(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 84 + 1 News paper.

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 87/89

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(12)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D. துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2198

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 13-8-1889 19

படிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

4 Sheets chitta.

31 Sheets 30 + 1 News paper

வண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

EXAMINER
No. 4044
13 MAY 1889
ENDORSEMENTS
P. W. ACCOUNTS

No. 124

Government of Madras.

2196

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Ootacamund, 8/5 1889.

OFFICE NOTE.

From J.

To C

Mercy I take the
Statement pages 89 & 90
of "Report of the
Administration of
the Madras P.W.D. for
1887-88" as sufficiently
correct for all practical
purposes, as regards
the total cost of
establishment and
of all the work carried
out by that Establishment
I have to ask this
because as regards
"Irrigation," the only
head which shows
the means of comparing
with any other returns,
I cannot make it
agree at all with the
Irrigation pieces in the
"Administration Accounts
abstracts 1887-88 —

(2) What are the portions of the total Establishment due to "Direction" "Construction" "Accounts"

(The two first may be lumped together if there is a difficulty in separating them)—

(3) If the total of Rs 6 para 1 (Rupees 5,89,086 Rs 20,23,393) or what is the per centage of Establishment to Compared with Cost of all work carried out by them mentioned 35 % and not 40 % as stated by Lord Reay in his Speech to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—

4 (a very early reply will be much obliged

J.

No 656 D 15th May 1889

To I.

2198

The figures shown in pages 89 and 90 of the report of the administration of the Madras Presidency for I887-88 may be taken as correct.

2. The figures shown in the administrative accounts irrigation page (CXXXV) of the above report, represent only outlay on irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, whereas, the figures shown in the statement printed in page 90 of the report include also outlay on other irrigation works. The two sets of figures are therefore not comparable with each other.

3. The following is the distribution of the anount debited to establishment :-

Direction.....	Rs. 3,80,615
Construction.....	,, I5,27,485
Accounts.....	,, I,35,293
	Rs.20,23,393

4. The percentage of establishment based on figures quoted by you which are correct is 34.95 or nearly 35 per cent as stated.

C.

lections on only
he orders of Gov-
of one duty on
taxes in transit
taxes was to be
and a copy of
as well as the
ach Agency. In
a of Dharampur,
mance to levy no
r cases Political
to enforce such

iew of the results
bject thus laid
dially recognises
by his Highness
Dadlan from
ab of Junagad,
revenue from the
The Vankanir
d Rs. 2,000, a tax
Sadan and
ness of Rajkot
of a sauas per
on pods imported
illage. The Political Agent at Dhrangadra on application for despatch by the
Chief has agreed to the proposal that the duties should be abolished all
except ghee, and
Chief has undertaken to meet the
important reduc-
in the State on
at the sea port
on taxes on trades
in Navanagar in
has Majesty. It
duties, pure and
but Kattywar in
taxes, to which
the necessity for
Political Agent, and
a policy of free
Kattywar may be
as having met the
ccession with Wadh-
traffic has been
given by the orders in Government Resolution No. 606, dated the 9th of January, 1888, which freed the chief duties on imported goods disguised under the name of export duties. While bringing to notice these various instances of the willingness shown by the Kattywar Chiefs to reform their fiscal system, the continued efforts of the Political officers should be directed towards the extension of the reforms so inaugurated, and the completion of the programme laid down by Government. It would be especially valuable if the Maritime States could be induced to adopt the British tariff in respect of produces, as Bhownuggur has done. Lastly the States of Junagadh and Navnagar have reduced both port and land dues, and what is desirable is a general uniform progress in the matter. Turning to the State of Kutch, the Government of Bombay agrees that beyond the appointment of a committee of inquiry, no effective enforced temporary relief lately accorded in view of the urgent exigencies of scarcity and distress, no progress has been made in emancipating the trade of a province which carries on a large maritime trade, and remains amongst the subjects of his Highness the Peshwa, one of the most enterprising merchants of India. The reports received by Government indicate that the so-called import and export duties operate really as transit duties, and press with heavy force on the two necessaries of life, and have been maintained since 1832. Transit duties were finally abolished in Kutch in 1873, and there is too much reason to fear that they have been revived under an altered name. So enlightened a ruler as his Highness the Rao cannot fail to see the necessity for keeping Mandavi distinctly ahead of other States which enjoy less advantages than Kutch. In the central and southern group of States the land was taken by the large State of Kolhapur, which, on the 10th of June, 1886, negotiated a formal and comprehensive agreement with the Acting Political Agent, adding to the previous abolition of Shahlmol and Sthalbhairt a complete abolition of all transit dues, imposts on the import, export, or measurement of commodities other than snuff, sulphur, or poisons. Taxes on special trades and industries, and the whole group of Mohotarita taxes were also abolished. This relief, which annually cost the Kolhapur administration an annual loss of Rs. 23,000 a year, went far beyond the measures indicated in Government Resolution No. 2416, dated 29th April, 1886, and received the warm approval of the Governor-General in Council. The example of Kolhapur led to equally satisfactory results in the Southern Maratha Country, where the chiefs of the Satara Jaghirs, the Chiefs of Mudhol and Jamkhandi, and the Chief of Kurundwad, all of whom had been deprived of great part of their revenue by the levy of transit duties, were induced to abolish them. The Chief of Mudhol has never been in receipt of more than Rs. 1,000 a year from transit duties, but the Chief of Jamkhandi derived a revenue of Rs. 20,000 from this source. The Chief of Kurundwad, who had been deprived of Rs. 10

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

General Sir John Fowler Bradford is dead.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Euphrates has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, APRIL 14.

The Italian newspapers advocate the occupation of Asmara by Italy or the abandonment of Massowah.

THE PATNA MISSION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

The principal Missionaries in Allahabad have, in a letter to the local papers, disclaimed "any sympathy or concurrence with the monstrous charges," brought by Mr. Dyer against the Judges of the Calcutta High Court who disposed of the appeal in the Patna Mission Case. They utterly repudiate the statement made regarding the trial, and protest strongly against Mr. Dyer's methods generally.

THE SURAT FIRES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, APRIL 15.

Last night a public meeting of the leading gentlemen and merchants was held in the compound of Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Company, to collect subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire at Surat. Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud presided. A subscription list was opened, and a sub-committee with Rao Saheb Chiplonkar, chairman of the local Municipality, and Mr. M. Yadav Vyankatesh, pleader, as secretaries, was appointed to collect more subscriptions. Great sympathy was felt for the sufferers. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the president and to Mr. Govardhandas, agent to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surat firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 7-16d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
4 do. French Rentes	85¾
4 do. Rupee Paper	97
4½ do. do.	70
3 do. Sterling Loan	100
Bar Silver	42d.

The sum of about 2,30,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 15.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from Bombay, arrived.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Gwalior (extra) arrived at Singapore from Hong Kong on the 10th instant.

The same Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind left Singapore for Bombay via Penang at 1 p.m. on the 10th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Custozza's s.s. Orion, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 14th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(APRIL 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION;

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teneriffe, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brindisi, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Aden, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Saigon-Bangkok right.

At the Sessions yesterday, William Neill, one of the members of the Golden Gang, was unanimously found guilty of all the charges framed against him of having stolen articles from passengers' luggage entrusted to his custody, while working as a second guard on the Nagpore branch of the G. I. P. Railway. The accused, who put in a written defence, in which he protested that he was innocent was put back, sentence being reserved by the court.

Alfred Spink, another member of the Golden Gang, was yesterday charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the Criminal Sessions, with dishonestly receiving property belonging to Surgeon-Major Hume of the Madras Army, Inspector Franckes, of the Berar District Police, and a Hindoo merchant, named Motiram Maneckmal. Spink was also charged with disposing of the property knowing it to be stolen. Evidence was led for the prosecution, and the case ultimately adjourned until to-day.

We hear that the French Government have granted M. C. Gasselin, the French Consul, three months' leave on private affairs. M. Gasselin will leave Bombay for Paris on the 20th instant per s.s. Singapore; and M. Gries, the Chancellor of the Consulate, will act as Consul during his absence.

Germany has given to the Solingen sword-makers an order for 80,000 cavalry swords.

Afghan frontier alarms continue to circulate in England in an unaccountable manner.

The Government of Canada has decided to renew the fishery licences under the *modus vivendi* this season.

The total value of gold exported from the Cape for February amounted to £43,758, and from Natal to £24,841.

At the examinations in descriptive and practical anatomy, held by the Irish Royal College of Surgeons, two lady students have taken the highest prizes.

Three new French torpedo-boats, belonging to the Toulon flotilla, have been disarmed as unfit for sea, and are condemned to be broken up. At Cherbourg indignation runs high.

A memorial has been signed by all the planters in the Kangra Valley, praying for the removal of octroi in the Punjab on tea. The memorial was despatched by the Association to Sir James Lyall on the 1st instant.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Prince Alexander has authorised the correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* in Milan to deny categorically the truth of the account of his marriage published by the Paris *Figaro*.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation warning foreign fishing vessels against entering the waters of Behring Sea, within the dominion of the United States, for unlawful fishing for fur-bearing animals or salmon.

The Greek Chamber on March 26 adopted, by ninety against ten votes, the bills for granting a dowry of 400,000f. to Princess Alexandra, and authorising the sum of 540,000f. to be expended upon the building of a residence for the Duke of [illegible]

An Afghan correspondent reports that large country-boats have been recently navigating the Oxus north of Chaharjui, laden with troops, who were being conveyed from Hashtar Khan to Achochak. The latter place, it will be remembered, was the destination of the refugees recently banished by the Shaff of Bokhara.

To replace the regiments in Afghan Turkistan, who sided wholly or in part with Ishak Khan, the Ameer has it is reported enlisted 10,000 recruits from Kohistan and the Cabul Province. Those of the disaffected regiments who did not desert with Ishak Khan have since been disbanded by the Ameer. With these changes the Army of Eastern Turkistan is now placed upon a sound and reliable footing.

Lloyd's agent at Manila telegraphed recently that the Spanish mail steamer Mindanao and the Spanish steamer Nisayat, while coasting, were in collision. The former vessel sank, and 30 of the crew and passengers were drowned. The latter put into Manila, badly damaged. The Mindanao was an iron screw steamer, 1,033 tons gross. Both vessels are owned at Manila, and engaged in local trade.

The *News Wiener Tagblatt* of Vienna professes to have information of another attempt against the Czar and Czarina, this time on the occasion of their recent journey from St. Petersburg to Gatchina recently. Two old rails are said to have been laid across the line not far from the Gatchina station. The engine-driver of the Imperial train noticed the obstruction in time to pull up, and the train was delayed for several minutes while the rest of the line to the station was carefully examined. The police were at once on the alert, and several arrests were made in St. Petersburg during the night of the 19th. The story is not confirmed.

The Nahan Contingent has, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, just been inspected by Major Melliss, who was, we believe, perfectly satisfied with the efficiency of the troops, which he found in a high state of discipline, well drilled, and well looked after by their commandant, both on parade and in their lines. We believe he warmly congratulated General Lane on his very successful work at Nahan, both in office and on parade. The Nahan troops are modelled and dressed upon the pattern of our native army, with special success in the care of the company of Sappers and Miners. These are all picked men; but the infantry and cavalry are also excellently well set up.

The *World* tells the following Black Mountain story:—Lady Roberts, who naturally takes the greatest interest in the welfare of the Nursing Sisters, whom she was the means of taking out to Cabul, visited the hospitals and patients in their charge of the base of operations, Oghi, and was much pleased with their work and devotion to the sick, and so forth. "Really," she said, "I think the Sisters deserve a medal for this campaign as much as any one, and I hope they will get one." "I don't know about the *medal*," said a gallant Colonel, who was in attendance, "but they are sure, at all events, to get plenty of *clasps*!"

There is, according to *Truth*, to be a great gathering of the Orleans family at Wheen House on May 30, when the Comte and Comtesse de Paris will celebrate their Silver-Wedding. A reconciliation has taken place, through the mediation of the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, between the Comte de Paris, the Comtesse de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Nemours, and the Prince and Princesse de Joinville. The relations had been very strained for several months in consequence of the curious manner in which the Comte de Paris had conducted himself in respect of General Boulanger. The Duc d'Orleans, the eldest son of the Comte de Paris, is now on his way home from India, and there is a strong desire in Orleanist circles that he should marry the Princesse Clementine, youngest daughter of the King of the Belgians.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—Sir John Gorst's statement that the Indian authorities attached little importance to Mr. Bradlaugh's candidature in Cashmere is somewhat inconsistent with the report that the Government of the country will be handed over to a council with a British officer as president. The measure may be and probably is inevitable; but it is anything but a trivial matter. The geographical position of Cashmere, lying as it does between the British and Russian frontiers, makes it in one way the most important of our Eastern feudatories; and to allow the country to remain in a chronic state of misrule and intrigue would be an imperial danger. The recent attempts of Russia to secure a foothold in Kanjut show the nature of the peril to be guarded against. The reigning Maharajah is a wretched imbecile, who ought never to have been allowed to succeed his father; and both in the interests of his unfortunate subjects and in view to the future development of Cashmere as a military colony of *cognunctium imperii* the organization of a secure and respectable Government is undertaken none too soon.

The Commander-in-Chief of India, says a home paper has done himself honour by writing to enlist our interest in the translation into English of the most vast and wonderful epic of India known as the "Mahabharata," this stupendous poem, composed in Sanskrit, and containing 200,000 verses—that is, eight times as much matter as all Homer—embraces in its huge bulk well-nigh all that exists of Hindoo history, theology, antique manners, and legends. Despite its size, an enthusiastic Bengalee Baboo, Pratapa Chandra Roy, devoting his life, his fortune, and his forces to the work, has admirably and faithfully translated into English one-half of this Polish pall on Oesa, forty-eight numbers being issued out of the forty-eight. His money, not his assiduity, has run short, his local sources of help are drying up, and unless the West will aid the East to the tune of 3,000*l.*, Pratapa Chandra must succumb in full sight of victory. Here is an appeal, then, to stir the hearts of all generous and wealthy lovers of learning, and that it should be made by Sir Frederick Roberts proves at once the earnestness of the necessity and the enlightened interest which our best administrative officers in India take in all that concerns that ancient home of learning and greatness. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Baboo Pratapa Chandra Roy, Raja Goroo Dass Street, Calcutta. Those fond of a good long read should not hesitate to respond.

I have, writes "Ruffler," received from the Nawab Abdul Luteef, the Secretary of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, a very interesting report of the work which the Society has done during the twenty-five years that it has been in existence. The Society was founded to encourage among the Mahomedans of Northern India the study not only of their own literature and history, but also of European science and literature. It has on more than one occasion rendered important services to the Indian Government, notably in 1870, when the Wahali propagandists were busy among the Indian Mahomedans, spreading the news that it would be the duty of every true Moslem to take part in a Jehad or war of religion against the English, in case the opportunity presented itself. The Society organised a conference of learned Mahomedans, in which it was conclusively shown that references to the religious works of Islam that British India was *Dar ul Islam* (the country of Islam or safety), and that as such it would be unlawful and irreligious for the Mahomedans to preach a Jehad there against the Ruling Power." The report of the conference was printed and widely circulated in India, and proved a useful antidote to the Wahali propaganda. The Society is about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. Its record contrasts very favourably with that of other associations in India, whose organisers seem to think that, in order to promote education and confidence among the people, they must begin by undermining their loyalty to the Government. These busybodies might learn a useful lesson from the report of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta.

COCOA DRINKERS.

COCOA DRINKERS are cautioned against Dutch Cocoas and their English imitations—Cocoa dust, but which contain about 2 per cent. of added Alkali, &c. A delicious pure, unadulterated, and delicious strength-sustaining beverage Cadbury's Cocoa stands unrivalled.

LORD REAY AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

H. E. the Governor addressed the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their rooms in Gordhan's Buildings on Tuesday evening, on questions of finance, commerce and general administration. There was a very large attendance of members.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, President of the Chamber, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen,—His Excellency is too well known to you all to require any formal introduction. Nor need I refer to the subject or subjects about which his Excellency proposes to speak to-day. The Chamber has hitherto interchanged views with Government through the dilatory, laborious, and round-about process of official correspondence. We have never before heard from the lips of the head of the Government an account of how our representations have been received and considered. (Hear, hear.) This is both a privilege and a notable occurrence. It may prove an example that will, we hope, sometimes be followed by his Excellency's successors, and it cannot fail to deepen the sense of responsibility, if that be possible, with which this Chamber offer criticisms or suggestions to Government. (Applause.)

H. E. the Governor, in addressing the Chamber, said:—Mr. Forbes Adam, and Gentlemen,—The Chamber has on various occasions been good enough to supply to Government interesting information, and also to make Government acquainted with its views. As coming from a body of gentlemen who are connected with one of the most important elements of the prosperity, not only of this Presidency, but of the whole of India, these representations have always been met on the part of Government with feelings of the greatest cordiality. As Mr. Forbes Adam has said, our correspondence has not always been of a nature which could be called rapid. The test of what I am afraid will prove to be a rather longer discourse than you would like, and longer than I myself should certainly like, will be a very important one—I may call it a State paper, because it is nothing less than that in which the Chamber review the whole administration of this Presidency. The letter, which I perused at the time with the greatest interest, and which, ever since I received it, has been to me a kind of *vade mecum*, a letter which I have often consulted on the various heads on which it dwells, you will allow me to go through before this meeting *seriatim*. The letter is a communication to the Secretary of the Finance Committee made on the 19th June, 1886. You began by saying that Government has to make too many reports and publications. Now that is a subject on which I am certainly the last to disagree with you. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you that everything that we could do to curtail the amount of writing which was not necessary to enlighten the public mind on the administration did not require for its own purposes we have done. We have done, I think, all that you could wish on that head. Then we come to the question of the salaries of Civil Servants and the employment of natives. This question being at present under review in the Secretary of State—I mean the question relating to the employment of natives—I do not think that it will be possible for me at present to go into a subject which will very soon be settled definitely by the highest authorities. You then come to a proposal which affects the pay of the Commissioner in Sind, to which it is proposed to do away with the Governor-Commissionership. Time is a proposal, again, with which I certainly am not competent to deal. As it would not touch me personally, having only one more year of the tenure of my office, the question could be treated by me with perfect impartiality, but I leave it to you sitting as a jury. (Laughter.) With regard to what has been said in the letter about the general administration, the matter assumes a different aspect. You will be interested to know exactly what our financial circumstances are. We were assisted by the Government of India, in the financial year 1886-87, to contribute a quota of twenty lakhs, and in the financial year 1888-89 a quota of 17½ lakhs. The result of the alteration of the contract has been, that in the year 1888-89 our income as compared with the previous contract was reduced by 25½ lakhs, and though the figures for the year 1888-89 are not yet at my disposal, that figure of 25½ lakhs will, I am informed, be exceeded; that is to say, that if Government had been allowed to continue on the lines of the old contract, it would have had at its disposal, during the two years at least, 51 lakhs more. The result of the issue of contract, and of what has usually called increased grants-in-aid, amounts in three years to a total of 76½ lakhs. That certainly is a figure on which a great deal might be said, but to Chamber will be pleased to hear that the Government of India generously cripple this Presidency, which is not that the prosperity prevailing in this Presidency—a prosperity to which, of course, the Chamber contributes its share—is of a very remarkable character. At the same time Government had, with a view to meet the future demands of the Government of India—and I know that the Chamber holds with Government that whenever the Government of India requires money for purposes of defence or currency, or any other imperial object, we should contribute our share cheerfully—to consider what reductions of expenditure could be made so as to meet those future demands. These reductions have been made very much in the sense of the recommendations of the Chamber, namely to reduce as much as possible recurring expenditure of establishments which were not absolutely necessary. You must allow me to give you the figures. (His Excellency here gave the following details of the reductions):—

Reductions, either immediate or prospective, in Provincial Expenditure consequent on the enforcement of the new contract and on the Finance Committee proposals.

		Rs.
1.	Abolition of the appointment of the Collector of Bombay and its amalgamation with that of the Collector of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Excise, and of appointment of Assistant Collector, Bombay. Net decrease in Provincial Establishments	8,200
2.	Amalgamation of the offices of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps and Printing	15,000
3.	Immediate reductions of subordinate establishments in the Registration Department to be carried out during 1888-89	4,000
4.	Prospective reductions in the Registration Department subordinate Establishments, to be carried out, 4-7, on vacancies occurring	20,000
5.	Abolition of the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps in Sind	
6.	Reduction of salaries, according to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grades of Sub-Registrars (except in four districts), to be carried out on vacancies occurring	2,000
7.	Reduction in pay of the appointment of Commissioner in Sind	3,934
8.	Reduction in the pay of the Oriental Translator to Government, and abolition of the office of the French Translator to Government	5,000
9.	Immediate and Prospective Reductions in the establishment of the Commissioner in Sind	2,000
10.	Do. do. of Commissioners of Division and their travelling allowances	3,934
11.	Immediate and Prospective Reductions in the salaries of the two Presidency Magistrates and the Chief Clerk to the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	15,000
12.	Reductions in the salaries of Judges of Mofussil Small Causes Courts	7,800
13.	Prospective Reductions of the pay attached to the Cantonment Magistracies at Belgaum and Ahmedabad	8,400
14.	Reduction in the establishment of the Sheriff, about	10,700
15.	Reductions in the Contingencies of Criminal Courts of Law	1,000
16.	Do. do. of Civil and Sessions Courts	6,000
17.	Reduction of Judicial Establishments in certain districts (Ilmenitat and Prospective on occurrence of vacancies)	32,000
18.	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	5,000
19.	Grant for roadside tree plantations reduced to 1887-88 by	35,000
20.	Reduction in the expenditure of the Medical Department	19,000
21.	Reduction of the appointment of Police Probationers and of the salaries of certain Assistant Superintendents of Police	26,000
22.	Reduction in the expenditure on account of the steamer Jaslum and the Mooltan	13,200
23.	Reduction of the pay of the Sanitary Commissioner	13,183
24.	Abolition of five Inspectorships	4,800
25.	Reduction in the permanent monthly travelling allowances of officers, about	20,000
26.	Do. in Tentage allowances	47,000
27.	Reduction of certain local allowances	11,750
		6,846
		Rs. 3,38,307

These annual reductions have rendered the administration not less, but more efficient. If I had time, I would have shown you how the changes effected that result. The Government of India gave us timely warning that the contribution of 17½ lakhs might not be their last request. It, therefore, became necessary to go again into the question of what further reductions could be made. We have to make further reduction in the Police Department, not in the town of Bombay, but elsewhere, to the amount of Rs. 13,000. Then there will be further reductions in Government grants to the grant-in-aid dispensaries, with a view to make them as much as possible local institutions, supported by local funds. There will also be reductions in various contracts relating to hospitals, and there will be an amalgamation of the Gujarat Vaccination and the Western Gujarat Vaccination Circle. Then there will be a reduction under the head of scientific and other minor departments. These reductions will also tend to further set our hands free. They are not very important, but their importance lies in this, that when you retrench Government grants to dispensaries, you are within a measurable distance of exhausting further possibilities of retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) The Chamber suggested two reductions which, however, it would not be in our power to make. One was the reduction of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The department at this moment is probably in the most important period of its existence, if we eliminate the initial work of laying down the great principle by which ever since it has been guided. But as present revision settlements in Gujarat are of the utmost importance. The Chamber proposes that the work should be distributed over the three other Commissioners. But unity of control is essential to efficiency. The Settlement Commissioner is the depository of the traditions of that department. If the department did not secure such continuity, if it did not adhere to precedent, its operations would be open to the indictment of imposing inequality of taxation and the great end of securing justice to the ryots would be impaired. As long as revision settlements are going on—it will be four years still—that department must be left to the wise management of Mr. Stewart, to whom on this occasion I am very glad to pay a warm tribute of respect, inasmuch as he himself has so much at heart his own work that he declines to accept any higher office under the Government, feeling that it is his duty to see that most important work carried through satisfactorily. You have also suggested that the Commissioner of Customs should be one of the victims of retrenchment. Now if the Commissioner of Customs had only to deal with Customs, the question might be a debatable one; but I may belong to your notice that the Commissioner of Customs is also Commissioner of Abkari, Salt, and Opium, and that he has to deal with a revenue which accounts to Rs. 5,20,22,593. Besides, we all know that the question of Abkari is one of the most difficult problems with which Government has to deal. It is a problem on which I should be very glad if, in future occasions, this Chamber has sufficient leisure it would enlighten Government with its views as no doubt many gentlemen here are particularly competent to give Government their views. Besides, that department has to deal with establishment of 5,120 officials, so that I should very much fear that an important a branch of the administration should not be likely to be under a very efficient head to control it. We then come to the familiar subject of the migration to the hills. It is one on which to-day on the eve of my migration I am not capable of speaking with any impartiality. (Laughter.) But I must remind the question of Government residences. The Chamber is under the impression that large sums of the public money have been squandered to suit the varying tastes of different Governors. Being placed in strict self-defence, you will, I hope, give the defendants an occasion to justify himself. I can assure you that everything that we could do to curtail the amount of writing which was not necessary to enlighten the public mind on the administration did not require for its own purposes we have done. We have done, I think, all that you could wish on that head. Then we come to the question of the salaries of Civil Servants and the employment of natives. This question being at present under review in the Secretary of State—I mean the question relating to the employment of natives—I do not think that it will be possible for me at present to go into a subject which will very soon be settled definitely by the highest authorities. You then come to a proposal which affects the pay of the Commissioner in Sind, to which it is proposed to do away with the Governor-Commissionership. Time is a proposal, again, with which I certainly am not competent to deal. As it would not touch me personally, having only one more year of the tenure of my office, the question could be treated by me with perfect impartiality, but I leave it to you sitting as a jury. (Laughter.) With regard to what has been said in the letter about the general administration, the matter assumes a different aspect. You will be interested to know exactly what our financial circumstances are. We were assisted by the Government of India, in the financial year 1886-87, to contribute a quota of twenty lakhs, and in the financial year 1888-89 a quota of 17½ lakhs. The result of the alteration of the contract has been, that in the year 1888-89 our income as compared with the previous contract was reduced by 25½ lakhs, and though the figures for the year 1888-89 are not yet at my disposal, that figure of 25½ lakhs will, I am informed, be exceeded; that is to say, that if Government had been allowed to continue on the lines of the old contract, it would have had at its disposal, during the two years at least, 51 lakhs more. The result of the issue of contract, and of what has usually called increased grants-in-aid, amounts in three years to a total of 76½ lakhs. That certainly is a figure on which a great deal might be said, but to Chamber will be pleased to hear that the Government of India generously cripple this Presidency, which is not that the prosperity prevailing in this Presidency—a prosperity to which, of course, the Chamber contributes its share—is of a very remarkable character. At the same time Government had, with a view to meet the future demands of the Government of India—and I know that the Chamber holds with Government that whenever the Government of India requires money for purposes of defence or currency, or any other imperial object, we should contribute our share cheerfully—to consider what reductions of expenditure could be made so as to meet those future demands. These reductions have been made very much in the sense of the recommendations of the Chamber, namely to reduce as much as possible recurring expenditure of establishments which were not absolutely necessary. You must allow me to give you the figures. (His Excellency here gave the following details of the reductions):—

Reductions, either immediate or prospective, in Provincial Expenditure consequent on the enforcement of the new contract and on the Finance Committee proposals.

		Rs.
1.	Abolition of the appointment of the Collector of Bombay and its amalgamation with that of the Collector of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Excise, and of appointment of Assistant Collector, Bombay. Net decrease in Provincial Establishments	8,200
2.	Amalgamation of the offices of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps and Printing	15,000
3.	Immediate reductions of subordinate establishments in the Registration Department to be carried out during 1888-89	4,000
4.	Prospective reductions in the Registration Department subordinate Establishments, to be carried out, 4-7, on vacancies occurring	20,000
5.	Abolition of the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps in Sind	
6.	Reduction of salaries, according to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grades of Sub-Registrars (except in four districts), to be carried out on vacancies occurring	2,000
7.	Reduction in pay of the appointment of Commissioner in Sind	3,934
8.	Reduction in the pay of the Oriental Translator to Government, and abolition of the office of the French Translator to Government	5,000
9.	Immediate and Prospective Reductions in the establishment of the Commissioner in Sind	2,000
10.	Do. do. of Commissioners of Division and their travelling allowances	3,934
11.	Immediate and Prospective Reductions in the salaries of the two Presidency Magistrates and the Chief Clerk to the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	15,000
12.	Reductions in the salaries of Judges of Mofussil Small Causes Courts	7,800
13.	Prospective Reductions of the pay attached to the Cantonment Magistracies at Belgaum and Ahmedabad	8,400
14.	Reduction in the establishment of the Sheriff, about	10,700
15.	Reductions in the Contingencies of Criminal Courts of Law	1,000
16.	Do. do. of Civil and Sessions Courts	6,000
17.	Reduction of Judicial Establishments in certain districts (Ilmenitat and Prospective on occurrence of vacancies)	32,000
18.	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	5,000
19.	Grant for roadside tree plantations reduced to 1887-88 by	35,000
20.	Reduction in the expenditure of the Medical Department	19,000
21.	Reduction of the appointment of Police Probationers and of the salaries of certain Assistant Superintendents of Police	26,000
22.	Reduction in the expenditure on account of the steamer Jaslum and the Mooltan	13,200
23.	Reduction of the pay of the Sanitary Commissioner	13,183
24.	Abolition of five Inspectorships	4,800
25.	Reduction in the permanent monthly travelling allowances of officers, about	20,000
26.	Do. in Tentage allowances	47,000
27.	Reduction of certain local allowances	11,750
		6,846
		Rs. 3,38,307

These annual reductions have rendered the administration not less, but more efficient. If I had time, I would have shown you how the changes effected that result. The Government of India gave us timely warning that the contribution of 17½ lakhs might not be their last request. It, therefore, became necessary to go again into the question of what further reductions could be made. We have to make further reduction in the Police Department, not in the town of Bombay, but elsewhere, to the amount of Rs. 13,000. Then there will be further reductions in Government grants to the grant-in-aid dispensaries, with a view to make them as much as possible local institutions, supported by local funds. There will also be reductions in various contracts relating to hospitals, and there will be an amalgamation of the Gujarat Vaccination and the Western Gujarat Vaccination Circle. Then there will be a reduction under the head of scientific and other minor departments. These reductions will also tend to further set our hands free. They are not very important, but their importance lies in this, that when you retrench Government grants to dispensaries, you are within a measurable distance of exhausting further possibilities of retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) The Chamber suggested two reductions which, however, it would not be in our power to make. One was the reduction of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The department at this moment is probably in the most important period of its existence, if we eliminate the initial work of laying down the great principle by which ever since it has been guided. But as present revision settlements in Gujarat are of the utmost importance. The Chamber proposes that the work should be distributed over the three other Commissioners. But unity of control is essential to efficiency. The Settlement Commissioner is the depository of the traditions of that department. If the department did not secure such continuity, if it did not adhere to precedent, its operations would be open to the indictment of imposing inequality of taxation and the great end of securing justice to the ryots would be impaired. As long as revision settlements are going on—it will be four years still—that department must be left to the wise management of Mr. Stewart, to whom on this occasion I am very glad to pay a warm tribute of respect, inasmuch as he himself has so much at heart his own work that he declines to accept any higher office under the Government, feeling that it is his duty to see that most important work carried through satisfactorily. You have also suggested that the Commissioner of Customs should be one of the victims of retrenchment. Now if the Commissioner of Customs had only to deal with Customs, the question might be a debatable one; but I may belong to your notice that the Commissioner of Customs is also Commissioner of Abkari, Salt, and Opium, and that he has to deal with a revenue which accounts to Rs. 5,20,22,593. Besides, we all know that the question of Abkari is one of the most difficult problems with which Government has to deal. It is a problem on which I should be very glad if, in future occasions, this Chamber has sufficient leisure it would enlighten Government with its views as no doubt many gentlemen here are particularly competent to give Government their views. Besides, that department has to deal with establishment of 5,120 officials, so that I should very much fear that an important a branch of the administration should not be likely to be under a very efficient head to control it. We then come to the familiar subject of the migration to the hills. It is one on which to-day on the eve of my migration I am not capable of speaking with any impartiality. (Laughter.) But I must remind the question of Government residences. The Chamber is under the impression that large sums of the public money have been squandered to suit the varying tastes of different Governors. Being placed in strict self-defence, you will, I hope, give the defendants an occasion to justify himself. I can assure you that such works could be constructed at a very moderate outlay on almost every river which is fed from the Western Ghats. The department so formed grew and extended as all departments constantly tend to do. In 1887 it consisted of a chief engineer and an assistant, with an establishment of eight executive charges, costing Rs. 3,95,017 per annum, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 6,50,000, and the direct revenue administered by the Department being Rs. 3,38,057. Of the expenditure Rs. 4,40,000 was capital outlay on works then drawing to completion. In the meantime, the anticipations as regards the utility of works affording a supply during the monsoon months had been fully tested, with the result that such works were of use, in ordinary years, only to a very limited extent, the people being very averse to the extended use of the means of artificial irrigation, for the ordinary crops grown at that season. This result is accounted for partly by the expense of manuring and preparing the fields for irrigation, and by the character and distribution of the rainfall which, in ordinary seasons in most districts, renders artificial irrigation unnecessary, and, the people think, even injurious as respects the staple crop—jowari. In fact, the experience of the past 20 years may be said to be that a permanent supply of water, affording the means of irrigation all the year round so as to admit of the more valuable rabi and perennial crops, such as wheat, gram, groundnut, sugarcane, and garden crops of all kinds, is essential to the success of the works. If the supply is not of this class, the works will not pay even their working expenses, and in ordinary seasons the supply during the short period it is available will in most cases run to waste unutilised. In the earlier years of the existence of the department, money was plentiful, but as years went on, the Government were led more and more to insist on the necessity of regarding expenditure of this class as an investment on commercial principles, and to insist on proof being forthcoming beforehand of the financial soundness of any scheme proposed for execution. Even the cost of the works in the Deccan has as yet failed to show a return on the outlay of more than 2½ per cent., and it is not to be wondered at that with this experience the Government, with all its financial difficulties, should refuse to embark in further undertakings of the class. The department has, however, left some great monuments of its existence—the Mutha Canals in Poona, fed from Lake Fife, so named after its distinguished originator, the Nira Canal in the same district, which also originated with General Fife, but has been from its commencement under the guidance of one of our most distinguished engineers, Mr. Whiting, and the Mhaswad Tank, situated in Satara, but which irrigates lands chiefly in Sholapore with the original conception of which work General Fife was also concerned. There are, in addition, many other works in various parts of a similar class, though smaller. The collections of the department, too, some tribute is due. They have worked zealously and with devotion, and have accumulated stores of experience which will be of value to succeeding Governments for years to come. It is further to be observed that the works themselves, though many of them anything but a financial success, are of great importance in seasons of drought, when the area of irrigation expands. The direct and indirect return may in such years be said to be a large proportion of the loss in other years, when irrigation is not resorted to, though the same or nearly the same expenditure has to be incurred in keeping the works in order. Thus, in the past year, one of deficient rainfall, the works together irrigated 70,366 acres, as compared with 46,187 in 1887-88, and 42,628 in 1886-87, both years of good rainfall. These areas are small, as compared with those irrigated by canals in Northern India, but there is a great difference in the configuration of the country and the sources of supply, and in the Deccan, with its steep confined valleys and rocky ground, with no large rivers affording a permanent supply of water, it is no small matter to have secured over 110 square miles of irrigated cultivation in a year in which cultivation would, in the particular tracts concerned, have been impossible without the means of artificial irrigation. It has been suggested that some of the works, and the most financial results, should be abandoned, but as these are often of greatest assistance in years of drought, it is considered this would be a mistake, as the benefit they confer directly on the ryot and indirectly to the Government in increasing the food and fodder supply is of almost incalculable local advantage. Experience goes to show that the future of the system should be, when funds are available, to provide storage works so as to supplement the supply to those canals which now only afford water for irrigation during the monsoon, and are only utilised to any considerable extent in seasons of drought. This will convert a machine ordinarily practically useless into one at all times affording means of higher class of cultivation in considerable areas, and at the same time retain their efficiency as a means of mitigating the local effects of drought by extending cultivation to those crops requiring water during the monsoon and early rabi season only, and which now, if sown, otherwise be raised.

The state of the case is that when was a large and expensive department with very little work to do at home and with no prospect of there being any until the financial results of past operations showed more promise. The existence of the department itself militated against such a result, as the cost of its establishments had to be borne to a large extent by the local capital and revenue accounts of the schemes in operation, which, of course, swallowed up any profits there might otherwise be. This is the problem as it presented itself to this Government, whose anxious consideration it engaged for some time, with the result that it was decided to amalgamate the duties of the irrigation and ordinary public works duties in certain of the districts in which hitherto two separate officers had been employed and to place the duties of general supervision and control in all cases under the superintending engineer of the several divisions, and thus dispense with the separate office of chief engineer for irrigation. In four of the irrigation charges, with an establishment exclusive of any share of the Chief's Engineer's establishment, Rs. 1,41,615 per annum, the outlay to be supervised was only Rs. 14,783, and the revenue only Rs. 98,617, and in such circumstances there was no justification whatever for the maintenance of separate appointments for the duties which could be efficiently performed by the ordinary Public Works agency at large. By this system, in so amalgamating charges, the intention is to carefully supervise the expenditure, control in the executive Irrigation Department, by arranging for the periods when the officers themselves to suit the duties required of them, and, it is believed, the change has been accomplished without material sacrifice of efficiency in either branch of the service. At or about the same time other reductions were effected by investigation of the scale of all classes of establishments. Commencing with the higher or administrative appointments, this Government, in the first instance, sought to increase efficiency, and at the same time reduce expenditure by a separation of the purely administrative or Secretariat work from the more strictly technical or professional duties. In the executive and assistant grades the only changes effected have been the amalgamation of duties in certain of the districts already referred to, whereby in place of two executive officers, one of whom was solely employed at ruinous cost in the supervision of works of irrigation, giving very unsatisfactory financial results, the duties are combined and consolidated under one officer and one establishment. This combination was, it may be explained, effected in anticipation of large reductions in the grants available for expenditure on ordinary Public Works, and with the knowledge that there was no prospect of funds being made available for the construction of new irrigation works in the Deccan and Gujarat, pending a more favourable financial result from those already completed. Financially the result of the proposals, as they affect the Engineering Establishment (including the higher appointments) is a saving of Rs. 6,750 per mensem in salaries alone, or, including allowances, probably not less than Rs. 90,000 per annum. The whole of this saving will not be effected at present, as existing vacancies reductions are not feasible, but at the present time a saving to the extent of Rs. 3,700 per mensem has been effected, or, including allowances, say Rs. 48,000 per annum. The Upper Subordinate Establishment is now under scrutiny, and it was found, that the numbers on this establishment might safely, in anticipation of reduced grants, and in furtherance of the policy of exacting full responsibilities from a highly-paid agency, be reduced from 220 to 210. This has been done by absorbing vacancies as they occur, and the saving in salaries alone has thereby been Rs. 18,000 per annum, including allowances, about Rs. 22,500 per annum. In Accountants also affected by the abolition of four separate irrigation charges is estimated at Rs. 10,115 per annum. The reduction in the number of offices further led to a reduction in the permanent clerical staff, the net result of which was a saving of Rs. 24,124 per annum. This has now been wholly realized by retirements and absorption of supernumeraries. Next, the scale of Temporary Establishments came under review, and under this head a large saving was effected, principally by the abolition of 34 clerks, whose duties now fall to the subordinates in charge of sub-divisions. This was the subject of minute enquiry, and the result is as follows:—

Temporary Establishment of all classes sanctioned for half-year ending 31st March	Rs.	13,987	8 0
Temporary Establishment of all classes sanctioned for half-year ending 30th June, 1888	"	9,112	8 0
Saving per month in salaries only	Rs.	4,75	0 0

or, including all

Statement shewing the cost of the Establishment of the Bombay Public Works Compared with outlay on works and repaid during 1887-88 taken from the Finance Accounts received in the office of the Examiner of P. W. Accounts Madras.

2196

Funds	Works and Repaid	Establishment
Provincial Civil	3,09,2,857	9,13,923
Contributions	1,00,823	42
Irrigation	2,01,0781	6,25,263
Special defence works	1,02,7,965	1,52,888
Imperial Civil	2,25,081	57,984
" Military	7,94,945	1,82,446
" Barrack Deptt	76,264	56,712
" Contributions	13	3
Incorporated Local	"	"
Excluded Local	"	"
Total	73,28,729	19,89,261
Percentage	100	27·1

Madras
17th May 1889

Major R.E.
Examiner P.W. Accounts
Madras.

EXAMINER
No. 402
11 MAY 1889
ENCLOSURES
P. W. ACCOUNTS

No. 123.

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Ootacamund, 8/5 1889.

2198

OFFICE NOTE.

From J.

To C.

In your Memo. of 26 Ult. I noted your wish to send us with Bombay finance account 1887-88. Civil Works Provincial. You say "the total on Establishment compared with outlay under all heads" was 27.1 %. Can you kindly give us the figures for this & will I cannot arrive at from the Accounts sent, as there Provincial Expenditure alone is given.

If the total Cost of Establishment is to the total ... 12.6 %

+ Memo returned

+ Copy given to Pay

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Ootacamund.

No. 18 W. 14th May 1889.

I. — Note — 2/98

1. Lord Reay in his speech to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, as published in the Times of India 16th April, said. "Now if you consider that the result of these reforms is that our Public Works Establishment Constitutes about 24 per cent of the Expenditure and that in Madras it is 40 per cent I think you will regard the result as very satisfactory."

2. This seems to demand some notice because such a statement, even if Exact as to its bare facts, is seriously misleading to those who do not know, when none of the Conditions of the Contrasted Cases are given

First

OTC No. 4579

I shall have each of the amounts under discussion Constructive Accounts in hand to the Rs 13,73,222 (at Estt of page 108) & may be decreased by the proportional amount.

I shall be very glad if you will enable us -

No. 668 dt 17/5/89.

To I.

Herewith a statement showing how the percentage of 27.1 was obtained. It was arrived at by taking the expenditure under all funds for which finance accounts were received. The finance accounts of the incorporated and excluded local funds not having been received, the statement does not include figures under these funds.

3. First as regards the facts of the statement. It has been found impossible to ascertain how Lord Reay's 24 per cent is arrived at but from the Bombay finance accounts of 1887-88 (the last year for which they are available) it appears that in that year the cost of the Public Works Establishment was rather over 27 per cent of its Expenditure. During the same year the total absolute cost of the Public Works Establishments in the Madras Presidency was Rs 19,15,736 against an actual outlay by that Establishment on the works which it carried out of Rs 56,47,620: this gives a percentage of not 40 as stated, but less than 34

+ Of this Rs 62,816 due to "Tank Restoration investigation"

+ Witto P. W. D. No 3422. W. d/30.11.83

* See also para 9.

2198 2196

4. Turning now to the conditions of the two Cases, they are dissimilar, and so dissimilar as to render unexplained comparison unfair. In para 10 of letter No 2696. W. dated 16 April 1882, from the Government to the Government of India it is pointed out that "nothing even approaching to a comparison with the system of water storage in Southern India can be found in any other part of the world, deductions and experiences drawn from other Provinces are in fact wholly inapplicable to the Case" and in para 23 of the same letter it is said that a Comparison of the percentages of Cost of Establishments between various Provinces "must prove fallacious and misleading". With this view the Government of India agreed, for in their letter No 147 G. dated 29 January 1883 they say "the Government of India does not attach much importance to Comparison between Provinces, which are apt to be fallacious in Consequence of the different circumstances

circumstances of each."

5. In Appendix E. of the letter to the Government of India above quoted General (then Colonel) Sankey clearly shows the peculiarities connected with the works in this Presidency which make the Establishment expensive, but not therefore necessarily dear, and he remarks "nothing has in "greater degree struck the Engineers "accustomed to the unpretentious "but much more effective works "of Madras, than the great Expendi- "ture incurred in the designs "of such Schemes as the Ganges "Canal, the Sone works, and "others of a kindred character; "but a little reflection will "show that the system of "judging the value of an "Establishment by its small "percentage charge, directly leads "to such results. The officer "who carries out "grand" works "regardless of Expense is enabled "of necessity to show the smallest "percentage charge on his "works" "outlay and a direct premium "is thus held out to lavish

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"Expenditure of all kinds. In Bombay "these results are even more "marked. The only valid test "must, it is thought, be that "of useful effect,"- the useful effect in Madras has been shown to "more than recoup "all the deficiencies of other works "of a similar character in India"; Bombay contributes in no small measure to those ex- deficiencies and the selection of Madras for invidious comparison with it seems somewhat unfortunate.

+ Para 35 of letter to Govt. of India No 2696. W. dy 16. 10. 82.

6. The price of labor and Cost of works generally are much higher in Bombay than in Madras and this, as pointed out in the Appendix E. above referred to "will of itself 'protanto' alter the incidence of Establishment charge"; Could the work done in the Madras Presidency be Compared with that of Bombay in quantity (its quality judging by results is certainly not inferior) the relative percentages of Establish- -ment charges would be Considerably altered and would

would be very different from those quoted by Lord Reay which, even if correct, would be valueless except for making a point in a popular address.

7. In 1883 the Inspector General of Irrigation, Government of India, (then Colonel Brownlow) came to Madras purposely to enquire into the question of the P. W. Establishments; he came, as he says, "under a very strong impression that the P. W. Establishments of the Presidency were unreasonably costly" he left with that impression entirely effaced and with a conviction that the Establishments were not only reasonable but required increasing up to the present strength. He embodied his enquiries and his views in a valuable "Confidential" Memorandum to the Government of India dated 15th February 1883 which is referred to in para 4 of letter to Govt of India with P. Wks. G. 1887 dated 26th April 1887; they may be thus summarized;

Returned to Col. Brownlow Sam 5/7/87

(a) that the high cost of Establishment was due to "the scattered nature of the works and the physical conditions of the Country."

(b) that "work in Madras is cheaper than in most other parts of India, and all that which is done on tanks and embankments is of a simple and cheap kind, and comparatively limited in amount. This keeps down the works outlay and runs up proportion of Establishment charges."

(C) that "much of the work done by the Sub Divisional Engineer Establishment × × is of a preventive character × × so that the more efficiently it is performed the higher the percentage" of the cost of the Establishment on the works outlay.

(d) that "the high cost of Establishment is in no way due either to insufficient Control or misapplication of the power of the Executive Establishment."

That

(c) that he was convinced "after patient, and prolonged enquiry on the spot" that the Public Works Establishment asked for by the Madras Government is not unreasonable in amount, that it is employed on duties which cannot be discharged by any other set of officers in Government employ, that those duties are well and efficiently performed, and that in consequence of this satisfactory performance, a very handsome return is secured by Govt for its expenditure".

+ that now employed.

8. The result of this Memorandum was not only that certain requests for increase of Establishment were agreed to but also that certain percentages on Irrigation Revenue were allowed to be credited to Provincial Civil works for General P. W. D. Establishment for duties which it was considered that Establishment performed other than Execution of works, duties, for instance,

such as, Collection of direct revenue, - General revenue management which otherwise would fall on the shoulders of the Revenue officers, - regulation of water supply, - duties in Connection with regulation of Navigation on upwards of one thousand miles of navigable Canals.

9. This Contribution in the year under notice amounted to Rs 4,30,465 and by this sum the total Cost of Establishment given in para 3 may be fairly reduced to arrive at the Cost of Establishment due solely to the works it carried out on which there was Expenditure, making this deduction the proportion of cost of Establishment to Expenditure by it becomes slightly over 26 per cent.

Rs 19,15,736
4,30,465
14,85,271

10. It is quite possible that Lord Reay's 24 per cent may have been arrived at from a reduction of the absolute cost of the Bombay P. W. Establishments by a Contribution similar in character to that above noticed, if so, the inequality in percentages of the P. W. Establishment charges in the

the two Presidencies virtually disappears, and Considering the peculiar Conditions which obtain in Madras, which have been dealt with in this Note, its P. W. Establishment may fairly claim to be absolutely more economical than that with which it has been invidiously Compared.

C. Rowlett

Ag. Secretary to Govt. P. W. D.
& Chief Engineer for Irrigation

P. S.

Statement of number, area irrigated, and Revenue of Irrigation works under charge of P. W. Department Compiled from the most recent sources of information is enclosed

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Accompaniments – to be returned when done with.

P. In. G. N° 2696. W. dated 16th October 1882 with its appendices.

" " 3422. W. dated 30th November 1883.

Confidential Note to Government of India by Colonel Brownlow dated 15th June 1883.

Statement showing the number of, the area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, the Irrigation works under the charge of the

P. W. D. Madras Presidency

To accompany Note dated 14/5/89 2198

Districts	Number of Anicuts	Number of Channels	Number of Tanks	Area irrigated 1887–88 acres	Total Revenue derived 1887–88 Rs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam	"	67	115	103,245	3,25,869	
Vizagapatam	10	26	31	36,189	1,13,153	
Godavari	1	605	91	633,922	27,98,006	
Kistna	1	353	49	402,667	18,49,930	
Nellore	2	160	278	207,894	1009334	Includes the Sangam Anicut System
Cuddapah	1	52	97	70,585	368923	
Kurnool	3	11	71	36,271	173,608	
Bellary	"	11	76	30,133	192,275	
Anantapur	"	"	100	46,723	203,912	
Chingleput	3	67	657	249,959	9,20,363	
North Arcot	3	154	712	166,354	814,807	
South Arcot	10	42	362	219,792	1126,508	
Salem	1	21	118	25,096	144,287	
Coimbatore	24	46	39	81,615	591,680	
Tanjore	3	1254	78	896,000	40,73,991	
Trichinopoly	"	126	77	132,939	635,293	
Madura	"	40	167	74,325	357,825	
Tinnevelly	8	67	328	139,924	13,38,768	
Total	70	3102	3446	3,553,633	170,38,532	

C. Rowlett

Ag. Secretary to Govt. P. W. D.
& Chief Engineer for Irrigation

Statement of Percentage charge of Establishment, Madras P.W.D. based on actuals for the years 1883-84 to 1887-88.

2196

Column No.	Description	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	Total outlay on Works under all heads of Service Imperial, Provincial, Local, excluding Harbor Works and Court of Wards Estate Works	626383	672084	606982	574224	564620		
2	Madras Harbor Works	159857	148152	456348	785717	"		
3	Court of Wards Works	-	746	131009	129584	141466		
4	Total outlay Works only	642240	881982	664633	665756	578902		
5	Total outlay on Establishment under all heads of Service excluding Harbor Works and Court of Wards	196326	213330	224694	224220	198817		
6	Madras Harbor Works	6869	6138	5592	6869	"		
7	Court of Wards Works	"	"	3162	3063	3307		
8	Total outlay Establishment	203195	219463	233649	234133	201989		
9	Deduct amount Charged on account of Local Fund Estimates Scrutinized by P.W.D.	2125	2125	2125	2926	2623.		
10	Net outlay Establishment only	201070	217318	231324	231207	199566		
11	Percentage charge for Establishment	31·3	31·6	34·8	34·7	34·4		
	Deductions							
12	Direct Revenue under Imperial, Provincial, Local	41098	45967	60139	65588	48247		
13	Ten per cent on same	41098	45967	60140	65588	48247		
14	Indirect Revenue (Productive Works Irrigation)	326090	286112	363260	369526	392203		
15	Six per cent on the same	19565	17166	21796	22171	23532		
16	Indirect Revenue on Irrigation and Navigation Works other than Productive	1985989	1123223	1184877	1221892	1256060		
17	Three per Cent on the Same	35957	33696	35266	36647	37681		
18	Total deductions line 13+15+17	59622	56662	63254	63378	66038		
19	Correct Establishment Charge Column 10 - 18	141366	161658	168070	167829	133527		
20	Correct per centage Charge for Establishment Column 19 on 4.	22·0	23·6	25·3	25·2	23·1		

Books not closed

12

Madras
17th June 1889

Major R.E.
Examiner, P.W. Accts. Madras.

EXAMINER
No. 372
4 MAY
EXAMINERS
OFFICE

EXAMINER
No. 472
JUN
OFFICE

No. 2164C
dy 2nd May 1889.
Government of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Ootacamund, 30/4 1889

OFFICE NOTE.

From J. 2198

2198

To "C"

For the purpose of a "Letter" which I have been instructed to prepare on the subject of Cost of Stabilishment as compared with outlay on works I shall feel obliged if You will have prepared for me a continuation to date of the Statement embodied in para 25 of Appendix E with P/M's No. 2696 W 16/10/82.

Should the preparation of Ltrs for the past six years be a work of much labour & time it may deal with the past Ten (10) years only

J. Fw

13

No 601 Dy 7th May 1889

To I.

Please furnish me with a copy of G.O.No.2226 W.dated 16th.October 1882 quoted in your office note No.2164 C. dated 2nd.May 1889.

C.

No.2297 C dy 11th May 1889

C. Herewith

Dy. I

No 870 Dy 21st May 1889

To I.

Herewith the statement of the cost of establishment as compared with outlay on works asked for.

C.

To I

No. 2702 C dy 18th June 1889

I. C

EXAMINER No. 401 11 MAY

Establishment Charges

No 842 Dy 17th June 1889

To I.

Herewith the revised statement showing the deduction of the percentage charge on account of local fund esti - mates scrutinized by this department.

2. It is correct to deduct the per. centage on account of local fund estimates scrutinized by this department; - but it was not done so in the original statement because of the wording of line 9 of the form in which the statement - was required, namely, "Percentage charge for establishment without deduction of any kind".

C.

Enc. 1

2195

2198

14

14

Public 553

Rly 1876

Ent

To ED
Wks
17 6

D. O. No. 570.

Private Secretary's Office,

Poona 17th April '89.

Dear Mr. Walch.

Have you noticed what Lord Reay said in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce in Bombay comparing the cost of the Bombay Public Works establishment to that of Madras? I enclose the report of the speech from the Bombay Gazette in case you have not seen it. You will notice that he says that the cost of the Bombay Public

E5

Works establishment is only 24 p.c. on the expenditure, whereas in Mad he asserts that it is 40 p.c., thereby endeavouring to exalt Bombay administration at the expense of that of Madras. I think it would be interesting to His Excellency to know whether the comparison made by Lord Reay is correct. Could you therefore kindly have a brief note prepared, showing the actual cost, establishment in Madras as compare with the outlay on works?

I suppose we must accept Lord Reay's statement of the cost of the Bombay Establishment as correct; but if the cost of the Madras Establishment works out to 40 p.c, as stated by him it might be as well to have a brief note drawn up explaining in the note ~~explaining~~ why the cost of the Madras Establishment is necessarily higher.

It may, I suppose, be assumed that our Public Works Administration in Madras is as economical as is possible?

Kindly return the cutting when replying.

Yours Sincerely

C. Vincent

G.T. Walch Esq.,
&c &c
Stonehouse Kirk.

Coldstream
1st Aug 1884.

2198

My dear Vincent.

I forward herewith the "Lote" about Lord Percy's comparison of the relative percentages of P. O. establishments Chosen in Bombay & Madras & Lieut Ellis's allowance called for. I intended to draw up the Lote Comparing Madras with most of the Presidencies & Provinces of India first after

having much time
in trying to get the
necessary information,
I gave Reilen up, and
I am not sure after
all that it is not
better to leave stock
to the last given us, and
only wish I had
determined to do so
from the first—
I leave found on
getting up references
and previous documents
how well the general
subject of the cost of
the Ecuador P. R. Establish-
-ments has been focus-

Calcutta
March 1884

198

Enclosure Viceroy

Forwards Remarks of the Govt about Lord Ripon's Comparison of the relative per centages of Establishment Charges of the Bombay & Madras which this Dispatch called for. It intended to draw up the Note on the subject Comparing Madras with all or most of the Presidencies & Provinces of India but after reading much time

Ind. Ecc. 82.V
Ind. Ecc. 18.V.84

in trying to get the
necessary information
I have the idea up, and
I am not sure after all
that it is not better to
have stuck to the East
Lisbon one, and only tried
I had determined to do
so from the first—
I have found no letting
up reference & previous
documents from all
the several subjects of the
Cost of the Leadon
P.O. Establishments has
been gone into before
I have taken as the foundation
of my note the successive

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

May 18th

298

This is a valuable
and carefully drawn
notice. It will
be useful hereafter
if the subject is ever
revived — I am
not altogether
sure that we ought
to let the matter

Heavy upon which
Jesus his Steward
was bound -

Luke

18 a 22

rest there - as
God Heavy Statement
es - but the
only thing I think
we could do to
would be to
enquire for God

D. O. No. 590

Private Secretary's Office,

Ootacamund, 18th May '89.

Dear Mr. Walch. 2198

His Excellency has read your note on the cost of the Public Works Establishment in Madras as compared with the outlay on works with much interest, and desires that it may be circulated for the perusal of the Hon'ble Members.

I have attached to the file the cutting from the Bombay

papers containing Lord Ray's
speech from which the request
for the information now
furnished by you originated.

Yours sincerely
C. Vincent

G. T. Walch Esq;
Ag Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.
Storehouse Hill.

Seen.
Lord Reay's 60% was similarly the ratio of the amount charged under Preambles & the provisional grant forwarded.
34% is bad enough — 2nd
HLS
19 May. 21/5/89

I think we sh.d ask the Bombay Govt. in what figures Lord Reay's Retirement Pension & the Allowance sh.d print out the exact rate & if possible on the first figure in Words also to prove that our S.P. Govt. & not more expensive than Bombay Govt.
Bombay
21/5/89 HLS

✓ Concur - Lord Reay's statement shd not be allowed to pass unnoticed C.S.L.
22.5.

+ This has also been done but I saw part of the Times of India giving the whole statement

Northbrook
23/5/89

Dear Vincent 2/98

The "Exodus" about Establishments having been circulated has come back with remarks by the Honble Member. Sir Ch. Ilbert wrote to Lord Reay on the subject, or does he wish us to write to the Govt. of Bombay

DO 25

demi-officially or
officially?

Yours sincerely
C. Stewart

20A 26

Reply to

Demi. officially
to P. W. Secy.

No. No. 613

Government House,
Ootacamund, 25th May
'89.

Dear Mr. Walch. 2/98

In reply to your
note of the 23rd inst., I am
desired to say that His
Excellency thinks you may
address the Public Works
Secretary, Bombay, demi-officially
on the subject of Lord Reay's
speech on the comparison
of 27

Ootacamund 25th May 1889.

made between the cost of Establishment in Madras and Bombay.

His Excellency would be glad to see the draft of your letter before it issues.

I return the Papers connected with the subject.

Yours Sincerely
C. Vincent

G.T. Walch Esq.
&c &c
Offg Secretary to Government
Steine House Hill

Government House,
Madras 30th May '69.

Dear Mr Walsh.

2/98

I return the draft of your letter to the Public Works Secretary at Bombay, which has been approved by His Excellency. Please note the two pencil corrections.

Yours sincerely
C. Vincent

G.T. Walsh Esq:
Offg Secretary to Government.

Colonial Secretary's Office
17/6/02
219
2198

Sir

I am desired by Mr Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th Inst. and to request that you will furnish the information as to the Outlay & Establishment for "Irrigation" also the total figures for all services added together.

"Provincial" Establishment Charges &c. at Albert 30
Waters, Provincial Charges
from Headquarters "

of his arbitrary allotment of proportions of the cost of establishments to other services, and if comparison is to be made between cost of establishments in different Provinces. that comparison ought clearly to be based on the total outlay under all heads & heads on works and on establishments - viz "Incorporated Local Funds; the anticipated Annl. for establishments for which authority in the

statement [illegible] Funds as
12.17 be
total, d
1. Return
to 91.9 th
Comptr. &
Comptr. wi
Q. Secretary

Co Excamund
9 July 1884

Ans

Encl

Encl Mr Hunter -

Will you be able to let us have Yr information - Total Pr[illegible] Specification on Contr[illegible] & Establishment by Number all Tenders asked for in my letter of 17th Ult, soon. Yours sincerely

H C Trevelyan

Room 6 Corby
2/7/82

2198

Poona 19 July 1889

My dear W. Walch,

According to the
Final Budget Estimates
1889/90 the total figures for
all services added together
for this Presidency are.

	Rs.
Military works and repairs —	79.64.878
Total Establishment	18.02.400
Percentage 22 —	22.63

This is exclusive of any irrigation
audit for direct revenue

33

and also includes Barnath department & Special Services—

the charge Incorporated Local Funds 12 per cent only. Your Local Board must be very busy suffering if they found a charge of 81.9 per cent!

I have been very busy and must ask you to excuse the long delay in

replying to your note.

I wrote to you officially sometime ago in reference to your Water maintenance policy and would be very glad of an early reply as the matter as it affects Bombay is now under consideration. It is a serious question if we can to relieve the rate directly incurred of Mun

28/29

liability established by
any wrong to execute
ordinary repairs to
such works.

I remain

Yours sincerely

Walter Hamilton

D. O. No.

Private Secretary's Office,

Ootacamund, 5th Aug. 89.

Dear Mr. Walch.

I return the papers regarding the relative cost of the Madras and Bombay Public Works Establishments and am desired by His Excellency to thank you for the trouble you have taken in elucidating the matter.

The results are as follows

are, in his opinion, very Satisfactory.
The papers may, he considers,
now be recorded.

Yours Sincerely

C. Vincent

G. T. Walch Esq.;

&c

G. P. J. Stonehouse Hill

Recd accordingly 30
Wm F. Wood 29th
Hill
Dec

Public Works Department,
Irrigation Branch,

Calcutta, the 2nd/5th 1889

2198

Under Sir Steuart's
In his speech to the
Bombay Chamber of Commerce as
published in the Times of India of
16th Ult. Lord Reay stated that
the cost of the Public Works Establish-
ment in Bombay was only 24 p.c
on its Expenditure whilst in Madras
it was 40 per cent. 23.31
It has been trying how to ascertain
how those percentages are arrived at
but have failed. According to the
Bombay Finance Accounts of 1887-88
it appears that in that year the cost
of the P. W. Establishment was rather over
27 per cent of its Expenditure. During
the same year the gross cost of the

under P. W. Establishment
(Direction, Retention & Accounts)
was ₹ 19,15,736 and its actual
outlay ₹ 56,47,620 which gives a
per centage of, act. 40, but less than
34 - which if there be taken
into consideration the Cost of the
Establishment due to investigations,-
the Contribution due from Local Funds
for Communication of Plans & Estimates,-
and the Contributions allowed to
Provincial Funds for duties which
the Public Works Establishment
performed other than Execution of
Works, duties and co, Collection of
Land-revenue, Rural revenue
Management which otherwise
would fall on the Shoulders of the
Revenue officers, Regulation of Water
supply, Rural regulation of Navigation

deficiency of Fifty lakhs

on upwards of one thousand
miles of Navigable Canals. As net
Cost of the Establishment was (on the
Canals
slightly over) 26 per cent—

I shall feel much obliged if
you will give us the details from
which Lord Mayo's 24 & 40 per
Cent was arrived at, as we believe
that, as regards the Presidency at
all events, there has been some
mistake-

Believe me, my dear Mr Strachey,
Yours sincerely
Chas Wood
A. Secretary to Govt. of I. & B.
Departments

23 a

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

~~Office of Executive Engineer~~
~~FOR RAILWAYS.~~

~~BOMBAY,~~ Mahableshwar 10 June 1889

2198

My dear Mr Walele.

I am in receipt of your letter dated 31st ultº asking for the details from which Lord Reay arrived at the figures of percentage of Establishment charges mentioned in the address H.E. delivered before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in April last.

I had to refer to H.E. and to send to Bombay for more papers & hence the delay in answering your enquiry.

H.E. was dealing with the effect of Increases some of which were carried out during 1888-89 and accordingly quoted the figures of the Budget Estimates 1889-90 as any others would manifestly not show the results correctly.

As regards Madras H.E. quoted from the orders of the G. of I. on the Civil works (Provincial & Incorporated local funds)

39

Statement of Outlay on Establishment and its Percentage on the Total Cost of Works and Repairs.

Service.	Class.	Actuals, 1887-88.					Revised Estimate, 1888-89.					Budget Estimate, 1889-90.				
		New Works.	Repairs.	Total Outlay.	Establishment.	Percentage on Outlay.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total Outlay.	Establishment.	Percentage on Outlay.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total Outlay.	Establishment.	Percentage on Outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	3,05,166	4,89,779	7,94,945	1,82,446	(a)...	4,77,200	5,14,300	9,91,500	2,33,600	(a)...	4,97,100	5,32,300	10,29,400	2,40,600	(a)...
	Barrack Department	37,145	39,119	76,264	56,712	(b)...	41,800	36,440	78,240	55,660	(b)...	46,000	38,000	84,000	56,000	(b)...
	Civil Works	1,60,999	64,082	2,25,081	57,984	(c)...	65,800	71,400	1,37,200	27,300	(c)...	90,200	68,000	1,58,200	36,400	(c)...
	Total ...	5,03,310	5,92,980	10,96,290	2,97,142	21·25	5,84,800	6,22,140	12,06,940	3,16,560	22·75	6,33,300	6,38,300	12,71,600	3,33,000	21·77
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings	10,39,107	3,56,449	13,95,556	...	...	10,59,830	3,71,260	14,31,090	.....	...	10,94,850	3,50,000	14,44,850	...	...
	Communications	6,06,506	9,06,297	15,12,803	...	...	4,62,910	9,34,180	13,97,090	.....	...	5,79,000	8,93,180	14,72,180	...	...
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,52,296	32,202	1,84,498	...	...	1,24,000	34,000	1,58,000	.....	...	61,505	30,000	91,505	...	..
	Total ...	17,97,909	12,94,948	30,92,857	9,13,923	29·55	16,46,740	13,39,440	29,86,180	7,74,530	25·94	17,35,355	12,73,180	30,08,535	7,20,000	23·93
Incorporated Local Funds.	Civil Buildings	33,926	3,657	37,583	...	...	71,200	4,480	75,680	.....	...	36,410	4,300	40,710	...	...
	Communications	2,89,858	3,96,945	6,86,803	...	...	4,10,000	3,52,980	7,62,980	.....	...	2,47,090	4,43,400	6,90,490	...	...
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	18,379	1,777	20,156	...	...	35,950	9,500	45,450	.....	...	20,410	7,600	28,010	...	...
	Total ...	3,42,163	4,02,379	7,44,542	91,766	12·33	5,17,150	3,66,960	8,84,110	98,500	11·14	3,03,910	4,55,300	7,59,210	92,440	12·17
Excluded Local Funds.	Military Works	2,982	1,715	4,697	...	...	17,220	1,000	18,220	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil Buildings	63,867	2,617	66,484	...	...	42,260	4,190	46,450	... ..	...	...	2,830	2,830	...	...
	Communications	5,176	12,890	18,066	...	...	59,580	16,270	75,850	.....	...	..	12,380	12,380	...	...
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	8,622	15,136	23,758	...	...	70,650	16,560	87,210	.....	...	4,85,000	13,210	4,98,210	...	...
	Total ...	80,647	32,358	1,13,005	11,431	10·12	1,89,710	38,020	2,27,730	15,950	7·00	4,85,000	28,420	5,13,420	26,990	5·26
Contributions ...	Military Works	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil Buildings	93,558	3,214	96,772	...	...	1,74,900	4,090	1,78,990	.....	...	5,66,320	...	5,66,320	...	...
	Communications	...	178	178	...	...	200	2,490	2,690	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,873	...	3,873	...	...	5,480	700	6,180	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	97,444	3,392	1,00,836	45	·04	1,80,580	7,280	1,87,860	150	·08	5,66,320	...	5,66,320	...	·00
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	24·30	...	...	...	.....	21·18	...	...	61,19,05	1,72,43	18·13

(a) Percentage calculated exclusive of expenditure in England and "Loss by exchange" and Establishment charges on collection of Imperial revenue, but inclusive of amount recovered from Home Government of moiety of expenditure on the Aden defences.
(b) Do. do. and Barrack Establishment proper.
(c) Do. do. and outlay on Salt-works by B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and special establishment.

Bombay, April 1889.

W. I. LEBRETON,
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

P. W. Department.

2195 28/7/89

Read the following :—

D.O 25/6/89 from the Private Secy. ——
D.O 31/5/89 to P.W.D & Secy Bombay —
This reply 10/6/89 —
D.O 17/6/89 to P.W.D & Secy Bombay —
This Reply 19/7/89 —

* See also Statement 17/6/89 prepared by Examiner P.W. Accounts —

FOR ORDERS.

The upshot is that Lord Reay made a misleading statement, but there is no way that I can see of bringing him to book; nor do I think it is worth while.

Hill 29 July. C.

It appears that H. E. Lord Reay's Statement as regards Cost of Establishment needs no material modification as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, but as far as this Presidency is concerned his "40 per cent" should be 34.4 per cent Balance of deductions on account of extra departmental work performed by the Establishment, and 23.1 per cent taking such deductions into account —

Yo. St. Lw

41
30

Comptroller

FOR ORDERS.

No 2198 W. of St. Augustine
B
1779

Recorded.
(Initd) G. I. W.
ag. Secy.

31.VII
P.S. Gates Qr. 31.VII.89

Dupl
Encl