The Oolloor channel head-sludge in the Cauvery is also to be provided with a screw shutter, but this work has not been included in this scheme, as it will be carried out by the Irrigation Department. It seems necessary that the control of this sluice should be placed under the municipal authorities.

Street Drains.—The system of drainage for the principal streets has been marked on the survey plan of the town prepared in this office. The drains have in all cases been carried to one or other of the main drains, with the exception of one or two short ones, which have unavoidably been run into the Oolloor channel. They have been provided to both sides of the streets, except in one or two cases, where the streets are too narrow to admit of this being done. Nothing has been allowed in this scheme for house connections, as it is supposed that the municipal authorities will arrange for this being done by the house owners.

Three Branch Drains of the Main Drain.—Two irrigation channels, the Oolloor and its branch, the old Thapperumanullur enter the town from above it; the first runs through the centre and the other through the north of the town. Soon after entering the town, the Oolloor channel throws off a branch from its right bank, which runs through the town in a south-easterly direction, and is called the Pavathancutlay channel. The Thapperumanullur channel has now a new head in the Cauvery, which takes off a few hundred feet below the road bridge and joins the old channel below or east of the town. The old portion of the channel passing through the town is therefore no longer used as an irrigation channel. Another irrigation channel called the Sembodi takes off from the Arasillár river below the Tanjore road bridge and runs through the south part of the town. There are therefore four channels passing through different sections of the town, and three of these, namely, the old Thapperumanullur, the Pavathancutlay and Sembodi, will be taken up for main drains, and for the sake of convenience have been called the north, centre and south branch drains.

The north drain starts west of Reddy Row's tank and is taken into the old Thapperumanullur channel, and passing down this through the town is run by means of a new cut into an existing drain which runs out east of the town to the Thapperumanullur channel. By this proposal existing irrigation is not interfered with in any way.

The centre branch drain starts from the head of the Pavathancutlay and runs down the line of this channel to the east of the town, and the land now irrigated by this channel will be supplied by means of a new cut from the Oolloor channel made east of the town.

The south branch drain starts near the head of the Sembodi channel and is taken along it nearly to its end and then run by a new cut to the end of the centre branch. The irrigated land under this channel consists of three plots, altogether amounting to 37 acres; the first plot of 7 acres will not be interfered with, but the two lower ones must be bought up. The land is valuable, but the municipality will have little difficulty in selling it again at a small loss for building and other purposes.

These three branch drains are to be joined together and carried to an outfall.

Main Drain.—There are two proposals for the outfall, both of which have been worked out in order that the municipality may decide which is to be adopted. The first is to start the main drain from the end of the north branch and connect it with the centre and south branches and carry it southward under the Arasillár to the Nanduthandi drain and down this to carry the

drainage to the Arasillár some four miles below. The other proposal is to carry the centre and south branch drains to meet the north branch and from thence to make a new channel rather more than five miles in length to the head of the Nandalar drain. The report which accompanies the estimate for these works gives in detail the requirements for each of these drains. The drains have in all cases been made sufficiently large to carry off all the rainfall they may receive from the area of the town and they are capable of discharging 12 inches of rain from their respective areas in 24 hours. It is thought that the bottoms and sides to height of 2 feet of these drains should be lined with concrete 1 foot thick and plastered with Portland cement in order to keep them as clean as possible. The cost of this has been in each case shown separately at the foot of the different estimates.

Compensation for land required to be taken up has been calculated upon statements received from the Kurnams. It is possible that the municipality will be able to obtain the land at cheaper rates than are allowed in the estimate.

With regard to the rates allowed for the different works, these are in nearly every case in accordance with the schedule of rates of this district, a copy of which was obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office, Tanjore.

(Signed) E. HANDCOCK,
Engineer in charge of Drainage Scheme, Kumbakonam.

No. 242 M.

Submitted to Government.

2. The two schemes may be called (a) the Nandalar scheme, and (b) the Arasillár scheme.

3. The council have chosen the former on the ground that it is less expensive and is likely to cost less to maintain.

4. An examination of the estimates shows that a large part of the work contemplated is common to both schemes, i.e., the following items appertain to both:—

	Rs.
(1) Road formation on the west of the town	1,006
(2) North drain	2,105
(3) Central drain	911
(4) South branch drain	8,194
(5) Branch irrigation channel from Oolloor channel to Palava-thankattalai channel	1,222
Concrete drains in streets	53,923
Total	67,361

5. The main drains (without concrete) cost respectively (a) Rs. 29,792 and (b) Rs. 38,356.

6. So far therefore the Nandalar scheme (a) comes to Rs. 67,361 + Rs. 29,792 = Rs. 97,153, and the Arasillár (b) to Rs. 67,361 + Rs. 38,356 = Rs. 1,05,717, a difference in favor of Nandalar of Rs. 8,564.

7. But the engineer is of opinion that besides the street drains, the main drains should also be lined with concrete, and if his estimate on account of this work be added the totals will be (a) Rs. 1,39,678* and (b) Rs. 1,40,823†—a difference of only Rs. 1,145.

8. If therefore the work which may be decided upon is to be carried out in its entirety, there is little to choose on the score of prime cost. The council think, however, that the maintenance of the Nandalar scheme will be less expensive. But the difference in any case is not likely to be very great, and it would seem therefore that the choice must depend upon the relative advantage to the town of the two schemes. That is a matter upon which Government will doubtless consult their

* Rs. 97,153 + Rs. 42,525.

† Rs. 1,05,717 + Rs. 35,106.

professional advisers. In regard to expense, there is little to recommend one scheme in preference to the other.

VALLAM,
18th April 1888.

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Collector.

Referred to the Public Works Department for early remarks.

(By Order.)

OOTACAMUND,
26th April 1888.

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.

NOTE by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Kumbakónam Drainage Scheme.

It does not appear necessary for me to go into the details of these schemes, the plans and estimates for which have been carefully prepared by Mr. Handcock, and his report shows plainly what is intended.

2. The question of the drainage of Kumbakónam has been for years under discussion, and I would refer to my letter, No. 2215 T. J., dated 3rd March 1883, printed in G.O., dated 7th March 1887, No. 210 M., in which will be found a short history of what had been done regarding it and my own proposals, and again to the papers printed in G.O., dated 31st January 1888, No. 80 M., which show what the general proposals are. The difficulty in preparing a drainage scheme for the town has been to provide a proper outfall, as there is none at present for the town, and, until one is made, it is useless to attempt drainage in the town.

3. Mr. Handcock forwards two schemes, called (a) the Nandalar scheme, (b) the Arasillár scheme.

As regards cost they are, as remarked by the Collector, practically the same when fully carried out. I consider the Nandalar scheme the best, and recommend its adoption. My chief reason for this is that to me it is the natural line for the drainage to be taken and that there are no large masonry works required like in the Arasillár scheme where a large under-tunnel is necessary. I consider also that the maintenance of the channel five miles in length with a uniform fall will be less than that of the other scheme.

4. If the work is sanctioned and carried out, the first thing to do is to cut out the main drain, second the branch drains, and finally the minor street drains.

5. The total estimate is as follows:—

	RS.	RS.
(1) Road west of town	1,006	
(2) North drain	2,105	
(3) Central do.	911	
(4) South do.	8,194	
(5) Branch irrigation channel	1,222	
(6) Concrete drain in streets	53,923	
(7) Main drain	29,792	
		97,153
(8) Concrete lining to south branch	20,242	
(9) Do. to centre do.	14,600	
(10) Do. to north do.	12,170	
Total lining for branches	47,012	
(11) Concrete lining to main drain for 8,100 feet	42,525	
Total lining	89,537	
Total scheme	1,86,690	

6. This amount, under two lakhs of rupees, is not a large amount for the proper drainage of a large and rich town like Kumbakónam, and I would urge that the branch and main drains should have the bottom two feet lined with concrete; but I consider that Mr. Handcock's section might be reduced and the work done for less, also that it is not necessary for 8,100 feet of the main drain to be so lined—a length of 6,000 should be sufficient.

OOTACAMUND,
5th July 1888.

H. R. MEAD, Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

No. 387-D.

The papers are retransferred to the Local and Municipal Department with the above note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation who has examined the proposed schemes on the ground.

2. Colonel Mead's remarks are concurred in by the Public Works Department.

OOTACAMUND,
9th July 1888.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Local and Municipal Department, with original papers.

ORDER—dated 30th July 1888, No. 831 M., Local and Municipal.

The plans and estimates prepared by Mr. Handcock for the drainage of the town of Kumbakónam are approved, subject to the remarks of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The Council should now take the necessary measures for putting the work in hand including submission of proposals for raising funds for the works.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakónam,
through the Collector of Tanjore, with estimates, &c., returned.
" Public Works Department.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Exd. J. Moses.

Govt. of 1888 Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Order the Govt. of 1888, No. 831 M.
21st August 1888

Communicated
to the Chief Engineer
for Irrigation and
the Superintending En-
gineer to circle for
information.

50/2 O.H.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 30th July 1888, No. 831 M.

No. 2081 M. of 21st August 1888

JULY.

Drainage Scheme.

Approving, subject to the remarks of the Chief Engineer, the plans and estimates for the drainage of the Kumbakonam town, and directing the Municipal Council to take steps for putting the work in hand and to submit proposals for raising funds.

To the Ch. E. for I
S. E. for II circle

No 652 P.R

Office of the Supg Engineer,
Periyar Inspect Works.
Periyar 4th September 1888
D/51

From

Col J. Pringle Esq R.E.
Superintending Engineer
Periyar Inspect Works

To

The Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No 2708 W of 31st August 1888. I have the honor to express my regret at having delayed my reply to G.O. No 499 W of 11th February 1888. The latter order was received by me in England and I postponed reply until my return to India since which, the order not being on the records of this office, the matter had escaped my memory in the press of other work.

2 I do not know that I can give any explanation of my proceedings in the matter referred to beyond stating that I acted to the best of my judgment in the interest of ^{the} municipality.

3. The reason why the note referred to in

in para 2 of the G.O. (to 80 m of 31st January 1888) in the Municipal Department was not communicated to Mr Hancock is sufficiently indicated in the last sentence of that para, namely that "Mr Hancock was prosecuting the investigation on other lines than were there laid down."

4. The orders appointing Mr Hancock distinctly stated that his proposals were to be submitted through me and to have my approval. This being so there was no necessity for communicating to Mr Hancock a note dealing with a scheme of which I entirely disapproved.

5. It was not till (I think) August or September that I understood it to be your desire that both schemes should be investigated; the note in question was then at once sent to Mr Hancock; up to that time there was obviously no use in sending it.

6. I do not understand para 3 of the G.O. under reply; whatever may have been my private opinion about Mr Hancock's position, I am not aware that I have ever alluded to the subject in an official

official communication, much less "urged it as a plea" on my own behalf. Indeed until receipt of the G.O. in question it had not occurred to me that any such plea was necessary.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

your trust obdt Servt.

J. B. [Signature] Col. L. E.

Superintending Engineer
Punjab Project Work.

4. 4994. 11. 2. 88
" 27084. 31. 8. 88
" 25494. 15. 8. 88
" 23494. 21. 8. 88
" 21494. 17. 1. 88.

P.W.C. No 9048

TO
No 2951 Wd/19 Sept 1888
13 Sep

Communications to the
Local and Municipal Depart-
ment with reference to G.O.
in that Department, No 80 M.
dated 31st January 1888.

WCS
11.9.88

See
12/9/88

From.

The Supg Engineer
Pennyar Project.

To.

The Chief Engineer
P. W. D.

No 652.P.R

Dated 4-9-88.

Rf. Co. 9.88

No 2951 Wd/19 Sept 1888

Kumbakonam Drainage
Scheme.

offers explanation
called for in para 2
of go no 499 W dated
11th February 1888, in
regard to —

To
The Local and Municipal Deptt.

2.17.9.88
12/9/88

With order



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

G.O Public Works Department dated 19th September 1888

No 2951 W. communicating letter from Colonel

Pennycuik R.C submitting explanation

with reference to para 2 of G.O No 80 M dated

31st January 1888 Local and Municipal Depart-
ment.

Order thereon dated 26th October/88 No 1202 M (Misc.)

The government are clearly of opinion
that the note by Mr Stokes and Colonel Mead
ought at once to have been communicated
to Mr Handcock with such remarks as
Colonel Pennycuik thought necessary. The
withholding of this note caused great
delay and expense to the Municipality
and could not possibly have
conduced

4. 499W. 11. 2. 88
2708W. 31. 8. 88

PWC No 11270

conducted to their interest.

(True Contract)

Esmer
H. Asst. Secretary

To.

The Public Works Department.

2951W. 19. 9. 88.
2708W. 31. 8. 88.
2549W. 18. 8. 88.
2849W. 2. 8. 88.
499W. 4. 2. 88.
188W. 17. 1. 88.

3551W d/y Nov 1888

Communicated
to Colonel Pennycook
Rt.

Wm
6. 11. 88.
MAH
6/11/88

Local Pennycook
Colonel Pennycook R.

216/16

Sept 2/11